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(TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON )

LABOUR ORGANIZATION  
IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1920)

10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>ed</sup>.  
(1920-1922)

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OTTAWA  
THOMAS MULVEY  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1921

To the Honourable Senator G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Tenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1920. The present volume, as in the case of the nine preceding reports on the subject, is wholly the work of Mr. Frank Plant, an official of the department of many years' standing and an experienced trades unionist. Mr. Plant's intimate knowledge of the subject, his keen and comprehensive outlook, and his earnest and painstaking work have combined to invest this annual volume with more than ordinary interest and value.

Beginning in 1911 as a somewhat enlarged directory of trades unionism in Canada, the report has expanded year by year until, while continuing to function as a directory, it has in addition become a concise compendium of information as to all important aspects of trades union organization and development in the Dominion during a given calendar year. Further, the report has now for several years taken on a yet wider aspect and has included as within its scope a review of the leading incidents marking trades union organization and development in the world at large, but particularly all aspects of such matters as appear to have an international bearing and thus incidentally, if not more directly, affecting Canada.

The whole question of trade unionism development is at the present time of absorbing interest and of vital importance to the world. The present report, as a record of trades union activities and statistics from many points of view, will assist materially in conveying to those who study its pages a closer and more accurate knowledge of the subject. It is gratifying to be able to state that there is abundant evidence that the report is increasingly recognized as one of the most useful, readable and authoritative reports dealing with trades union matters and issued on the American continent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

OTTAWA, March, 1921.



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# LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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*Membership of Organized Labour Shows a Slight Decrease—Standing of Each Group of Unions—Membership of Trades and Labour Congress—Ten Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Membership of International Unions in North America—Trade Union Membership in Other Countries—Decline of the One Big Union—National and Catholic Unions—Labour in Politics—Office Buildings of Organized Labour—Industrial Workers of the World—British Labour Approves Direct Action—International Federation of Trade Unions—Other Incidents—Benefits Paid by Trade Unions.*

The decadence of the One Big Union, the new trades union body which had its inception in Western Canada in 1919, is responsible for the decrease in total trade union membership in the Dominion as gleaned from the figures published in this, the Tenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada. Although no report as to the numerical standing of the One Big Union was received from headquarters, information reaching the department from various sources indicates that the membership of 41,150 reported at the close of 1919 has decreased to approximately 5,000, and that the number of local units has dropped from 101 to 50. The efforts of the One Big Union to extend its influence east of the Great Lakes were at no time very successful, and the defection of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with its approximate membership of 20,000, was a serious blow to the organization. The national and Catholic unions, which so far have confined their operations to the province of Quebec, are making considerable progress, the reported membership for 1920 being 45,000, a gain of 10,000 members, and the number of local unions has increased from 83 to 124. The transfer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from the non-international to international class of organization causes the latter class to show an increase of 7,000 in members and of 146 in local branches, the figures for 1920 being 267,247 as to members and 2,455 as to local unions. Otherwise the international bodies would have shown a loss in members of 4,900 (the reported membership of the brotherhood being 11,900), and of only a gain of 14 in branches. The change in classification of the Canadian brotherhood is also responsible for the reduction of 7,966 in the non-international membership and of 66 in branches, the membership for 1920 being reported at 25,406 and the branches at 259. The reported membership of the 30 independent units, an addition of one, was 31,189, an increase over

1919 of 22,911. The number of international organizations operating in Canada is 101, an increase of two for the year. A similar increase is recorded for the non-international bodies, there being sixteen in the Dominion. The several gains and losses recorded above indicate a decrease in trade union members of 4,205, but an increase in branches of 71, the standing for all classes of trade union bodies at the close of 1920 being 373,842, comprised in 2,918 local branches. The growth of trade unionism in Canada is shown clearly by a glance over the figures published yearly since 1911 in these reports which now cover a decade. In the year 1911 there were in the Dominion 133,132 members of labour bodies. In 1912 the membership had increased to 160,120, a gain of 26,988; in 1913 to 175,799, an addition of 15,679 members. During the two following years there was a falling off of 32,456, reducing the membership to 143,343. In 1916, notwithstanding a loss of 41 local branches, the reported membership gave a gain of 17,064, making the trade union membership in the Dominion 160,407. In 1917 an increase of 44,223 members was recorded, bringing the total to 204,630, comprised in 1,974 local branches, a gain in branches of 132. Another large membership increase in 1918 was reported, the gain being 44,257, which brought the total to 248,887, comprised in 2,274 branches, an increase in the latter of 300. The year 1919 indicated the largest increases yet recorded, 129,160 members and 573 local branches being added. The figures for 1920, which show the first losses in five years, giving the standing by groups as to branches and reported membership are as follows:—

	Branches.	Memberships.
International.. . . .	2,455	267,247
Non-international.. . . .	259	25,406
Independent units.. . . .	30	31,189
National and Catholic.. . . .	124	45,000
One Big Union.. . . .	50	5,000
Totals.. . . .	2,918	373,842

The chart appearing on another page will show the standing of organized labour in Canada for the past ten years, the period as previously mentioned, covered by these annual reports. A chart is also inserted for the purpose of indicating the division by trade groups of the 373,842 organized workers in the Dominion. Of the definite groups, the railroad employees' unions, with 93,104 members, occupy first place, having 24.90 per cent of the total; the building trades stand second with 39,712 members, or 10.62 per cent, the metal trades being third, with 33,655 members, or 9 per cent. The number of members comprising the other respective five definite groups, and percentages, are as follows: Other transportation and navigation trades, 28,742 members, 7.68 per cent; public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 26,809 members, 7.17 per cent; mining and quarrying, 22,564 members, 6.03 per cent; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 20,567 members, 5.50 per cent; printing trades, 9,338 members, 2.49 per cent. Owing to the incomplete reports as to membership received from the individual national and Catholic unions and from the One Big Union units, the larger part of their membership is included in the group covering all other trades and general labour, the percentage of which is, therefore, unduly large, standing at 26.55, with a combined membership of 99,351.

#### SOME OF THE LARGER INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS IN CANADA

The figures given in the report clearly indicate that the majority of the organized workers in the Dominion are connected with the international organizations whose jurisdiction covers the whole of the North American continent. Among these bodies, as is to be expected, some have much larger Canadian memberships than others. The

following table contains the names, in alphabetical order, of seventeen international unions having each 5,000 or more members in Canada, and representing a total membership in the Dominion of 180,998, contained in 1,342 local branches:—

Name of Organization.	Reported	
	Number of Canadian Local Units.	Membership of all Units in Canada.
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, International Brotherhood of..	53	5,845
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	150	16,670
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.. . . .	15	9,750
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.. . . .	97	6,480
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	98	8,789
Machinists, International Association of.. . . .	107	14,123
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	182	11,354
Mine Workers of America, United.. . . .	66	19,802
Musicians, American Federation of.. . . .	44	5,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of..	26	5,000
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.. . . .	132	11,900
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.. . . .	12	10,200
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	92	14,221
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.. . . .	114	14,542
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.. . . .	67	10,000
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of..	30	11,925
Typographical Union, International.. . . .	57	5,397

#### UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

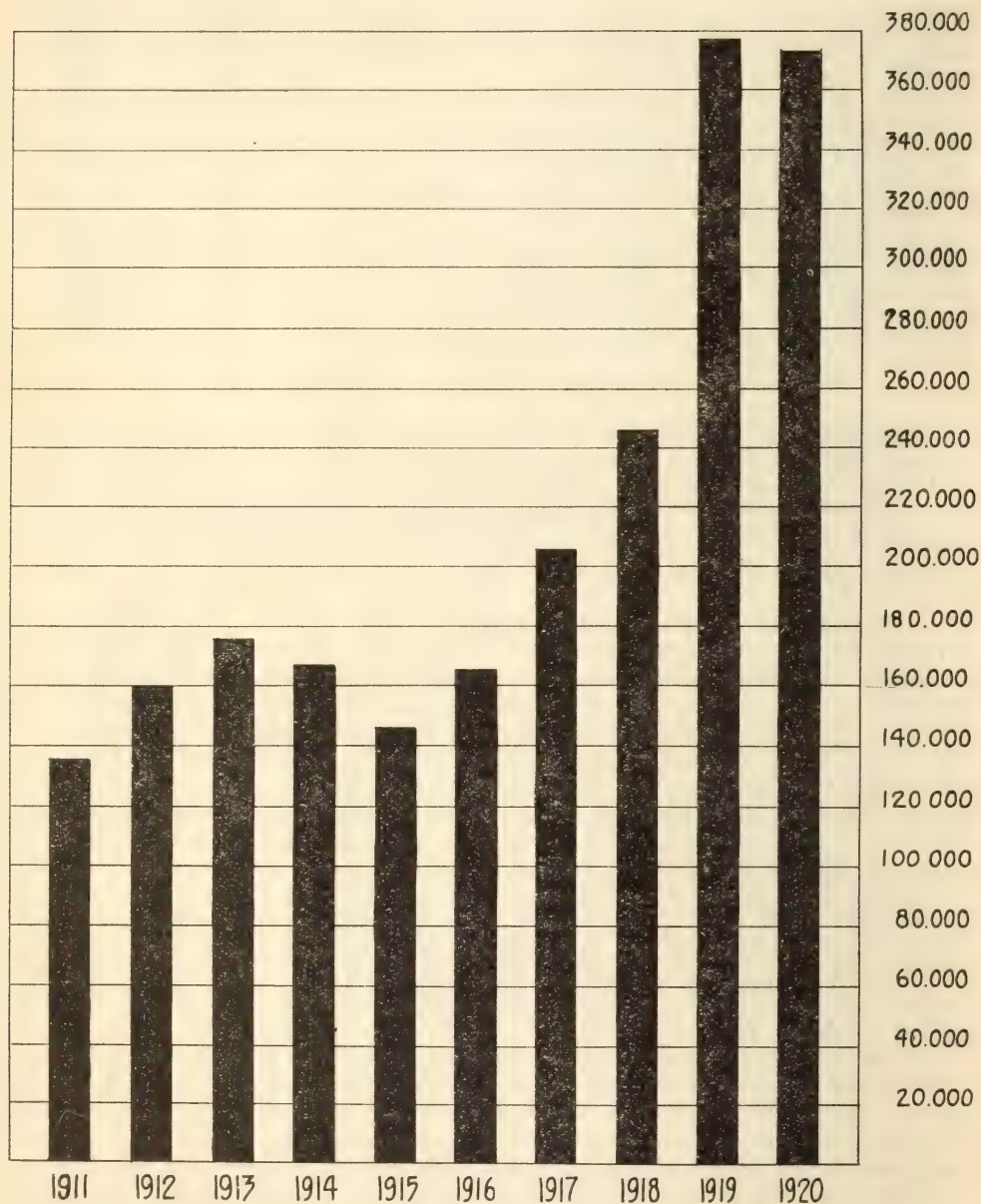
The province of Ontario stands in first place as to local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,221, of which 812 reported a membership of 89,954; Quebec, with 442, occupies second place in respect to such local branches, 266 of which reported a membership of 58,947; British Columbia ranks third with 240, the reporting branches numbering 170 and the reported membership being 18,583. The standing of the remaining six provinces, in numerical order, as to branches is: Alberta, 224 branches, 153 reporting 15,272 members; Nova Scotia, 167 branches, 110 reporting 18,037 members; Saskatchewan, 158 branches, 108 reporting 6,184 members; New Brunswick, 142 branches, 86 reporting 10,640 members; Manitoba, 140 branches, 100 reporting 11,983 members; Prince Edward Island, 10 branches, 8 reporting 455 members. The 124 national and Catholic unions are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these only 24 reported, the returns giving 4,302 members. Of the 50 units of the One Big Union 15 furnished information as to membership, the total reported being 2,860. By provinces the units are located as follows, the reported membership being indicated: Manitoba, 19 units, 5 reporting 1,162 members; British Columbia, 11 units, 3 reporting 417 members; Ontario, 10 units, 4 reporting 917 members; Alberta, 6 units, 2 reporting 341 members; Quebec, 2 units, neither reporting; Saskatchewan, 2 units, 1 reporting 23 members. There are no One Big Union units in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Adding the national and Catholic unions to Quebec and the units of the One Big Union to the provinces in which they are operating, the standing is as follows: Quebec, 568 unions of all classes; Ontario, 1,231; Manitoba, 159; Saskatchewan, 160; Alberta, 230; British Columbia, 251.

There are now 35 cities in Canada having not less than 20 local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units; last year such cities numbered 32. These cities represent 59 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned and comprise 60 per cent of the branches of all classes which reported their membership, as well as containing approximately 44 per cent of the trade union membership of 373,842 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations. Montreal leads the cities with 215 local branches of all classes of unions, 121 of which reported 45,209 members; Toronto stands in second place with 164 branches, the membership of 104 which reported being 25,978; Winnipeg occupies third position with 91 branches, 57 of which reported 9,940 members. Other cities in order of number of branches of all classes are: Vancouver, 86 branches, 55 reporting



9,670 members; Ottawa, 85 branches, 57 reporting 11,143 members; Quebec, 75 branches, 36 reporting 6,502 members; Hamilton, 73 branches, 50 reporting 5,184 members; London, 67 branches, 46 reporting 5,009 members; Edmonton, 63 branches, 42 reporting

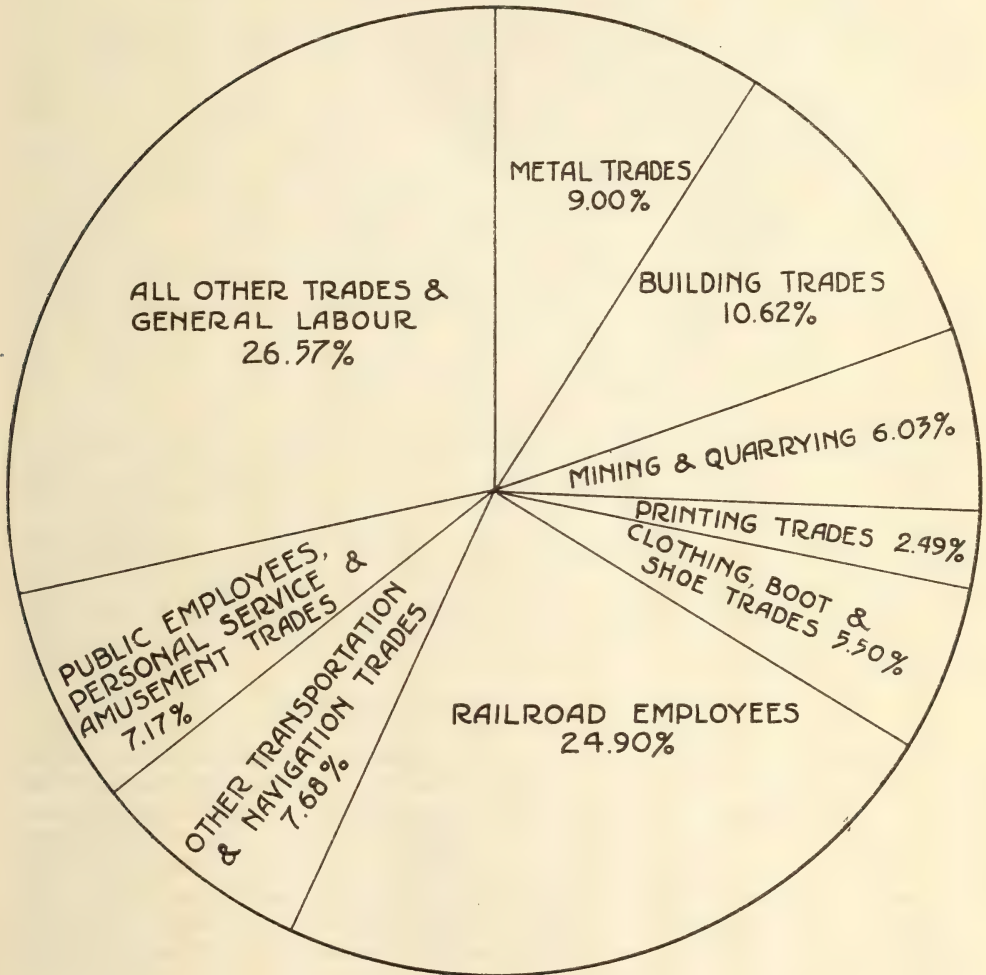
## TEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



3,867 members; Calgary, 59 branches, 43 reporting 4,310 members; St. John, 49 branches, 25 reporting 3,809 members; Victoria, 49 branches, 34 reporting 2,490 members; Halifax, 37 branches, 26 reporting 3,251 members; Saskatoon, 37 branches, 26 reporting 1,390 members; Regina, 35 branches, 22 reporting 1,187 members; St.

Thomas, 34 branches, 26 reporting 2,853 members; Windsor, 33 branches, 24 reporting 1,469 members; Moosejaw, 33 branches, 24 reporting 2,020 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 32 branches, 24 reporting 1,980 members; Brantford, 28 branches, 21 reporting 1,345 members; Moncton, 27 branches, 22 reporting 3,368 members; Fort William, 28 branches, 18 reporting 1,178 members; Kingston, 27 branches, 15 reporting 1,010 members; Niagara Falls, 26 branches, 16 reporting 3,819 members; Peterborough, 26

## TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES



branches, 12 reporting 410 members; St. Catharines, 26 branches, 14 reporting 592 members; Stratford, 26 branches, 16 reporting 1,700 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 18 reporting 1,089 members; Lethbridge, 25 branches, 18 reporting 1,675 members; Belleville, 23 branches, 19 reporting 1,494 members; Sydney, 22 branches, 14 reporting 1,526 members; Sarnia, 22 branches, 19 reporting 936 members; Brockville, 21 branches, 13 reporting 522 members; Guelph, 21 branches, 15 reporting 516 members; North Bay, 21 branches, 16 reporting 1,697 members. The cities which were included

in this class in 1919, and which have been dropped owing to their local branch unions falling below 20 are Kitchener and Welland, while Lethbridge, Belleville, Sydney, Brockville and Guelph have increased their local branches sufficiently to place their names in the list.

#### TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The acknowledged head of the labour movement of the Dominion as concerns legislative matters is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which works in harmony with the international trade union movement of the continent as represented by the American Federation of Labour. The congress concedes to the various international bodies the right to organize their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to provincial federations of labour, trades and labour councils and unions of employees of public authorities. As a recognition of the congress as the chief labour body in the Dominion, 56 of the international trade union organizations, including the American Federation of Labour, have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership by paying a half-yearly per capita tax. Four Canadian central organizations are operating under charters from the congress. The membership thus affiliated numbers 154,448, comprised in 1,892 local branches. Working under charters issued by the congress are also three provincial federations of labour, 57 trades and labour councils and a number of federal labour unions; 31 local branches of international organizations paid a per capita tax direct, making a total affiliated and chartered membership of 173,463. The congress makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and in 1920 applied for and was granted affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, whose head office is located in Amsterdam, Holland. At the special convention of the Federation held in November, 1920, the Congress was represented by Mr. H. J. Halford, one of the vice-presidents. The congress for the time being is representing the organized workers of the North American continent on the governing body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States so far not having become a member of the league. Many of the international organizations having branches in Canada have resident Canadian officials to watch over the affairs of the union in the Dominion and to advise their respective headquarters of conditions, etc. These officers, who are mainly attached to local branches in Canada, are as a rule in close touch with the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress, whose office is located in Ottawa. In some instances, where the position of Canadian representative is an elective one, only members of Canadian branches are eligible.

#### FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

The present report contains chapters giving details of the bodies known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, all of which are ramifications of the organized labour movement as it has been developed on this continent, each body having its own particular functions. In all cases these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body, both of which are maintained by the per capita tax contributed by the local unions. Besides contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 65 federations, 43 district councils and 61 trades and labour councils.

In their plan of organization the railroad employees' organizations, which are among the most powerful international labour bodies having local branches in Canada, have developed a scheme of organization which provides for committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed. Lists of the various railroads over which such committees have jurisdiction are also published. There are in addition legislative boards, the special duties of which are to protect the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters.



A chapter deals with the duties of business agents, an important position which has been established by labour bodies in various parts of the Dominion in connection with their affairs. The list published in the report contains the names and addresses of 127 business agents, nine less than reported in 1919.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

So far as the department has been able to learn, there are 136 national and international craft labour organizations operating in North America, 109 of which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, the chief labour body on the continent. The names of thirteen organizations which appeared in previous issues of this report have been omitted for various reasons, chief of which is failure to send in reports. Three new names appear of organizations which have been established during 1920. Of the 109 bodies in affiliation with the American Federation 86 have branches in Canada, while of the 35 organizations not affiliated, fifteen have established local lodges in the Dominion, making in all, including the American Federation with its directly chartered branches, 101 organizations with Canadian affiliations. The combined membership of these unions is 5,400,294, comprised in 42,253 local branches, indicating a loss for the year 1920 of 467,313 in members and 1,074 in branches. The 36 craft organizations which have no affiliations in Canada have a combined estimated membership of 152,775, making the total membership of the trade union movement on the North American continent 5,553,069. The affiliated membership of the American Federation shows an increase of 21,232, the average membership recorded for the year 1920 being 4,078,000, as against 4,056,768 at the close of 1919.

#### TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER COUNTRIES

During the war reliable statistics of trade unionism were rarely published for many of the European countries, but with the return to peace figures on the subject are more easily obtainable. It is known that as a result of the war labour organization in some of the belligerent nations received a severe check. In a statement published by the International Labour Office it is observed that most of the European countries have added remarkably to their trade union following during the years 1918 and 1919, the last year for which figures are available. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the end of 1919 had 8,024,000 trade unionists, an increase over 1918 of 1,379,000; Australia, which in 1918 had 582,000, had a gain of 46,000, placing the membership in 1919 at 628,000. New Zealand in 1919 had 100,000; no figures are available for 1918. The following table will show the relative standing of trade union membership for 1919 for all countries, as published by the International Labour Office, including the figures for Canada and the United States for 1920, as secured from departmental records:

Germany.....	9,000,000	Hungary.....	500,000
Great Britain.....	8,024,000	Canada.....	373,842
United States.....	5,179,227	Denmark.....	360,000
France.....	2,500,000	Sweden.....	339,000
Italy.....	1,800,000	Switzerland.....	224,000
Austria.....	772,000	Spain.....	211,000
Belgium.....	750,000	Norway.....	144,000
Czecho-Slovakia.....	657,000	New Zealand.....	100,000
Australia.....	628,000	Finland.....	41,000
Netherlands.....	625,000	Serbia (Yugoslavia).....	20,000

In reference to the above figures it may be mentioned that the definition of a trade union differs from country to country, and associations which in one country are classed as trade unions are not always so termed in another country. In the case of Great Britain, Canada and the United States there is a fairly common point of view with respect to the scope of trade union organization, but the term "trade union," as interpreted in some European countries, embraces organizations which aim at political rather than industrial action.

## THE ONE BIG UNION

The first chapter in the report is devoted to an account of the inception and development of the One Big Union, an organization which claims to be based on the industrial union plan. The organization, which made some progress in its early days, has met with stern opposition from the old-established international trade union movement, and now appears to be on the decline, the affiliated units of 101 in 1919, according to departmental records, having fallen to 50. The membership has also materially decreased, the withdrawal of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with approximately 20,000 members, being responsible for more than half of the loss. So far as information is available, it would appear that the number now in the O.B.U. is around 5,000, as compared with 41,150 members reported in 1919, a decrease of over 36,000. The bulk of the membership, it is understood, is located in Winnipeg, to which place the headquarters have been removed.

## NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

A chapter dealing with the growth of the national and Catholic unions is also included in the report. This movement dates from the year 1912, when the first distinctly Catholic union was formed in the province of Quebec. Three conferences of the adherents of these bodies have been held, and it is proposed that at a meeting to be held in the city of Hull in September, 1921, definite steps be taken to organize the National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada.

During 1920 there were 42 new national and Catholic unions formed in the province of Quebec, the number at the close of the year being 124. The gain in membership, over 1919, was 10,000, the number of adherents now claimed being 45,000.

## LABOUR IN POLITICS

During the period covered by this report the Independent Labour Party has participated in two federal by-elections and four provincial contests, as well as having placed many candidates in municipal elections. For the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Ontario constituency of Timiskaming the Labour party, in conjunction with the United Farmers of Ontario, nominated Mr. Angus McDonald, a Cobalt miner. The labour nominee, who was opposed by candidates representing the Unionists and Liberal parties, was elected by a large majority, receiving 5,293 votes. The Labour party also contested the Federal by-election for West Peterborough, the result being received in time to be included in this report. In a field of five candidates the labour nominee was last, receiving only 1,011 votes, not sufficient to secure the return of his deposit. In the Manitoba provincial election, held on June 29, 1920, the Labour party had seventeen candidates seeking election, ten of which contested seats for the city of Winnipeg. The election for ten Winnipeg seats was conducted under the proportional representation method of voting and was contested by 40 nominees, equally divided between four groups of candidates. The Labour group secured four seats, the Liberals a similar number and the Conservatives two. Labour candidates were also elected in seven other constituencies, giving them a total of eleven in a house consisting of 55 members. In addition to the straight labour members a number of farmer-labour candidates were elected to the Manitoba legislature. The Independent Labour Party in Nova Scotia contested six counties in the election for the Legislative Assembly, which occurred on July 27. The Labour ticket, in Cape Breton, which consisted of two labour men, one veteran and one farmer, was elected, as was also the labour candidate in Cumberland county, giving this group five representatives in an assembly composed of 41 members. The Labour party also elected two representatives to the New Brunswick Legislature, which consists of 48 members, and three to the British Columbia Legislature which contains 47 seats. A



labour candidate contested the by-election for a seat in the Ontario Legislature, but he was defeated. The participation of the Independent Labour Party in the elections above referred to resulted in one candidate being elected to the Dominion House and a total of 21 to four of the provincial legislative bodies.

At the annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario, held on April 2, 1920, a resolution was adopted favouring a gradual elimination of import duties on all necessities of life and the tools and machinery of production, the loss of revenue derived from these sources to be raised by a taxation on land values and luxuries. Immediately after the adoption of this declaration on the tariff the Hamilton section of the party passed a resolution calling upon the provincial executive not to incorporate the tariff resolution into the platform of the party until a referendum vote of the membership had been taken. Two other branches of the party also dissented from the decision of the convention. An incident of some importance was the demand of the London branch of the Labour party that international labour organizations be requested to give to the British flag similar recognition as to that given the United States flag in printed matter circulated by the respective labour bodies.

The Independent Labour party branches in many parts of the Dominion placed candidates in the field for various municipal offices. From reports received in the Department 271 candidates were nominated in 44 localities. Of these 111 were elected, five of whom were successful aspirants for the mayoralty.

In the presidential and other elections held in the United States in November, 1920, the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, which was established through the efforts of the American Federation of Labour, took an active part in furthering the candidature of men who were looked upon as friends of the organized workers. The Democratic candidate for the presidency was supported by the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, headed by the American Federation of Labour, but his opponent was elected. At the close of the contest, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, stated that over 50 congressmen who were hostile to labour had been defeated, while about the same number whose records were fair had been elected.

#### OFFICE BUILDINGS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

Among the office buildings owned by labour organizations are to be found some structures of considerable dimensions and value. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1920 purchased a property in Ottawa for \$18,250, which has been remodelled for office purposes, and which permits of more space being given to the administrative affairs of the organization. The American Federation of Labour, a few years ago, erected in Washington a ninety-room office building, the total cost of site and structure amounting to \$189,317.68, all of which has been paid off. In addition to the federation officers a number of other labour bodies are given accommodation in the building. The International Association of Machinists early in 1920 occupied its own headquarters building, also located in Washington, which was erected at a cost of \$450,000, including site, no money being borrowed to finance the venture. The income from rentals is about \$28,000 per annum. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has a fourteen-storey building in Cleveland, which cost the brotherhood \$1,179,149.65. In addition to furnishing space for the officials the net revenue in 1919 was \$112,000. Another railroad organization which possesses its own building is the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, which spent \$81,904.43 for its present premises and printing plant located in Detroit. Work has been commenced on a new building for the maintenance-of-way employees, which it is estimated will cost \$1,250,000. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners owns a brick three-storey office building in Indianapolis, which when originally built in 1908 cost over \$100,000. Among other organizations owning their head office building are (1) Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, cost \$19,000; (2) International Hod-carriers and Building Labourers' Union, cost \$60,000; (3) International Union of



Steam and Operating Engineers; (4) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; (5) International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Particulars are also given in the report of three local branches of international organizations which have acquired property, two of which cost the respective owners considerable sums of money. Included in the chapter is a reference to the passing of the Vancouver labour temple into other hands. This building, which was considered to be one of the finest erected under the auspices of organized labour, cost in the neighbourhood of \$285,000. For some years the directors found it difficult to meet the obligations of the temple company, and in 1916 by mutual agreement with the mortgagees a receiver took nominal charge of the property, thus preventing foreclosure. Early in 1920 foreclosure was again threatened. Owing to the impossibility of raising the necessary money, labour being divided into two camps through the advent of the One Big Union, the property passed into the hands of the Provincial Government for \$165,000, the building to be used for a technical school.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The initiative in forming the I.W.W. was taken in 1905, among the prime movers being Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood. In 1906 the actual forming of the organization took place. As a result of dissatisfaction with eliminating political action from the means to attain the objects of the I.W.W., a number separated themselves from what were known as the Haywood followers and carried on as the Detroit section of the organization. In 1915 this portion assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union. Both of these organizations were banned by the Dominion Government in 1918. The I.W.W., which is in direct opposition to the great bulk of organized labour on this continent as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the various railroad brotherhoods, has appealed for the most part to the unskilled and migratory workers. In 1917 a grand jury sitting in Chicago returned indictments against nearly 200 persons, most of them members of the I.W.W., on the charge of having conspired to prevent and delay certain laws of the United States. Subsequently in 1918 sentences ranging from ten days to twenty years were imposed on those found guilty. The trial attracted much attention, and the I.W.W. was given considerable publicity, many raids on meeting places taking place and other indictments being served from the time of the Chicago indictment until and after the trial. An appeal was taken against the conviction of those tried under the Chicago indictment. The Court of Appeals, while reversing the decision of the lower court on two of the counts in the indictment, sustained the third and fourth counts. This ruling does not affect the sentences imposed, as they run concurrently, and the maximum penalty was given on the fourth charge. It was stated that this decision would be appealed, and if the appeal was denied the case would be taken to the Supreme Court. Of the 94 men convicted under the Chicago indictment 12 have served the sentences imposed, 26 have been at various intervals released under bonds and the remainder are serving their prison terms.

In addition to those convicted in Chicago a statement has been published showing that from 1917 to the month of April, 1920, nearly 1,000 members had been arrested on various charges. At the twelfth annual convention of the organization held in Chicago in the month of May approval was given to the use of direct action to free those who were classed as war prisoners, and to whom the convention sent greetings. The organization has been invited to link up with the Communist International, and the question is to be submitted to a vote of the rank and file for decision.

The membership of the I.W.W. on the North American continent is confined largely to the United States, although it is known that isolated individuals and groups of radicals in Canada have been sympathetically inclined to the principles of

the organization and have probably continued in affiliation as members at large. During the year 1920 some followers of the I.W.W. endeavoured to re-establish a local branch in Vancouver, but up to the close of the year it had not progressed sufficiently to publicly announce its existence.

The I.W.W., which was proscribed by the Australian Government in 1916, has ceased to exist as such, but another body under the name of International Industrial Workers has been formed. Ten of the twelve men who were convicted in 1916 for their connection with the I.W.W., on the report of a Royal commission, have been released after serving three years and ten months of their sentences, which ranged from five to fifteen years. The remaining two men, it was reported, were also likely to be given their liberty.

Contained in the chapter dealing with the I.W.W. is included a reference to the Workers' International Industrial Union, mentioned above as the section which separated from the original body over the question of political action. This organization believes in the One Big Union idea and what is termed socialist industrial unionism.

#### BRITISH LABOUR APPROVES OF DIRECT ACTION

In 1919 the question of industrial action for political purposes was before the British Trades Union Congress, but a vote on the straight question was not taken. No further action developed until July 13, 1920, when a special convention of the congress was held to consider the general strike as a means of enforcing demands in regard to Ireland and Russia. This meeting blamed the British Government for the Irish situation and suggested a basis of settlement, direct action being approved to prevent the production of munitions to be used against Ireland or Russia. At the same time opposition was offered to military assistance to Poland. Following closely on the heels of the meeting at which the above decisions were arrived at a conference was held of the labourites as represented by the British Labour party, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Parliamentary Labour party (labour members in the House of Commons). These representatives set up a council of action for the purpose of taking immediate steps to prevent by a general strike what they considered as a hostile act on the part of Britain against Russia. This decision on the part of the newly established council was subsequently endorsed by another special conference held on August, 13. A mandate was given to the council (1) to prevent the armed forces of Great Britain being used against Russia, (2) withdrawal of the blockade against Russia, and (3) recognition by Great Britain of the Russian Soviet Government. To enforce these demands the council was given plenary power to call a general strike at a moment's notice. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, as a reply to these demands by organized labour gave notice that any attempt to dictate the policy of the Government by industrial action would be resisted by the constituted authority. While the council of action has issued warnings to its constituents to hold themselves in readiness, the necessity for invoking its powers has not arisen. Apart from what has been made public on the attitude assumed by organized labour towards the Russian situation, it is understood that there were some among the representatives of British organized labour who realized that the decision in regard to Russia was fraught with much danger to the labour movement. According to statements made, an attempt to enforce the demands might have lead to a serious setback to the organized labour forces of Great Britain, and the opinion was expressed that for all concerned it was well that the council of action did not invoke the powers conferred upon it.

The offer of an unconditional gift of £75,000 to the *Daily Herald* by the Third Internationale (communist) was a subject of some discussion. The paper, which is published daily, is the leading labour journal in Great Britain, invited opinions as to whether or not the money should be accepted, and finally declined the offer.



## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions, whose activities were seriously interfered with owing to the war, was re-established in 1919 at a conference held in Amsterdam, Holland, and a set of rules adopted. In 1920 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada became an affiliate of the federation. At the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labour the delegates who had attended the conference at which the International Federation was reorganized submitted a report in which opposition was voiced to the amount of per capita tax decided on. Objection was also raised by the delegates to the character of some of the resolutions and policies adopted by the international body. Attention was directed to the issuance of a manifesto given publicity by the bureau of the federation without the sanction of the president, who wrote to the American Federation disclaiming any responsibility for its compilation or publication. The committee of the American Federation in reporting on the report of the representatives to the International Federation was not in accord with the regulations adopted by the newly-constituted international, neither did it agree with the manifesto above mentioned, which proposed a general strike to achieve the overthrow of constituted authority and the setting up of a socialist form of government. The committee, whose report was adopted, also laid down certain points on which future connection with International Federations should be based. On September 8 another manifesto was submitted to the American Federation by the International on the Russo-Polish situation, calling upon all trade unionists to refuse to transport troops or to manufacture munitions for Poland to use against Russia. It was further declared that war can only cease by the will of the workers, and to prevent war mass action of a general strike was urged. The American Federation was also advised by the chairman of the British Labour party of the establishment of the new "council of action," which also proposed similar measures as those advocated by the International Federation in regard to Poland and Russia. To both of these proposals President Gompers and Vice-President Woll, in an article in the October issue of the *American Federationist*, took strong exception, which the writers declared were appeals to revolutionary violence. The following extracts from the article in question may be interesting to note:—

One year ago the International Federation of Trade Unions endorsed the League of Nations and proposed to reshape it to correspond to the aspirations of labour. To-day it takes a position of anarchistic hostility to all governments without discrimination.

The British Labour party also turns its back on the democratic parliamentary system which England has evolved by seven centuries of struggle, and can find no way to ensure that the foreign policy of Great Britain accords with the desires of the people.

The American Federation of Labour is diametrically opposed both to the methods advocated by the Oudegeest manifesto and to its object. The Montreal convention reaffirmed the objection of American labour to all forms of revolutionary violence and to reaction which might be interpreted as assistance to the Soviets.

The action of the 1920 convention of the American Federation was quoted to show that it was opposed to any assistance to or approval of the Soviet Government of Russia. Objection was also taken to the International Federation being dominated for purposes wholly foreign to the objects for which it should be established.

Apparently divining the opposition with which the later manifesto of the International Federation would be received in America, Mr. W. A. Appleton, the president, in the issue of the *Democrat* of August 27 had an article dealing with the declarations. It was expected that objection would be taken by many people in the United States because they did not understand the European position; and perhaps it was unfair to expect them to fully appreciate the horror with which the mass of men and women in Europe regard the possibility of a fresh outbreak of the war which has never really ceased. It was also pointed out that as the American Federation had not consummated membership in the International, by reason of having failed to pay its contributions, it was not in a position to make its influence felt as a member of the federation. The writer further stated that if war is to cease, and labour is to assist in its prevention, it can best do this by refusing to make or handle munitions.



While exception was taken by the American Federation of Labour to the revolutionary programme of the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body under the name of International Council of Trade Unions was organized in Moscow, Russia, on July 15, 1920, in opposition to the International Federation on the ground of its reactionary tendencies and its alleged close connection with the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. A manifesto issued by the Council of Trade Unions alleged that the International Federation had made no attempt to show a firm hand against foreign intervention in Russia, and classed the federation as an organization of social patriots and of traitors to the interests of the workers of all countries. The programme of the new council was definitely stated to be (1) the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by force; (2) the bringing into effect of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of irrepressible class struggle, both nationally and internationally, and (3) to form an immovable alliance with the Communist Internationale.

The publication of the manifesto by the International Council of Trade Unions brought a reply from Mr. Appleton, the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which it was stated that the new body had no real existence. To the charge of subservience to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office it was pointed out that the federation had opposed and will continue to oppose the policies of both of these bodies whenever such a course is deemed to be in the interests of the workers. Mr. Appleton also pointed out that when the situation between Poland and Russia threatened to develop another war, it was the International Federation which endeavoured to prevent it.

To this same manifesto issued by the International Council of Trade Unions, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in October directed the attention of Canadian organized labour. He gave a warning against the tactics of those who would resort to revolutionary methods instead of orderly progress through constitutional channels. The propaganda from Moscow, Mr. Moore stated, could best be nullified by publicity and trust in the good sense of the Canadian workers.

#### BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The report contains a summary of the proceedings of the 52nd annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress held in Portsmouth. The 955 delegates in attendance represented an approximate membership of 6,505,482, an increase of nearly a million and a quarter over the preceding year. The congress adopted a plan of organization by which the parliamentary committee of sixteen members is to be superseded by a general council composed of 32 members, to be elected from eighteen trade groups, the new plan to become effective at the next meeting in 1921. Although no reference was made to the dispute between the coal miners and operators, then in an acute stage, a statement of the claims of the miners was given to the meeting, the congress subsequently endorsing the demands which had been made by the miners. A resolution reaffirming the attitude of the congress on free trade was introduced, but a direct vote on the question was not reached. Among other resolutions adopted were those dealing with the following subjects: (1) Housing, (2) Washington conventions, (3) Pensions for mothers, (4) Opposition to two-shift system for women and young persons, (5) Protest against refusal of entry of Russian delegation, (6) Cost of living, (7) Favouring national ownership of the liquor trade, (8) Unemployment, (9) Nationalization of the railways, (10) Electoral reform.

#### TRADES UNIONISM IN INDIA

What is understood to have been the first meeting held in India of organized workers was the conference of millhands of Bombay, who on December 14, 1919, met and passed a series of resolutions asking for improvements of working conditions in the mills and factories. The resolutions, which were not received in time to be

included in the earlier report, are of interest as marking the beginning of an addition to the labour movement of the world. For this reason, and as showing the conditions prevailing in India, they are given a place in the present review of the activities of organized labour.

#### OTHER INCIDENTS OF INTEREST

Apart from the matters previously discussed a number of other events of interest to organized labour, and those who concern themselves with such affairs, have come to the notice of the department. These have been brought together in a separate chapter and include not only incidents of a purely Canadian character but also others pertaining to matters which occurred outside of the Dominion. The action of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress in revoking the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees is being resisted by the latter body, which has resorted to the courts. Efforts had previously been made to effect an amalgamation of the Canadian Brotherhood with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, an organization which claims jurisdiction over the majority of the classes of workers comprising the Canadian body. The negotiations not being fruitful of results, the international organization made a final offer of terms of amalgamation. These, however, were not satisfactory to the Canadian organization, the president of which submitted a counter proposition. The executive of the Trades Congress, who had taken an active part in the negotiations looking to amalgamation of the two bodies, believing that further efforts would be futile, on December 14, 1920, as above stated, cancelled the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood. Legal action was immediately taken by the brotherhood to prevent the revocation of its charter. The case was subsequently tried in Ottawa, but judgment was reserved. Just as this report was going to press word was received that the court had decided that the executive of the Congress had exceeded its powers in revoking the charter of the brotherhood.

In this report for 1919 reference was made to a proposal that the members in North America of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization of workers in the metal trades, should amalgamate with the International Association of Machinists, an organization having headquarters in the United States, and with which the majority of machinists in Canada were connected. Much friction had on occasions occurred between the members of the two organizations, and with the view of having greater harmony on trade matters, the international association sent a deputation to England to confer with the amalgamated society. This body in return had a committee visit North America to make a survey of the relations existing between the two organizations. As an outcome, the Amalgamated Society decided to withdraw from Canada and the United States, but made no provision for the transfer of its members to the International Association of Machinists, although it is believed that the majority will before long become identified with the international body.

With the view of eliminating stoppage of work in the building industry, representatives of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and of employees from the international building trades unions established in May, 1920, the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry. Rules and regulations were adopted to govern the operations of the board, which, among other matters, may deal with the settlement of disputes in the building industry.

In May, 1920, verdicts were rendered in the actions brought by Mr. W. J. Hevey and Mr. A. E. O'Leary, ex-officers of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, against Mr. James Simpson, who accused them of disloyalty to the labour movement. The accusation was that for \$5,000 the plaintiffs had offered to break the strike of the Toronto metal mechanics, the money to be used in starting a labour paper. In the case of Mr. O'Leary, a verdict of \$1,500 was awarded against Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Hevey secured damages to the amount of \$4,000 with costs. On July 6 action was taken to collect on the judgments, and on July 19, to assist Mr. Simpson to meet the awards, a defence committee was formed by some of the Toronto labour unions.



Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, on October 25, 1920, issued an order prohibiting employees from accepting nomination for political office. Mr. James Higgins, who was then a candidate in a bye-election for the Ontario Legislature, resigned his position in the boiler shop at Leaside rather than retire from the contest. Subsequently G. H. Palmer, train despatcher at Dauphin, and E. Moore, carman, of Transcona, both employees of the railway, who had been elected as members of the Manitoba Legislature, were dismissed from the service. The order of Mr. Hanna was strongly objected to by the organized railway employees of the Dominion, who were supported in their opposition by the Trades and Labour Congress. A committee of representatives of the railway employees met President Hanna and requested the reinstatement of the three men concerned, and also requested the withdrawal of that part of the order that no employee could continue in the service of the railway and accept nomination from any political party, federal or provincial. The reply of President Hanna to the demands presented not being satisfactory, application was made for a board of conciliation, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There were both majority and minority reports presented by the board of investigation, the first-named practically recommending the withdrawal of the order, while the minority report supported the policy of President Hanna and suggested that as the question was one of such importance it should be decided by Parliament. The board was unanimous in agreeing that the three men concerned should be reinstated without loss of seniority and paid for lost time, on the ground that they had not been fully apprised of the prohibitory order. The board of directors of the railways, while not accepting either of the reports, asserted that both conceded that leave of absence to engage in politics rested with the management. They, however, agreed to reinstate the three men concerned and to grant leave of absence, without pay, to the two who had been elected to the Manitoba Legislature to attend to their parliamentary duties. This decision, the directors pointed out, merely withdrew the retroactive effect of the "no-politics" order because they believed the employees had acted in ignorance of the views of the management, but reaffirmed the rule laid down by the president.

There came into existence in May, 1920, the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, a delegate body, membership in which is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the platform of principles. Among the objects of the federation are (1) the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests, (2) free and compulsory education until eighteen years of age, (3) equal pay for equal work, (4) nationalization of the medical profession, and (5) full franchise for all persons who attain the age of twenty-one years in municipal, provincial and federal elections.

The school teachers of the Dominion, apart from a number in Montreal, have not identified themselves with the organized labour movement, though in some sections of the country proposals in this direction have been made. For some time the teachers in various parts of the country have had local associations, which were brought together in provincial conventions. With the view of unifying their aims, representatives from teachers organizations in Ontario and the four western provinces met in Calgary in July, 1920, and formed the Canadian Teachers' Federation, provision being made to subsequently include the eastern provinces in the organization. The constitution is somewhat elastic, the object of the federation being merely to provide a central body for the co-operation and co-ordination of all the provincial associations on any questions of Dominion wide interest. The most far-reaching provision of the constitution is perhaps that providing that all provinces in matters of dispute will act together, each province to have some form of a code, such code to be furnished to each of the other provinces for their guidance. In the five provinces represented at the Calgary convention it was reported that there were 31,000 school teachers, and of these 8,500 were organized.

Among other incidents of more general importance may be mentioned (1) the establishment of banks by the International Association of Machinists and the Loco-



motive Engineers; (2) proposal to form another trade union federation, (3) continued efforts to secure the release of Tom Mooney, (4) conclusion of the Bisbee deportation case, (5) permanent injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, (6) International Clothing Workers' Congress, (7) alliance of Needle Trades Workers formed, (8) International Congress of Food Workers, (9) jurisdictional matters, (10) National Clerical Union, (11) labour organization in Newfoundland, (12) French Confederation of Labour ordered to dissolve.

#### BENEFITS PAID BY TRADE UNIONS

The beneficial features of the various international labour organizations operating in Canada entail the expenditure of large sums of money, as is readily observed by a reference to the tables recording the disbursements made on account of benefit payments. The larger number of the international bodies pay benefits for one or more purposes, and in a statement submitted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labour to the 1920 convention of that body, it was reported that the international organizations had in 1919 paid to their Canadian members for various benefits the sum of \$553,695.50. A table is printed showing the money disbursed by the central labour organizations during the year 1920, and figures are also published showing the payments made by Canadian local branch unions to their own members. Of the 101 international organizations operating in the Dominion, 71 have beneficiary features of a varying nature. Death benefits were paid by 51, unemployed benefits by 8, strike benefits by 52, sick and accident benefits by 20, and old age pensions by 4.

The total expenditure by the various central international organizations on account of benefits during the year 1920 amounted to \$19,463,610, an increase of \$3,913,558, as compared with the expenditure for benefits for the year 1919. The disbursements for the respective benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits. . . . .	\$10,718,687
Unemployed and travelling benefits. . . . .	75,844
Strike benefits. . . . .	6,393,313
Sick and accident benefits . . . . .	1,557,876
Old age pensions and other benefits. . . . .	717,890

The only non-international organization to pay benefits was the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which body disbursed \$12,000 for death claims.

The expenditure of the local branch unions in Canada among their own members, in addition to what may have been received from headquarters for the year 1920, amounted to \$324,155, a decrease of \$258,938, as compared with the sum reported as having been paid in 1919. The payments on account of the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits. . . . .	\$ 80,950
Unemployed benefits. . . . .	8,322
Strike benefits. . . . .	38,689
Sick benefits. . . . .	149,947
Other benefits. . . . .	46,247

#### A COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

The very complete particulars given in the pages of the report as to the names and addresses of chief executive officers of all known central labour organizations operating in Canada, as well as of those of local branch unions in the Dominion, make a most complete labour directory. Other features are (1) a list of trade union organizations having official journals and the names of the different publications, and (2) a list of conventions of labour bodies to be held during the year, with the date and place of meeting.

## 1. THE ONE BIG UNION

*Advent of the O.B.U. in 1919—Review of Developments during 1920—Opposition to the O.B.U.—Summary of Proceedings of the Second Convention—Severe Decline in Membership—Constitution of the Organization—Links O.B.U. with Russian Propaganda—Standing at the Close of the Year.*

Many readers of these reports will recall the events leading up to the formation of the One Big Union in March, 1919; but for these and others it is in view of the extent to which the organization in question attracted public attention during the remainder of 1919 and during 1920 it will be well to restate the circumstances of its establishment. At the instigation of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, a body working under a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, a conference of labour representatives was held in Calgary in March, 1919, at which there were present 237 delegates from western labour bodies and two from Ontario. Of various resolutions presented, one favoured the immediate formation of an industrial union. This was adopted, as was also a recommendation that the existing branches of international organizations should sever their connection with such bodies. It was decided that a referendum on the question be submitted to the entire Canadian trade union membership, and also that a proposed plan of the new organization, which was christened the One Big Union, be presented at the same time. A central board and provincial committees were elected to carry on propaganda with the view of securing support for the referendum. Coupled with the ballot on the One Big Union question was one asking for a vote on a general strike to take place on June 1, 1919, to establish a six-hour working day. It seems certain, however, that in many localities in eastern Canada the literature of the O. B. U. was passed over without even being read. On June 11, 1919, a conference of the advocates of the O. B. U. was held in Calgary to further the plans of the organization. According to a statement given by the secretary, 258 unions west of Port Arthur (not including Winnipeg, returns for which had not been received) had sent in returns of the referendum vote, the estimated membership of the reporting unions being 41,365. Of this number 24,239, comprised in 188 unions, had voted in favour of the One Big Union plan. The number of votes recorded against the proposal by members of 70 unions was given at 5,975. No information was made public as to the attitude of the remaining 11,151, members of the 258 reporting unions. The constitution which had been adopted at the March conference was amended at the June meeting. The next meeting, which was to be termed the first semi-annual convention, was scheduled to take place in October, 1919, but several of the officers being required to attend court in Winnipeg in connection with charges arising out of the Winnipeg general strike, the date was postponed until January, 1920. The report of the finances showed receipts of \$17,509.03 and expenditures of \$16,376.10, leaving a balance at the end of 1919 of \$1,132.93. Efforts were made by the older trade union organizations to check the growth of this industrial union agitation, and the threat of cancellation of charters in some instances had a steadying effect, but as many as 27 local branches of international organizations became a part of the O. B. U. At the close of 1919 the O. B. U. had in affiliation eight central labour councils, two district boards and 101 local units, the bulk of which were located west of the great lakes, and the total membership was reported at 41,150.

### DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1920

The O. B. U. promoters have during the year made strenuous efforts to extend the organization by endeavouring to disrupt, wherever thought possible, the existing local



branches of international unions and capture them for their industrial organization. One of these instances was in the mining regions of Northern Ontario, where the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had a number of local branches. A strike of miners occurred in the Cobalt district in the summer of 1919, and owing to lack of funds the men were forced to accept an unsatisfactory settlement, which caused some dissatisfaction in the ranks. The O. B. U. advocates, taking advantage of this condition, invaded the district, and succeeded in breaking up many of the international local unions and establishing the O. B. U., securing a membership of about 600 in Cobalt with an equal number divided between Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Gowganda. Information received seems to indicate that the new organization failed to secure its members the advantages expected and there seemed at the close of the year indications that the miners would return to their former allegiance. The O.B.U. also succeeded in partly disrupting the metal miners' unions in British Columbia.

#### ONE BIG UNION ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

In September, 1919, preliminary steps were taken to organize the O.B.U. in Chicago, and the Canadian O.B.U. selected Mr. R. B. Russell, subsequently convicted for seditious conspiracy in connection with Winnipeg general strike, to attend a meeting called for the purpose. Mr. Russell was chosen as one of the executive committee, the members of which were instructed to use their efforts to bring about an industrial form of organization. In April, 1920, the executive of the Canadian O.B.U. sent Mr. T. S. Cassidy to Chicago, where there had been manifested on the part of some mechanics a certain discontent with the international organizations. (Mr. Cassidy had been, it is understood, a delegate from an international lodge of machinists in Montreal to the 1917 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, where he attacked international trade union officials.) This organizer succeeded in getting a Chicago lodge of the sheet metal workers to secede from the international and a number of members were secured for the O.B.U. On June 29 and 30 a convention was held in Chicago, forty-three delegates being present. The preamble to the constitution of the Canadian body was adopted by the Chicago meeting. The labour press generally referred to the Chicago convention as a huge joke, and not much of this wing of the O.B.U. has been heard of since the June meeting.

#### ONE BIG UNION OPERATIONS IN DISTRICT 18

In this report for 1919 reference was made to the case of the coal miners who had been organized under the United Mine Workers of America, and known as District lodge No. 18, (with jurisdiction over Alberta and southeastern British Columbia), and who in June, 1920, deserted the parent body and identified themselves with the O.B.U. A commission was sent by the executive board of the U.M.W. to endeavour to stabilize the situation. In August many of the local branches returned to the international, but there was still some dissension in the ranks. The dissentients, aided by the travelling organizers of the O.B.U., formed an organization under the name of District No. 1, Mining Department, O.B.U. As a means of steadying the conditions in District 18 the employers entered into a contract with the United Mine Workers' commission, conceding wage increases and providing that all men working in and around the mines, and who were eligible to become members of the U.M.W., should join that body and should agree to sign the check-off for dues, etc. This agreement was confirmed by the director of coal operations, who issued an order, known as No. 141, covering its provisions. The officials of district No. 1 urged the O.B.U. miners to refuse to work under the above mentioned agreement, urging that the O.B.U. would negotiate a wage agreement that would be more to the liking of the workers. The O.B.U. followers, while accepting the increased wages as a temporary arrangement, objected to the check-off, and as a result several of the mines were compelled to work



short-handed. Threats were made of calling a general strike, but at a meeting of district No. 1, held on March 13, this move was not supported. At Canmore, the operators desiring to live up to the agreement between the employers and the U.M.W., closed the mines. The O.B.U., in an effort to force the Canmore operators to open the mines to its members, invoked the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, charging that the action in not opening the mines to the O.B.U. was a lockout and infringement of the statute. The magistrate's decision was to the effect that the authority of the director of coal operations nullified the provisions of the I.D.I. Act in so far as the coal mines of district 18 were concerned. For the most part the miners accepted this decision and returned to work under the terms of the agreement made between the operators and the U.M.W. commission. The O.B.U. leaders appealed against the decision of the magistrate and the case went to the Appellate court. The appeal of the O.B.U. was dismissed, the agreement with the check-off provision as contained in the order of the director of coal operations being thus sustained.

In May the United Mine Workers held a convention in Calgary, where 25 local branches had delegates in attendance. Demands for an increase in wage rates and changes in working conditions were prepared for submission to the coal operators. Subsequently a conference between the U.M.W. and operators was held, and, by agreement dated July 20, 1920, an advance of 13 per cent on wage rates was agreed upon, making a total increase of 27 per cent since the first agreement was made and confirmed by order 141 of the director of coal operations. The miners of district No. 1 of the O.B.U. subsequently notified the coal operators that they would not respect any agreement entered into with the U.M.W. and threatened to strike at the most favourable opportunity. The O.B.U. organizers and their press continued to assail the agreement and the U.M.W., creating discord at some points. On September 10, a special convention of the O.B.U. district lodge of miners was held in Calgary, and the question of demanding the elimination of the check-off was considered. It was determined that a fight should be waged against the U.M.W. until it withdrew its operations from Canada. In an endeavour to force the issue the O.B.U. called a strike for October 1. The strike order was obeyed in a number of mines, the Drumheller and Wayne districts being those most seriously affected, although it is understood the feeling amongst the rank and file was not unanimous for a strike. The strikes in these districts were followed by others in various localities, and more or less interfered with operations. The Drumheller miners returned to work on October 19, and similar action was taken in the other camps where strikes had occurred.

The U.M.W. officials of district 18 issued a circular letter to the coal miners pointing out the futility of a strike and the inability of the O.B.U. to finance or even give moral support to the strikers. On October 25, 1920, the U.M.W. commission of district 18 notified the membership of a new agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association whereby the wages of day men were advanced \$2.50 per day over and above the wages in effect on October 31, 1919, the pay of boys also being increased. As an indication of the strength of the opposing forces, it may be mentioned that the average membership of the O.B.U. district board of miners, for the first months of 1920 was 2,199, while the vote recorded by the members of the U.M.W. on the agreement of October 25 was nearly 4,000.

The O.B.U. during the strike of its members, beginning October 1, continued, by means of threats and intimidation and also by appeals in the O.B.U. paper published in Calgary, its efforts to have members of the U.M.W. violate the agreement under which they were working. The Western Coal Operators' Association, therefore, applied for and was granted an injunction against certain O.B.U. officials and members to prevent them from interfering with the employees of the mining companies who desired to work, and who were parties to the agreement made in July

At Drumbheller, where the O.B.U. attracted many members from the U.M.W., the latter body in October applied for an order to restrain the members of the O.B.U. from using the hall belonging to the parent organization which had purchased it before the O.B.U. was formed. On November 10 the injunction as applied for was granted by the court.

#### ONE BIG UNION STRIKES AT OTHER POINTS

Early in the year 1920 the independent union of gas workers in Vancouver went over to the O.B.U. In July the members of this unit made certain demands on their employers. The dispute was referred to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, majority and minority reports being presented. The company accepted the majority award, but the men refused, and on September 8 went on strike. On October 1 the British Columbia organ of the O.B.U. reported that the strikers had failed, the men returning to work without a settlement.

In May, 1920, the O.B.U. members working in the shipyard at Port Arthur went on strike, but the affair was a failure so far as the O.B.U. was concerned, the strike being called off on June 8. The metal miners and the lumber workers of the O.B.U. have been involved in a number of strikes, but they were mostly of minor importance and in some instances were failures. In one of the lumber camps a notice was posted on November 5, 1920, to the effect that the contractor would not permit any meeting of the O.B.U. in any of his camps, would not recognize any man connected with the O.B.U., and that any agitators would be promptly discharged. As a result of this notice the O.B.U. members walked out.

#### INTERNATIONALS LEAVE DEFENCE COMMITTEE

It will be recalled that, for the purpose of giving assistance to those who were arrested on charges arising out of the Winnipeg general strike which occurred on June 21, 1919, a defence committee was formed. (It was on June 11 that a meeting was held in Calgary to effect the formation of the One Big Union.) On July 29, 1919, the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council adopted the O.B.U. constitution, and instructed the secretary to return the charter under which the council had formerly operated to the Trades and Labour Congress. At the same meeting both those who favoured affiliation with the O.B.U. and those who were opposed were united in supporting the labour men, viz., R. B. Russell, Rev. Wm. Ivens, Geo. Armstrong, R. J. Johns, W. A. Pritchard, John Queen, R. E. Bray, and A. A. Heaps, who were charged under the indictment in connection with the strike. Mr. R. A. Rigg, who was sent by the Trades Congress to protect the interests of the international organizations, forestalled the return of the charter of the council as decided at the meeting on July 29, 1919, by taking possession of the property of the council and retaining the body in affiliation with the congress. On August 5, 1919, the followers of the O.B.U. organized a council under the auspices of that organization. The Trades Council, working under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, continued as a member of the defence committee for the arrested strikers, but on April 6, 1920, as soon as the trials of the strikers were over, severed its connection with the defence committee on the ground that the committee as then constituted, and including amongst its members representatives of the O.B.U., was of no benefit to the convicted men or to the labour movement generally. The trades council, representing the international trade union movement, undertook to secure funds for the relief of the imprisoned strike leaders and their families. This action immediately brought condemnation from the defence committee with which the O.B.U. was connected, and the trades council replied by stating that it was ready to receive contributions from trade union sources and to distribute them with a minimum of cost instead of by maintenance of an expensive office staff. Following the withdrawal of the trades council from the original defence committee a local branch of the United Brotherhood



of Carpenters and Joiners (not connected with the Winnipeg Trades Council) withdrew from the defence committee on the ground that the secretary of that body, who was also secretary of the miscellaneous unit of the O.B.U., was actively engaged in trying to disrupt the carpenters' international branch by enrolling carpenters into the O.B.U. Subsequently the local union of bricklayers also withdrew from the defence committee. In the case of R. B. Russell, one of the strike leaders, and an active advocate of the O.B.U., who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for seditious conspiracy, an appeal for a new trial was taken to the Court of Appeals. On January, 1920, the appeal was dismissed. After the withdrawal of the Winnipeg Trades Council from the defence committee an appeal in the Russell case was taken to the Privy Council in England, and on July 21 this petition was also dismissed. The Winnipeg Trades Council was not a party to this proceeding, expressing the view that an appeal was futile, and urging that the proper course to pursue was to have the law reviewed and an effort made to secure legislation defining what constitutes sedition. To this attitude of the council the Trades and Labour Congress later gave its approval. The loss of the appeal in the Russell case caused the abandonment of contemplated appeals on behalf of the other prisoners. In connection with the Russell case the defence committee sent J. Kavanaugh, of Vancouver, to England, and in a report made at a public meeting in Vancouver in August Mr. Kavanaugh reported as to his efforts to get a hearing before the British Trades Union Congress; he explained that owing to a question raised as to his credentials, he had been unable to secure recognition, and the *Daily Herald*, the labour paper, had failed to print an article dealing with his mission to Great Britain.

In October, 1920, the name of the defence committee was changed to Canadian Workers' Defence League, 25 organizations being in affiliation.

#### RUSSELL RELEASED

The Trades and Labour Congress, which as above stated, did not approve of the appeal in the Russell case, adopted a policy looking to a modification of the sentences of all of the convicted men by the exercise of clemency by the proper authorities. This policy was denounced by the adherents of the O.B.U. The congress executive, however, continued its efforts, and R. B. Russell, who was serving a two-years' sentence, forwarded a personal appeal to the authorities at Ottawa, who on December 10 gave instructions that Russell be released on parole and he was liberated the following day. The other convicted men, it is understood, refused to make any plea for clemency.

#### ONE BIG UNION LEADER KIDNAPPED

P. M. Christophers, erstwhile president of District Lodge 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, but latterly a member of the executive board of the O.B.U., who received from the organization \$2,139.65 in seven months in salary and expenses, and, who, in July, 1920, on instructions from the general secretary, went into the coal districts of Saskatchewan for the purpose of organizing the miners into a branch of the O.B.U., was kidnapped on the night of July 4, and deported to Noonan, N.D. The matter was subsequently investigated by the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and five men were arrested for the offence. On October 12 at Estevan the judge without sending the case to the jury dismissed the charge against two of the defendants; the remaining three, after half an hour's deliberation by the jury, were found not guilty.

On October 23, 1920, P. M. Christophers tendered his resignation as an officer of the O.B.U., the same to take immediate effect. In his letter of resignation he stated that he was not quitting active interest in the organization and would continue to do all possible to further its success.



## MERITS OF INTERNATIONALS AND ONE BIG UNION DEBATED

In March, 1920, a debate took place in Vancouver on the subject of "International Trades Unionism vs. the O.B.U.," in which the champions of the respective systems set forth their claims for support.

On August 6, a similar debate was held in Winnipeg, the principles of the opposing forms of organization being defined by the speakers, there being two for each side.

## ILLEGAL RETENTION OF FUNDS

In some instances local branches of international organizations seceding to the O. B. U. held possession of funds remaining in the treasury and used them in advancing the doctrine of the new body. In a judgment handed down on October 28 by Judge Prendergast, of Winnipeg, in the case of local lodge No. 6 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen against carmen's O. B. U. council it was held that the property of local unions which had been acquired by them as branches of international bodies belonged to the members who remained loyal to the parent organization. The amount which the carmen's O. B. U. council had possessed illegally was \$847.85 which had been paid as dues to lodge No. 6 before it was disrupted by the O. B. U. It is understood that this judgment was required as affecting any other local branches which seceded to the O.B.U., taking with them property which had been acquired as subordinate lodges of their respective parent organizations.

## OPPOSITION TO THE ONE BIG UNION

The international trade union movement has continued its opposition to the O. B. U. and has endeavoured to rid itself of those sympathetic to the industrial form of organization as against the craft union system represented by the American Federation of Labour. In some instances where it was discovered that members of international unions also held cards in the O. B. U. such members, if desiring to remain in their respective international branches, were compelled to destroy their O.B.U. cards in front of the members in meeting assembled; where a member of an international local union had become connected with the O. B. U. and desired to return to the parent branch, he was required to do similarly before being reinitiated. At the convention of the International Association of Machinists held in Rochester, N.Y., a delegate was expelled from the meeting for his O. B. U. leanings. Other international organizations which have held conventions during 1920 passed resolutions condemning the methods of the O. B. U. advocates in their efforts to destroy the old established form of labour organization.

The Trades and Labour Congress has worked definitely against the O. B. U. advocates, and in May, 1920, called a meeting of representatives of international organizations to devise a plan to offset their activities. Among the decisions reached at this conference was (1) that each organization affiliated with the congress should maintain in Canada as large an organizing staff as possible, (2) that a fund be created for the purpose of issuing literature with information of the international trade union movement, and (3) that the international organizations should enforce the provisions of their constitutions where such provide for expulsion or other penalties for those who while retaining membership are working in the interests of the O. B. U.

At the 1920 American Federation of Labour convention, held in Montreal, the executive council referred to the O. B. U. in Canada, expressing gratification at the opposition which the trade unionists of the Dominion were offering to the spread of the new union doctrine. The building trades section of the American Federation decided, during the Montreal convention, to lend assistance to combat the O. B. U. and arrangements were made accordingly. Certain of the railway employees' organizations and other international bodies subsequently took action along similar lines.

In July it became publicly known that Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress, had received from Mr. A. E. Barker, now ex-president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, a cheque for \$50,000 to be used for special organizing purposes. Mr. Draper, who had, in this matter, acted privately, and not as secretary of the congress, admitted having received the money, all of which was, it was stated, used in furthering the interests of the international organized labour movement. An attempt was made at the 1920 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress to have the matter discussed there, but the president ruled the matter out of order, and no opposition to this ruling was expressed. On September 14, Mr. Draper subsequently made public a letter received by him from the new president of the Maintenance-of-Way Employees stating that the grand lodge was satisfied that the money sent to Mr. Draper had been used as intended—for special organizing work.

#### CALGARY TRADES COUNCIL OBJECTS TO SUPPORTING ONE BIG UNION SYMPATHIZERS

The Calgary Trades and Labour Council at a meeting on November 12, 1920, rescinded a motion passed at a previous meeting asking the local branch unions to give financial support to nominees of the Dominion Labour party in the approaching municipal election. It appears that Ald. Broatch, who is an active member of the O. B. U., and who was present as a delegate to the Port Arthur convention from the central labour council (O. B. U.), had announced his candidature as a city commissioner before his name had been presented to the Dominion Labour party. Objection was taken by certain members of the Calgary Trades Council to this action, and also to the use of the funds of international unions to support a member of the O. B. U., an organization which had endeavoured to disrupt the established trade union movement.

#### SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY IN WINNIPEG

Mr. W. H. Hoop, one of the speakers on behalf of the international unions in the debate on "International Trades Unionism *vs.* the O.B.U.," which took place in Winnipeg in August, was nominated for the position of alderman on the labour ticket. On November 18, 1920, Mr. F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., chairman of the Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Labour party, and Mr. S. J. Farmer, vice-chairman and mayoralty candidate of the party, resigned from their positions, both refusing to allow their names to appear on the same ticket as Hoop's. It was alleged by Mr. Dixon that during the debate above mentioned Mr. Hoop had stated that the purpose of the Winnipeg general strike was to smash the state and set up a Russian Soviet Government. Mr. Hoop, in defending his utterances during the debate, stated that what he had said was "that the strike was international in the early days but developed O.B.U. tendencies during the later stages." A meeting was held on November 20, ostensibly for the purpose of electing new officers of the party to fill the offices vacated at the previous session and to complete the slate of civic candidates. A motion was adopted asking for the withdrawal of Mr. Hoop as a labour aldermanic candidate, who it is understood the representatives of the international labour interests desired to remain in the field. In the election subsequently held Mr. Hoop's name appeared on the official ballot, but he was defeated, as was also Mr. Farmer, who was a mayoral candidate. Of the party's slate of candidates three were elected as aldermen and three as members of the school board.

#### SECOND CONVENTION OF THE O.B.U.

The second convention of the O.B.U. was held in Port Arthur, Ont., from September 20 to 24, 1920. On the opening day there was a dispute over the seating of the delegates from the lumber workers' union, the committee reporting against the acceptance of certain of the credentials. The report recommended the seating of seven of the ten delegates from this union, together with twenty from other affiliated bodies, and the report was adopted. The rejection of the three lumber workers' delegates, on



the ground that the committee was not satisfied that the delegates had been elected in a bona fide manner, was unsatisfactory to their fellow-delegates who had been seated. The delegation, therefore, with the exception of one, withdrew from the convention, accompanied by the delegate from the O.B.U. central labour council of Edmonton, who though credentialled from that body, was a member of the lumber workers' union. Efforts were made to heal the breach, but these were unavailing and the lumber workers' delegates finally withdrew from participation in the proceedings, leaving twenty delegates to transact the business.

*Report of the General Executive Board.*—The following was the report as read to the conventions:—

Immediately after the adjournment of the January convention the general executive board met and dealt with business that required immediate consideration. The board decided to place two organizers on the road. Board Member Knight was appointed to the eastern territory and P. M. Christophers to the west. These two members of the board have been continually engaged in organization work since that time. As they have been submitting regular reports, we will not deal with their activities here.

The board had for consideration a number of appeals for organizers from points in the United States, but the board decided that they were unable, at that time, to assist financially in organization work south of the boundary line. Subsequently, however, some time in March, the board received an urgent request for information regarding the O.B.U. movement in Canada from some independent unions of the city of New York, and Executive Board Member Knight visited that city and assisted in giving them information with regard to our movement, and also assisted in gathering together a number of independent and unattached labour organizations.

Again in April an urgent request for an organizer to assist in organizing the railway shopmen was received from Chicago, and in accordance with an agreement that had been arrived at by the board at its meeting in April, T. S. Cassidy was requested to go to Chicago, and the board has maintained him an organizer in that district until August 14, when lack of funds compelled the board to discontinue their assistance.

It was decided at the executive board meeting in January to ask the O.B.U. locals in the United States to nominate and elect a member to represent the United States of America on the general executive board. However, it soon became apparent that the organization work south of the boundary line would have to be handled by the United States membership, and at the Chicago convention held in April, a general executive board for the United States was elected and all of the membership south of the boundary line was turned over to that board. This board is working in harmony with the Canadian General Executive Board and are manufacturing supplies similar to those issued by this board.

Prior to the time of the Chicago convention, O. B. U. units had been established at Milwaukee, Chicago, Neihart, Butte, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle and Toledo, and the board has assisted by advancing some supplies, particularly to the movement in southern California.

Albert Gill, of Cranbrook, B.C., did some organization work for a short time in February at Trail, B.C. During June, Executive Board Member Naylor made an extended trip among the fishermen north of Vancouver. In the month of April, J. McKenzie was appointed as organizer in Carleton Place, Ont., for a short time. Some organization work has also been done among the coal miners on Vancouver island with the assistance of the general executive board, Executive Board Member Naylor having visited Nanaimo, Ladysmith and South Wellington, and Secretary Midgley has also paid several visits to the island at the request of the members. Some financial assistance was also extended to Edmonton to help in organization work among the railroad men.

At the meeting of the general executive board held at Winnipeg in April, a leaflet prepared by the secretary was approved of, and it was decided to call the leaflet "Bulletin No. 1" and to have copies printed in English, French, Ukrainian, Finnish and Italian, and the board also authorized the secretary to prepare another bulletin.

The executive board also had a lengthy discussion on the question of establishing an O. B. U. publication in Eastern Canada, but after careful consideration, decided that the funds at the disposal of the board would not enable them to do so. The board regret considerably that they have been unable to provide larger quantities of literature for propaganda purposes, but lack of funds have prevented them from doing so.

Owing to the numerous stories appearing in the daily press referring to the O. B. U. as an illegal organization, the board decided to obtain legal opinion on the advisability of incorporating this organization under the laws of the Dominion of Canada. A lengthy opinion on this question was secured, but no action was taken. The opinion showed that the Canadian laws dealing with labour organizations were many years behind those of the Old Country, and that the legal status of the Canadian labour unions was most uncertain.

Upon receipt of a letter from the Thunder Bay Central Labour Council, asking for information concerning the affiliation of Port Arthur Lumber Workers, the board decided that any council has the right to accept any branch of the O. B. U. within their own district.

The coal miners of the province of Alberta have, since the inception of the O. B. U., met with bitter opposition, not only from the operators but from the Government, and in March (as a result of Order No. 141 issued by Fuel Controller Armstrong, which had the object of compelling all the miners to become members of the United Mine Workers of America) the majority of the coal miners were locked out. The executive board issued an appeal for financial assistance for the coal miners to all units of the O. B. U., but shortly after the appeal was issued the men returned to work.



During May the board was in receipt of a request from the Coal Miners' District Board of Alberta for a release from payment of per capita tax for the months of April, May and June, and this request the members of the board unanimously agreed to. Another request for release from payment of per capita tax for July, August and September was received from the same district board during August, and in view of the tremendous fight that the O. B. U. had had in this district, the board agreed to also grant this request.

At the beginning of June a request was received from the Montreal membership for a grant to assist in carrying on propaganda prior to and during the sessions of the American Federation of Labour convention in that city. This was agreed to by the board and fifteen thousand copies of a publication entitled "The Montreal Shopman" were printed and distributed.

Shortly after the last convention, owing to dissatisfaction that was expressed by a portion of the membership, the general executive board decided to submit the amended constitution to a referendum vote. This was submitted to the membership early in February, but only nine replies were received and those containing any suggestion for amendments to the constitution or opposition to existing clauses, will be referred to the committee on constitution and law.

The dues for the members-at-large were originally fixed at 50 cents per member per month, but owing to the confusion that was caused owing to the fact that the majority of locals charged \$1 per month dues, in May the board decided to raise the dues for members-at-large to \$1 per month.

We regret to report that in some cases conflicts have taken place over jurisdiction, and competition for membership has occurred. This has not been through any fault in the structure of the O. B. U. constitution, but has been the result of violations of the constitution. The existence of two general headquarters and boards, both sending out organizers, opening up district offices and issuing different membership receipts, has resulted in confusion and dissension.

We are of the opinion that there should be only one general headquarters with jurisdiction over organization work in new territory, and the issuing of a universal membership card and other necessary supplies.

In order to put this into effect, we recommend that a committee be appointed to draft a method of determining the jurisdiction of the various districts, and to draft a membership card or receipt that will be acceptable to the entire membership.

It was reported to the convention that a letter had been received from the O.B.U. general executive board in the United States, in which were conveyed greetings to the Canadian following. Greetings were also received from the Finnish Organization of Canada. The report of the committee to which the report of the executive board was referred desired more information on the work in New York of Board Member Knight, but up to the close of the convention no further report was made. The committee expressed regret that lack of funds had necessitated the withdrawal of the organizer from Chicago and had not permitted a more liberal supply of propaganda literature. The remaining clauses of the executive report were concurred in. The committee in reporting on the report from the United States recommended that no further financial aid be given, the money being required on this side of the line.

*Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.*—The figures given showed that during 1919 there had been 41,394 membership cards issued; from January to August, 1920, 30,212 were issued. The receipts from per capita tax from January 1 to August 31, 1920, were \$12,803.73, an average of about \$1,600 per month. The per capita being ten cents per month, would indicate an average paid-up membership of approximately 16,000. The secretary in his statement of average membership gave 19,510, calculated on five months from January to May, since which time no tax has been paid by a number of the affiliated bodies, chief among which is the lumber workers' unit, which in May paid on 9,862 members. (At the close of the year 1919 the secretary reported a membership of 41,150). Among the consistent affiliations is the central labour council in Winnipeg which in August paid on 4,926 members. Of the disbursements, J. R. Knight received \$3,397.02 in nine months for salary and expenses as organizer, and P. M. Christophers in seven months got \$2,139.65 for similar work; for secretarial work V. R. Midgley was paid \$1,625. The balance remaining on hand was \$162.42. In two years \$250.25 was paid on 5,995 shares in the British Columbia Federationist. The following extract is taken from the report of the secretary-treasurer:—

Unless the convention makes some radical changes in the method of financing the activities of the general executive board, I would again urge the recommendations I placed before the January convention, i.e., that the local units pay their per capita direct to the general executive board instead of through the central labour councils and district boards. It will be noticed that nearly all of the isolated units are paid up to date. The reason that the board has not received the revenue due is not through the failure of the local units to pay, but is because the central councils and boards have, in several cases, used the funds for their own purposes instead of paying their obligations to the general executive board.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was adopted.

There having been some conflict between the executive board and the lumber workers' unit over the methods adopted by the latter in conducting its business, and which may have had something to do with the attitude adopted towards the credentials of the lumber workers' delegates at the opening of the convention, a resolution was introduced favouring one central office through which all O.B.U. business should be transacted, and also that the lumber workers be asked to adjust their structure and constitution to meet the requirements of the O.B.U. constitution. The matter was sent to a special committee to draft the necessary amendments to meet the object of the proposal. The changes proposed by the committee were adopted and submitted to a referendum vote. It was decided to authorize the creation by and within the general executive board of a "board of direction" whose functions shall be to formulate policies and courses of action to be taken and promulgated when such contingencies arise as affect the workers of Canada as a whole, the chairman of the executive to be the chairman of the board of direction. A resolution referred to this proposed board was one undertaking to assist and co-operate with the workers in Great Britain in the event of a general strike in that country.

A resolution was introduced by coal miners' district No. 1, stating that a strike was to be called to eliminate the check-off as provided for in the order of the director of coal operations, and asked what assistance the convention was prepared to recommend, the O.B.U. miners preferring that assistance should be at the points of production and distribution rather than of a financial nature. The matter was referred to a committee.

The secretary in his report recommended that the headquarters be moved from Vancouver to Winnipeg. A resolution was submitted on the same subject, and the proposal was adopted. It may be of interest to note that the units in Vancouver, which was really the birthplace of the O.B.U., have not paid any per capita since February, 1920, when payment was made on 790 members.

Included in the resolutions adopted were (1) Asking that pressure be brought to secure the release of the Winnipeg strike leaders at present in prison, (2) Endorsing the creation by the British workers of the council of action and the proletariat of Italy in assuming control of industry, (3) That propaganda leaflets in English and French be issued periodically.

Among the resolutions referred to the executive board were: (1) Asking that a monthly report on O.B.U. activities be issued, (2) Asking for the publication of a paper in Montreal, (3) That a system be devised to properly record the standing of the membership. (There are three papers supporting the O.B.U., viz.: the *One Big Union Bulletin*, of Winnipeg, the *British Columbia Federationist*, of Vancouver, and the *Searchlight*, of Calgary, the latter making its appearance only when funds will permit. The lumber workers, whose activities are recorded in a page of the *British Columbia Federationist*, also have a paper known as *The Worker*, published in Montreal and printed in both English and French.) The following were elected as members of the general executive board: W. A. Pritchard, R. B. Russell, W. A. Alexander, P. M. Christophers and F. Woodward. The first two named being in prison, J. R. Knight and Joseph Naylor were elected as alternates. Victor B. Midgley is the general secretary of the organization, his address being 449 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. The convention for 1921 will meet in Winnipeg in the month of September.

#### SPLIT BETWEEN LUMBER WORKERS AND ONE BIG UNION

As a sequel to the withdrawal of the delegates of the lumber workers' union from the O.B.U. convention in Port Arthur, previously mentioned, the coast district convention and the general convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, held subsequently, went on record as being in favour of withdrawing from the O.B.U. as at present based. The cause of this action centered around a difference of opinion as to what shall be the basic principle of organization upon which the O.B.U. shall be



built, those who constitute the official O.B.U. group being in favour of what has been termed the geographical or district form. That is, all units within a geographical area linked together to form a district board with no connection with other units of the same industry in other districts unless it be through the channel of the general executive of the O.B.U. The lumber workers, on the other hand, maintain that while all units of all industries within a given area should be linked up, it is also absolutely essential that all units of each particular industry should be connected throughout the length and breadth of the industry. They also refused to entertain the idea of abolishing the central headquarters of their industry, which they would have to do under a full acceptance of the O.B.U. constitution. Consequently the delegates to the above-mentioned conventions recommended to the membership the withdrawal of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union from the O.B.U. until such time as the latter accepts the principle of industrial unionism as defined by the lumber workers. The result of the referendum vote had not been announced in time to be included in this report.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE ONE BIG UNION

The constitution of the O.B.U. as amended at the 1920 convention, and subsequently approved by a referendum vote, is as follows:—

*Preamble.*—Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage workers according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

*Name.*—Clause 1.—The name of the organization shall be the One Big Union.

*Membership.*—Clause 2.—Membership in the One Big Union shall be open to all wage workers.

*Initiation Fee.*—Clause 3.—The maximum initiation fee to be charged by local units for new members shall be one dollar.

*Shop Cards.*—Clause 4.—Union shop cards shall be issued to those local units desiring same for display in such places of employment where all the employees are members of the One Big Union.

*Certificates.*—Clause 5.—Certificates shall be issued to central labour councils and district boards and isolated units; said certificates shall designate the jurisdiction of the organization to which they are issued.

*Executive Board.*—Clause 6.—A General Executive Board shall be elected from the floor of the convention consisting of five members. Each District Board or Central Labour Council of 2,000 members or more shall be entitled to elect one additional Board Member.

Clause 7.—The General Executive Board shall be elected by and from the duly accredited delegates attending conventions. The Executive Board shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The wages of the officers of the General Executive Board shall be \$40 per week. Expenses of organizers away from home shall be \$5 per day. Any member of the Executive Board not receiving money for expenses shall receive \$50 per week wages. The Executive Committee shall elect their own chairman, and they shall hire a secretary, who must not be a member of the Board. That general headquarters shall be located at such place as may be decided by the annual convention, subject to the approval of the membership.

Clause 8.—The members of the General Executive Board may act as general organizers or in a consultative capacity, at the discretion of the Central Labour Council or District Board they represent. All members of the General Executive Board acting as general organizers shall be at all times under the direction of the General Executive Board.

All members of the General Executive Board, acting as organizers, must send in duplicate financial and written reports twice a month, one copy to be sent to headquarters of the district or unit in which the organizer is working, and the other to the General Executive Board.

in order to prevent overlapping and disputes, the approval of the General Executive Board must be obtained in conducting organization work in new territory, and the opening up of offices in new districts. (This clause shall not be construed to interfere with the organization work of councils and boards in their own district.)

Clause 9.—It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the General Executive Board. He shall have charge of, and be responsible for, the general administration of the organization.

Clause 10.—It shall be the duty of the general secretary to keep a true account of all monies received, and all monies paid out; he shall deposit all monies or cheques received by him in such a bank or banks as may be named by the Executive Board; he shall be at all times in a position to render to the Executive Board an account of the financial condition of the organization.

He shall render to the central labour councils and district boards a quarterly financial report, duly certified by chartered accountants.

He shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the General Executive Board in a book provided for that purpose; he shall pay all bills when satisfied of their correctness, and shall sign all cheques; he shall be bonded in a responsible surety company for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and the bond shall be approved of and paid for by the General Executive Board.

Recall.—Clause 11.—A member holding office on the General Executive Board must at all times maintain his credential both from his own local unit to Central Council or District Board, and from his Central Council or District Board to the convention. Any local unit withdrawing the credential of an executive board member from local Central Council or District Board shall notify them of their action, and Central Council or District Board shall immediately make a full investigation. Should the recall, as instituted by the local unit be warranted, the Central Council or District Board shall then revoke credential as held by Executive Board member, and request Executive Board to immediately fill the vacancy.

Clause 12.—Any officer of the One Big Union may be recalled by a majority vote of the District Board or Central Labour Council which sent said officer to the convention.

Clause 13.—In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Executive Board, it shall be filled by the membership of Central Labour Council or District Board from which the previous member was elected.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of the Chairman or Secretary of the Board, the remaining members of the Board shall immediately fill the position.

Clause 14.—Meetings to determine the recall of any officer, whether of local unit, Central Council, District Board or General Executive Board, must be specially summoned, all members being notified.

Clause 15.—Local units, whose delegates on Central Council or District Board have been elected to membership on the General Executive Board, shall fill vacancy on Central Council or District Board by electing an alternate delegate.

Conventions.—Clause 16.—This organization shall meet in convention annually, the convention call to be issued by the General Executive Board.

Clause 17.—The conventions shall consist of delegates from Central Labour Councils and District Boards or isolated units where District Board or Central Council is impracticable.

Delegates to be chosen from various industries where possible. Central Labour Councils shall consist of delegates from local units in any town or city. A district board shall be defined as a delegated body elected from units or camps in a certain industrial region for the purpose of taking care of the internal affairs of their industry. Any section in arrears for per capita tax for a period of three months shall be suspended, and every branch must be in good standing for at least thirty (30) days prior to the convening of the convention, in order to secure representation.

Clause 18.—All central labour councils, district boards and isolated units shall have a voting power equal to a verage number of members that per capita has been paid upon from the date of previous convention, but no one delegate shall have a voting strength of more than one thousand. The General Secretary shall compile a list of delegates from the credentials in his possession, upon which no protests have been received, and these delegates shall compose the convention until the report of the credential committee is received. The credential committee shall be appointed by the executive committee, and all other committees elected by the convention.

Clause 19.—A roll call vote may be demanded by any delegate, and should a roll call be demanded, the vote shall be compiled on the basis of representation of each accredited delegate.

No delegate to record more than the full number of votes upon which individual representation is based, namely, 1,000.

Clause 20.—All conventions of the One Big Union shall pool transportation of the delegates. Transportation to mean railway or steamship fare only.

Clause 21.—Each convention shall fix the date and locality for the succeeding convention.

Clause 22.—The General Executive Board shall call a special convention within thirty days upon receipt of a demand from three or more district boards or labour councils comprising a membership of not less than 16,000. The reason for such convention must be stated in the demand and incorporated in the convention call.

Per Capita.—Clause 23.—Per capita tax to the General Executive Board of the One Big Union shall be 10 cents per month, which shall be paid through the central labour councils and district boards where same exist.



All central labour councils and district boards shall issue a quarterly financial statement, one copy of which shall be sent to the General Executive Board; the same to be certified by chartered accountants or other qualified auditors approved of by the General Executive Board, and a monthly report of membership shall be sent to the General Executive Board by each local unit.

On the failure of any unit, council, or body to send in a regular financial report (after 30 days' notice from the Executive Board) then the next highest authority shall have the right to audit the books of the delinquent organization.

Clause 24.—Any organization not within the jurisdiction of a central labour council or district board may be affiliated with and pay capita direct to the General Executive Board.

*Supplies.*—Clause 25.—All supplies to be paid for by the local units in advance, except with the consent of the General Executive Board, and any arrears owing for supplies must be paid for in advance of per capita tax.

Clause 26.—All supplies to be furnished the membership at cost.

Clause 27.—General Executive to issue a special membership card for members sick, unemployed, or on strike. Local unions to be empowered according to their own needs and circumstances to release members from payment of dues during sickness, strikes or unemployment.

*Official Memberships Receipt.*—Clause 28.—Every section of the One Big Union must use the official membership receipt issued by the General Executive Board.

Clause 29.—The General Executive Board shall issue official membership receipt books in triplicate to the central labour councils and district Boards, who shall distribute to their affiliated organizations; the original receipt shall be placed in the member's folder, and all the duplicate receipts shall be sent to the secretary of the central labour council or district board, together with the monthly remittance of per capita tax; the triplicate receipts shall remain in the possession of the local organization.

*Central Labour Councils.*—Clause 30.—The following is recommended as a basis for representation of affiliated organizations to the central labour councils. One delegate for the first 50 members, or less, and one additional delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof.

Clause 31.—No delegate shall be seated in a central labour council who is not a bona fide wage-earner and a paid-up member of the One Big Union.

Clause 32.—In small towns and in isolated places where few workers are employed, they shall organize into one unit, including all branches. Members of these branches shall be controlled by central organization of the industry to which they belong.

All members of the One Big Union shall affiliate with and pay dues to the unit representing the industry in which he is engaged, provided such unit is organized.

Clause 33.—All funds maintained by local units shall be the property of the members composing said local units.

*Disputes and Strikes.*—Clause 34.—Whenever any dispute exists which the local unit affected cannot settle through its Grievance Committee, the dispute shall be referred in writing to their central labour council or district board.

Clause 35.—A central labour council or district board to whom a dispute has been referred, shall, through their Grievance Committee, endeavour to effect a settlement; failing a settlement, the central labour council or district board, if they consider the dispute is of sufficient importance to the workers, shall refer the same in writing to the General Executive Board.

Clause 36.—If any central labour council or district board refuses to refer such dispute to the General Executive Board, the local unit affected shall have the right to refer the dispute to the General Executive Board.

Clause 37.—Should the General Executive Board consider a dispute of sufficient importance, they shall refer same in writing to the central labour councils and district boards. Should a majority of the membership affiliated with the central labour councils and district boards vote in favour, the General Executive Board shall be empowered to call a strike of all affiliated bodies.

Clause 38.—Nothing in the previous clauses shall prevent any central labour council or district board from calling a strike in their own district or industry; provided, however, that any council or board calling a strike without the consent of the General Executive Board does so on its own responsibility.

Clause 39.—Whenever a strike in any district or industry takes place, no member of the One Big Union shall handle directly or indirectly any products of the industry on strike.

Clause 40.—That all amendments to the constitution shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership within 30 days after the adjournment of the convention, except when conditions warrant an extension of time.

#### LINKS ONE BIG UNION WITH RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

In an article published in the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths for December, 1920, it is stated that the One Big Union idea originated from Russian propaganda brought into Canada and the United States through an organization known as the Federation of Russian Workers of the United States and 19445—3½

Canada. The article in question contains a fac-simile of the front cover and first page of the membership book of the federation, printed in Russian and English. The literal translation of the contents of the "Little Red Book" as it is called, is as follows:—

# FEDERATION OF UNIONS OF RUSSIAN WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

## FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The present society is divided into two different classes. On one side are the unfortunate workers and peasants, creating and producing all the wealth of the world; on the other side are the rich, who have seized all this wealth to themselves.

Many times the unfortunate working and peasant class have revolted against the rich parasites and their faithful servants and protectors, the governments, in order to obtain their full liberty from the capitalistic and property owning class. But every time they suffered defeat because of not knowing the necessary revolutionary ways and means through which to gain their liberty. The unfortunate class have been instruments in the hands of their enemies.

The struggle between the classes still continues at the present time and will terminate only when the labouring masses are organized into one union and use force to take possession of all wealth through the violence of Social Revolution.

After accomplishing the overthrow and destruction of all institutions of government and ownership the unfortunate class must proclaim a society of independent producers who will be compelled to give satisfaction to the demands of every separate person who gave in turn their labour and knowledge to this society.

This first plan necessary to obtain our aim is to organize a large number of revolutionary groups of workers, who will conduct an immediate combat with all institutions of government and ownership. We must teach the working class to take the initiative of self activeness in order to bring about the necessity and inevitable strike to abolish government and proclaim the success of the social revolution.

Therefore, we organize in unions of Russian workers. We are the labourers of the world, and will lead in all our future work so that the principles laid down in our Federation will be as a directing string for us in the affairs of a large organized mass of Russian immigrants in the United States and Canada for a quicker liberation of Russian and enslaved humanity in all countries.

## MEMBER'S CONTRACT OF UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS OF ALL THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA UNIFIED INTO FEDERATION

*Purpose of Federation.*—(1) Unification of the organizations of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada for the struggle with capitalism and government. (2) To support the liberation movement in Russia. (3) To support the revolutionary elements of workers in America. (4) Moral and material support of the organs of the Federation, whether they be Anarchistic or otherwise. (5) To create organizations where there are none and support those already created.

*By-laws of the Organization.*—Members of the Union are qualified members of every other Union in the Federation. All organizations entering into the Federation benefit themselves with full autonomy, giving one another a large material and moral support.

*Substance of the Federation.*—All resources of the Federation are composed of 10 cent deductions from the monthly dues of the members of the organization and voluntary contributions.

*Administration of the Federation.*—For carrying on the business of the Federation a secretary-treasurer is elected, who handles all correspondence of the business of the Federation.

*For the Information of Members of the Federation.*—From the dues of every member of the organization is deducted monthly as follows: Into fund of printing machine, 5 cents. Into fund of Federation, 10 cents.

## STANDING OF THE ONE BIG UNION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

So far as the department has been able to learn, the O. B. U. has during the year lost considerably in affiliations and in membership. No reports having been received from the secretaries of the district boards of coal and metal miners, it has been assumed that they have ceased to function, and their names have accordingly been omitted. For the same reason the names of the central labour councils in Calgary, Hamilton and Toronto have been dropped from the list of affiliations, leaving four, located respectively at Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Of the list of 101 local units reported in 1919, returns received in the Department from the local secretaries and from other sources show that 66 have passed out of existence, two are known to have left the organization, while 15 new ones have been formed,



leaving the number at close of 1920 at 50. It is understood that most of the members of the defunct units returned to the organizations from which, as a rule, they had seceded. The total membership at the end of the year is problematical, the loss of 51 units and the withdrawal of the affiliation of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with a membership of approximately 20,000, greatly reducing the O. B. U. numerical strength. In a statement published at the close of the year giving the result of the referendum vote on the amendments to the constitution the highest vote recorded was on question No. 2, on which 3,377 votes were cast by 55 units, including a few branches of the lumber workers' unions, which were apparently permitted to vote, notwithstanding that no per capita tax had been paid since the month of May, 1920. According to the table of votes, 28 of the branches had less than 25 members record their votes, the number in one instance being six, while in only four cases did the numbers voting run into the hundreds, the highest being in Prince Rupert, where over 600 votes were reported. Allowing for absentees, 5,000 would perhaps be a fair estimate of the membership at the close of 1920, as against 41,150 reported in 1919. The appended list of affiliations of the O. B. U. is arranged by localities, where more than one unit is in existence, the central labour councils, being given first place in their respective districts, with the names and addresses of the chairmen and secretaries, so far as these particulars were available:—

### Winnipeg

*Winnipeg Central Labour Council.*—Chairman, Wm. Hammond, 449 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Frank Woodward, 449 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, J. Stirton, 641 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. McCallum, 469 Talbot St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Barbers' Unit.*—Chairman, L. J. Wilson, Box 102, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Howard, Box 102, Winnipeg, Man.

*Building Trades Unit.*—Chairman, T. Wooler, 184 College St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. O'Donnell, 89 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Canadian Pacific Railway Unit.*—Chairman, G. Smith, 509 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. R. Lane, 1549 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Fort Rouge Railway Workers' Union.*—Chairman, W. Thompson, 639 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., N. Lamb, 572 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man.

*General Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, R. Watt, 556 Jubilee Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., James Law, 607 Beverley St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Ladies' Garment Workers' Unit, No. 1.*—Chairman, P. Sinder, 361 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Stein, 339 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Metal Trades Unit.*—Names of officers not supplied.

*Railroad Unit, No. 1.*—Chairman, J. Glendenning, Transcona, Man. Sec., A. S. Rogers, 838 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*O. B. U. Railroad District.*—Chairman, W. H. C. Logan, 137 Glenwood Crescent, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Davis, 834 Weatherdon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Running Trades Unit (Railroad Employees).*—Sec., c/o F. Woodward, Roblin Hotel, Winnipeg, Man.

*Steam Shovel and Ditchmen's Unit.*—Sec., J. Roy, 52 Cobourg Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man.

### Winnipeg—Concluded.

*Steam and Operating Engineers' Unit, No. 1.*—Sec., E. R. Cooper, 1911 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Street Railway Employees' Unit.*—Chairman, H. Jones, 307 Harbison Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Skinner, 394 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Tailors' Unit, No. 11.*—Chairman, A. Turgeon, Suite 30, St. George Hotel, St. Boniface, Man. Sec., J. D. Maduro, Suite 7, Kindt Apts., Winnipeg, Man.

*Teamsters' Unit.*—Chairman, J. Campbell, 355 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. McLean, 860 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Women's Labour League.*—Pres., Mrs. J. R. Watt, 556 Jubilee Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Mrs. W. Heuft, 294 Des Mourons, Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.

### Vancouver

*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Chairman, J. M. Clarke, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. G. Smith, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Finnish Workers' Unit.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*General Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, R. W. Hatley, 763 King Edward St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. G. Smith, Pender Hall, cor. Pender and Howe Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

*O. B. U. Unit of Pile Drivers, Wooden Bridge-men, Derrickmen and Riggers.*—Chairman, T. L. Hewitt, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. Horne, O.B.U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

### Edmonton

*Edmonton Central Labour Council.*—Chairman, W. H. Dennis, 10333-101st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Ernest F. Palmer, 10224-122nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Building Trades' Unit.*—Sec., E. Palmer, 10224-122nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Transportation Workers' Unit.*—Sec., J. Lake-man, 9853 76th avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

**Fort William**

*Thunder Bay District Labour Council.*—Chairman, J. Lysness, 1018 Edward St., West Fort William, Ont. Sec., E. E. Sykes, 744 Harkness St., Fort William, Ont.

*Coal Handlers' Unit.*—Chairman, C. Romano, 529 McTavish St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. J. Tiboni, 521 McTavish St., Fort William, Ont.

**Montreal**

*General Workers' Unit.*—Sec., O. Charette, 228 Stanley St., Montreal, Que.

*Transportation Unit.*—Sec., W. E. Long, 325 3rd Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

**Hedley**

*Metal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, R. J. Cornish, Hedley, B.C. Sec., T. R. Willey, Hedley, B.C.

*General Workers' Unit, Hedley, B.C.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

**Miscellaneous Localities.**

*Coal Miners' Unit, Blairmore, Alta.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*General Workers' Unit, Brandon, Man.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Transportation Unit, Calgary, Alta.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Coal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, Joseph Metcalf, Coalhurst, Alta. Sec., John H. Radford, Coalhurst, Alta.

*Metal Miners' Unit.*—Sec., N. McInnis, Drawer 921, Cobalt, Ont.

*Transportation Unit.*—Chairman, Geo. Kingrove, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., F. H. Clarke, Box 111, Cochrane, Ont.

*Coal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, Dave Little, Cumberland, B.C. Sec., Jos. Naylor, Box 415, Cumberland, B.C.

**Miscellaneous Localities—(Concluded)**

*Dauphin Unit.*—Chairman, W. Long, Dauphin, Man. Sec., A. L. Cocking, Dauphin, Man.

*Metal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, Theo. Kallies, Gowganda, Ont. Sec., G. H. Appleby, Gowganda, Ont.

*General Workers' Unit, Hamilton, Ont.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Transportation Unit, Hanna, Alta.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Oil Refinery Workers' Unit, No. 1.*—Chairman, T. Knowles, Ioco, B.C. Sec., E. J. Miller, Ioco, B.C.

*Pembroke Unit.*—Sec., Alban Beadle, Box 1150, Pembroke, Ont.

*General Workers' Unit, Port Arthur, Ont.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Princeton Unit.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Prince Rupert Central Labour Council.*—Sec., N. Booth, Box 217, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Radville Unit.*—Sec., E. Graham, Radville, Sask.

*Miscellaneous Unit.*—Chairman, R. Haseltine, 3223 Riverside St., Regina, Sask. Sec., P. Burnell, 2070 McTavish St., Regina, Sask.

*Metal Miners' Unit, Sandon, B.C.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Sioux Lookout Unit.*—Chairman, J. W. Walsh, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., George Hamlyn, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen's Unit, Stillwater, B.C.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)

*Metal Miners' Unit.*—Sec., A. J. McMillan, Box 200, Timmins, Ont.

*General Workers' Unit.*—Sec., E. R. Bales, 686 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.

*General Workers' Unit, Victoria, B.C.*—(Names of officers not supplied.)



## II. NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

*Inception of the Movement—Excerpts from the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII.—Conferences Held—Constitution Adopted for Guidance—Federation to be Established—Opposition to Catholic Union Movement—Numerical Strength of the Catholic Unions—List of Such Bodies, with Names of Officers.*

What is known to have been the first association of workmen in Canada to confine its membership to followers of the Roman Catholic faith is La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), which was organized in Chicoutimi, Que., in 1912, and was in the same year incorporated under the laws of the province of Quebec as a mutual benefit, provident, domestic and social economic association. This federation declares its absolute submission to the direction of the hierarchy and acknowledges as its code of social and labour action the declarations of Pontiffs Leo XIII. and Pius X. Early in the following year (1913) La Corporation Ouvriere Catholique des Trois Rivières (Catholic Workmen's Association of Three Rivers) was formed, and in 1917 L'Union Nationale des Ouvriers de la Rive Sud (National Union of South Shore Workmen) was organized, both requiring its members to be Roman Catholics. Apart from these bodies there were a number of independent local unions in the city of Quebec, as well as two trades and labour councils, some of which had been in existence for many years, and in which membership was not confined to any particular creed. The two Quebec trades councils in 1918 amalgamated under the name of the National Central Trades Council of the district of Quebec, and this body also adopted for its guidance the teachings and directions of the Roman Catholic Church as contained in the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII., and which were subsequently laid down as fundamental rules by Pope Pius X.

### EXCERPTS FROM ENCYCLICAL OF POPE LEO XIII

To permit a clearer view of the teachings of the Roman Church in regard to workingmen's associations, the following extracts from *Rerum Novarum*, the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, dealing with the subject are here reproduced:—

*Associations and Organizations.*—In the last place—employers and workmen may of themselves effect much in the matter we are treating, by means of such associations and organizations as afford opportune aid to those who are in distress, and which draw the two classes more closely together. Among these may be enumerated societies for mutual help; various benevolent foundations established by private persons to provide for the workmen, and for his widow or his orphans, in case of sudden calamity, in sickness, and in the event of death; and what are called "patronages" or institutions for the care of boys and girls, for young people, as well as homes for the aged.

The most important of all are working-men's unions; for these virtually include all the rest. History attests what excellent results were brought about by the Artificers' Guilds of olden times. They were the means of affording not only many advantages to the workmen, but in no small degree of promoting the advancement of art, as numerous monuments remain to bear witness. Such Unions should be suited to the requirements of this our age—an age of wider education, of different habits, and of far more numerous requirements in daily life. It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence not a few Associations of this nature, consisting either of workmen alone, or of workmen and employers together; but it were greatly to be desired that they should become more numerous and more efficient. We have spoken of them more than once; yet it will be well to explain here how notably they are needed, to show that they exist of their own right, and what should be their organization and their mode of action.

The consciousness of his own weakness urges man to call in aid from without. We read in the pages of Holy Writ: *It is better that two should be together than one; for they have the advantage of their society. If one fall he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up.* (1). And further: *A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city.* (2) It is this natural impulse which binds men together in civil society; and it is likewise this which leads them to join together in associations of citizen with citizen; associations which, it is true, cannot be called societies in the full sense of the word, but which, notwithstanding, are societies.

(1) Eccles. iv. 9, 10. (2) Prov. xviii. 19.

*The Rights of Associations.*—These lesser societies and the society which constitutes the State differ in many respects, because their immediate purpose and aim is different. Civil Society exists for the common good, and hence is concerned with the interests of all in general, albeit with individual interests also in their due place and degree. It is therefore called public society, because by its agency, as St. Thomas of Aquin says, "Men established relations in common with one another in the setting up of a commonwealth." (1) But societies which are formed in the bosom of the State are styled private, and rightly so, since their immediate purpose is the private advantage of the associates. "Now a private society," says St. Thomas again, "is one which is formed for the purpose of carrying out private objects; as when two or three enter into partnership with the view of trading in common." (2) Private societies, then, although they exist within the State, and are severally part of the State, cannot nevertheless be absolutely, and as such, prohibited by the State. For to enter into a "society" of this kind is the natural right of man; and the State is bound to protect natural rights, not to destroy them; and if it forbid its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the like principle, namely, the natural tendency of man to dwell in society.

There are occasions, doubtless, when it is fitting that the law should intervene to prevent association; as when men join together for purposes which are evidently bad, unlawful, or dangerous to the State. In such cases public authority may justly forbid the formation of associations, and may dissolve them if they already exist. But every precaution should be taken not to violate the rights of individuals and not to impose unreasonable regulations under pretence of public benefit. For laws only bind when they are in accordance with right reason, and hence with the eternal law of God. (3).

*Bad and Dangerous Associations.*—Associations of every kind, and especially those of working-men, are now far more common than heretofore. As regard many of these there is no need at present to inquire whence they spring, what are their objects, or what the means they employ. There is a good deal of evidence, however, which goes to prove that many of these societies are in the hands of secret leaders, and are managed on principles ill-according with Christianity and the public well-being; and that they do their utmost to get within their grasp the whole field of labour, and force working-men either to join them or to starve. Under these circumstances Christian working-men must do one of two things; either join associations in which their religion will be exposed to peril, or form associations among themselves—unite their forces and shake off courageously the yoke of so unrighteous and intolerable an oppression. No one who does not wish to expose man's chief good to extreme risk will for a moment hesitate to say that the second alternative should by all means be adopted.

*Catholic Associations for Working-men to be Encouraged.*—Those Catholics are worthy of all praise—and they are not a few—who, understanding what the times require, have striven, by various undertakings and endeavours, to better the condition of the working-class without any sacrifice of principle being involved. They have taken up the cause of the working-man, and have spared no efforts to better the condition both of families and individuals; to infuse a spirit of equity into the mutual relations of employers and employed; to keep before the eyes of both classes the precepts of duty and the laws of the Gospel—that Gospel which, by inculcating self-restraint, keeps men within the bounds of moderation, and tends to establish harmony among the divergent interests and the various classes which compose the State. It is with such ends in view that we see men of eminence meeting together for discussion, for the promotion of concerted action, and for practical work. Others, again, strive to unite working-men of various grades into associations, help them with their advice and means, and enable them to obtain fitting and profitable employment. The Bishops, on their part, bestow their ready good-will and support; and with their approval and guidance many members of the clergy, both secular and regular, labour assiduously in behalf of the spiritual and mental interests of the members of such associations. And there are not wanting Catholics blessed with affluence, who have, as it were, cast in their lot with the wage-earners, and who have spent large sums in founding and widely spreading benefit and insurance societies, by means of which the working-man may without difficulty acquire through his labour not only many present advantages, but also the certainty of honourable support in days to come. How greatly such manifold and earnest activity has benefited the community at large is too well known to require Us to dwell upon it. We find therein grounds for most cheering hope in the future, provided always that the associations we have described continue to grow and spread, and are well and wisely administered. Let the State watch over these societies of citizens banded together for the exercise of their rights; but let it not thrust itself into their peculiar concerns and their organization; for things move and live by the spirit inspiring them, and may be killed by the rough grasp of a hand from without.

*Advice to Catholic Associations.*—In order then that an Association may be carried on with unity of purpose and harmony of action, its organization and government should be firm and wise. All such societies, being free to exist, have the further right to adopt such rules and organization as may best conduce to the attainment of their respective objects. We do not judge it expedient to enter into minute particulars touching the subject of organization: this must depend on national character, on practice and experience, on the nature and aim of the work to be done, on the scope of the various trades and employments, and on other circumstances of fact and of time: all of which should be carefully considered.

(1) *Contra impugnantes Dei cultum et Religionem*, II.

(2) *Ibid.*

(3) "Human law is law only by virtue of its accordance with right reason; and thus it is manifest that it flows from the eternal law. And in so far as it deviates from right reason it is called an unjust law; in such case it is no law at all, but rather a species of violence."—St. Thomas, *Summa Theol.* 1a, 2æ, Q. XCIII. art. 3.



To sum up, then, We may lay it down as a general and lasting law, that working-men's associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed at, that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind, and property. It is clear that they must pay special and chief attention to the duties of religion and morality, and that their internal discipline must be guided very strictly by these weighty considerations; otherwise, they would lose wholly their special character, and end by becoming little better than those societies which take no account whatever of Religion. What advantage can it be to a working-man to obtain by means of a society all that he requires, and to endanger his soul for lack of spiritual food? *What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?* (1) This, as our Lord teaches, is the mark of character that distinguishes the Christian from the heathen. *After all these things do the heathens seek.....Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you.* (2) Let our associations, then, look first and before all things to God; let religious instruction have therein the foremost place, each one being carefully taught what is his duty to God, what he has to believe, what to hope for, and how he is to work out his salvation; and let all be warned and strengthened with special care against wrong principles and false teaching. Let the working-men be urged and led to the worship of God, to the earnest practice of religion, and, among other things, to the keeping holy of Sundays and holy days. Let him learn to reverence and love Holy Church, the common Mother of us all; and hence to obey the precepts of the Church, and to frequent the Sacraments; since they are the means ordained by God for obtaining forgiveness of sin and for leading a holy life.

The foundations of the organization being thus laid in Religion, We next proceed to make clear the relations of the members one to another in order that they may live together in concord and go forward properly and with good results. The offices and charges of the society should be apportioned for the good of the society itself, and in such mode that difference in degree or standing should not interfere with unanimity and good-will. Office-bearers should be appointed with due prudence and discretion, and each one's charge should be carefully mapped out. Hereby no member will suffer injury. Let the common funds be administered with strict honesty, in such mode that a member may receive assistance in proportion to his necessities. The rights and duties of the employers, as compared with the rights and duties of the employed, ought to be the subject of careful consideration. Should it happen that either a master or a workman believe himself injured, nothing would be more desirable than that a committee should be appointed composed of reliable and capable members of the Association, whose duty would be, conformably with the rules of the Association, to settle the dispute. Among the several purposes of a society, one should be to try to arrange for a continuous supply of work at all times and seasons; as well as to create a fund out of which the members may be effectually helped in their needs, not only in the cases of accident, but also in sickness, old age, and distress.

Such rules and regulations, if willingly obeyed by all, will sufficiently ensure the well-being of the poor; whilst such mutual associations among Catholics are certain to be productive in no small degree of prosperity to the State. It is not rash to conjecture the future from the past. Age gives way to age, but the events of one century are wonderfully like those of another; for they are directed by the Providence of God, who over-rules the course of history in accordance with His purposes in creating the race of man. We are told that it was cast as a reproach on the Christians in the early ages of the Church that the greater number among them had to live by begging or by labour. Yet, destitute though they were of wealth and influence, they ended by winning over to their side the favour of the rich and the good-will of the powerful. They showed themselves industrious, hard-working, assiduous, and peaceful, ruled by justice, and, above all, bound together in brotherly love. In presence of such mode of life and such example, prejudices gave way, the tongue of malevolence was silenced, and the lying legends of ancient superstition little by little yielded to Christian truth.

At the time being, the condition of the working-class is the pressing question of the hour; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the State than that it should be rightly and reasonably adjusted. But it will be easy for Christian workingmen to decide it aright if they will form associations, choose wise guides, and follow on the path which with so much advantage to themselves and the commonweal was trodden by their fathers before them. Prejudice, it is true, is mighty, and so is the greed of money; but if the sense of what is just and rightful be not debased through depravity of heart, their fellow-citizens are sure to be won over to a kindly feeling towards men whom they see to be in earnest as regards their work and who prefer so unmistakably right dealing to mere lucre, and the sacredness of duty to every other consideration.

And further great advantage would result from the state of things we are describing; there would exist so much more ground for hope, and likelihood even, of recalling to a sense of their duty those working-men who have either given up their faith altogether, or whose lives are at variance with its precepts. Such men feel in most cases that they have been fooled by empty promises and deceived by false pretenses. They cannot but perceive that their grasping employers too often treat them with great inhumanity and hardly care for them outside the profit their labour brings; and if they belong to any Union, it is probably one in which there exists, instead of charity and love, that intestine strife which ever accompanies poverty when unresigned and unsustained by religion. Broken in spirit and worn down in body, how many of them would gladly free themselves from such galling bondage? But human respect, or the dread of starvation, makes them tremble to take the step. To such as these, Catholic associations are of incalculable service, by helping them out of their difficulties, inviting them to companionship and receiving the returning wanderers to a haven where they may securely find repose.

## NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNION CONFERENCES

In September, 1918, a conference of 11 national and Catholic unions of the province of Quebec was held in the city of Quebec, at which 27 unions were represented, most of the delegates being from the unions which were then classed as independent bodies. In a report submitted to the conference it was stated that there were in the province 41 national and Catholic unions (bodies in which only adherents of the Roman Catholic faith were allowed membership) and 17 other national unions which were called neutral, membership in which is not confined to workmen of any particular creed.

In September, 1919, a second conference of national and Catholic unions assembled in the city of Three Rivers, there being 123 delegates present, representing a total reported membership of 31,000. This conference resolved that the national and Catholic unions should be more closely bound together and favoured the formation of a federation. Pending the formal organization of this body it was decided to accept for guidance the bylaws of the National Central Trades Council of Quebec and of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North. The Three Rivers convention expressed the view that the time had arrived for all Canadian workmen to get rid of foreign or American interference in the management of union affairs, and appealed to all Catholic workmen in particular to group themselves into self-governing bodies fully consistent with their national and religious aims.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE QUEBEC TRADES COUNCIL

It will be of interest here to quote the constitution of the National Central Trades Council of the district of Quebec, which was adopted as a guide until the proposed federation of Catholic unions was formally established. The full text of the constitution is as follows:—

The National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec was founded in the city of Quebec, March 5, 1918. Its formation is the result of the happy amalgamation of the "National Central Labour Council of the District of Quebec" and the "National Central Trades and Labour Council" of Quebec.

Its object is to solidly unite and group together all the national unions of the city of Quebec and the neighbourhood in order to assist them in maintaining themselves, progressing and extending and to put them in a position to exert with the public powers an influence proportionate to their importance. The "N.C.T.C. of the District of Quebec" therefore proposes to defend the unions affiliated with it, to help them with its advice and work, to multiply national organizations in the district of Quebec; it shall also concern itself with preparing and having accepted by the city council of Quebec, provincial legislature and federal parliament legislative measures favourable to the working class. It, however, subordinates this immediate object, assigned to its efforts, to the exigencies of the interests of souls, society and the Catholic religion.

In order to clearly show the spirit which animates it, this council deems it proper to make the following statement of principles:—

1. It holds that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals, are subject to the tribunal of conscience.
  2. It proclaims that justice and Christian charity are the two supreme and binding rules in relations between employers and workmen.
  3. Because it recognizes that the church alone has a right and is qualified to say where, in the so-called labour matters, are to be found the true and the false, the just and the unjust, the good and the bad, what is permitted and what is forbidden, this council, in the pursuit of its object, will entirely and religiously comply with the teachings and directions of the religious authority.
  4. This council condemns violence as a means of settling disputes between employers and workmen, and it is not its intention to favour strikes in order to reach that end. It knows, besides, that this extreme means is only permitted if agreement and arbitration have first been employed without success, and it proposes to use all its influence to have these principles adopted as the rule of the unions affiliated with it. As to employers who employ national workers, this council would like to see them use the same means of agreement and arbitration and abandon the practice of the "lockout" to settle disputes.
  5. Being strongly Catholic, this council accepts all the teachings and directions of the church and, in particular, the following definitions and rules of conduct reproduced from Leo XIII., and Pius X.'s encyclical letters:—
- I. In order to moderate the conflict between the rich and the proletarians, it is necessary to distinguish justice and charity. There is a right to a claim only when justice is wronged. (Ency. letter. *Rerum. Novarum.*)



II. The obligations of justice for the proletarians and the workman are these: to furnish entirely and faithfully the work which has been agreed upon and according to equity; not to wrong the employers in their property or in their persons; in the defence itself of their own rights, to abstain from acts of violence and never to transform their claims into riots. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

III. The obligations of justice for capitalists and employers are as follows: to pay the workmen a fair salary; not to interfere with their just savings, either through violence, fraud or open or hidden usury; to give them the liberty to accomplish their religious duties; not to expose them to corrupting seductions or to the danger of scandal, not to deter them from the family spirit and the love of thrift; not impose upon them work out of proportion with their strength or ill-suited to their age or sex. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

IV. It is an obligation for the rich and those who possess to assist the poor and needy, according to the principle of the gospel. This precept obliges so seriously that, on the day of judgment, a special accounting will be required of its accomplishment, as Christ himself has said. (Matt. xx. Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

V. The poor, on their side, must not be ashamed of their poverty, they must not disdain the rich men's charity, thinking especially of Jesus our Redeemer who, while he could have been born among riches, made himself poor so as to enable poverty and enrich it with incomparable merits for heaven. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

VI. The capitalists and the workmen themselves can contribute to the solution of the labour question through institutions designated to provide timely help to those who are in need as well as to bring together and unite the two classes. Such are mutual benefit societies, the numerous private insurance societies, homes for children and, above all, the art and trade corporations. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

VII. Whoever, as an individual or as a member of an organization, glorifies in the name of Christian, must, if he does not forget his duties, maintain, not enmity and jealousy between social classes, but peace and mutual charity. (Ency. letter *Singulari quâdam*.)

VIII. The social question and the controversies which attach to it in connection with the nature and duration of labour, the fixing of wages, the strike, are not purely economic and, therefore, capable of being solved outside the authority of the church, as, on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is primarily a moral question and, for that reason, it must be solved according to the rules of morals and the judgment of religion. (Ency. letter *Graves de Commun.*) (Ency. letter *Singulari quâdam*.)

IX. As to labour organizations, although their object is to secure for their members temporal advantages, those deserve an unreserved approbation and should be considered as the best able of all to insure the true and durable interests of their members, which were founded by taking as their main basis the Catholic religion, and which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of Catholic confessional organization, as they are called, in Catholic countries, and also in all other regions where it will be found possible to provide, through them, for the needs of the associates. (Ency. letter *Singulari quâdam*.)

X. What is first asked of the rulers, is a co-operation of a general kind which consists in the whole economy of laws and institutions; we mean they must act in such a way that, from the organization itself of the government of society, spontaneously and without effort may follow prosperity, public as well as private. Now, what makes a nation prosperous is probity of habits, families founded on a basis of order and morals, the practice of religion and the respect of justice, moderate taxation and an equitable distribution of public offices, progress of industry and trade, flourishing agriculture and other elements, if there are any, of the same kind, all things which cannot be carried higher without increasing in proportion the life and happiness of the citizens. Just as, by all these means, the State may make itself useful to the other classes, so it can greatly improve the conditions of the working class. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

XI. That is why among the grave and numerous duties of rulers who wish to properly promote the public welfare, the one dominating all others consists in taking an equal care of all classes of citizens, strictly observing the laws of so-called distributive justice. Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

XII. Equity therefore demands that the State concern itself with the workers and see to it that a proper share of the goods they secure for society, such as lodgings and clothing, come back to them and they may live at the cost of less suffering and privation. It follows therefore that the State must favour all that, in any way, seems likely to improve their condition. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

XIII. Moreover, all authority comes from God and is part of His supreme authority; then, those who are entrusted with it must exercise it like God, whose paternal solicitude does not extend to each creature any less than to the whole of them. If, then, either general interests or the interests of one particular class are injured or merely threatened, and it is impossible to otherwise remedy or avoid it, a resource must necessarily be had to public authority. Now, it is of consequence to public and private salvation that order and peace reign everywhere; that the whole economy of domestic life be regulated according to God's commandments and the principles of natural law; that religion be honoured and observed; that private and public habits be seen to flourish; that justice be strictly observed and that no class ever can with impunity oppress the other, that strong generations grow, able to be the mainstay and, if necessary, the bulwark of the country. This is why, if it happens that the workmen leave or suspend work through strikes, threatening public peace, that the natural family bonds get fulfilment of their duties towards God; that promiscuousness of sexes, or any other excitation loose among workers; that the workmen's religion is trampled under feet by not facilitating the

to vice, constitute in the shops a danger to morals; that employers crush workers under the weight of unfair burdens, or dishonour in them the human person through unworthy and degrading conditions; that they attempt against their health by excessive work out of proportion with their age and sex; in all such cases, the strength and authority of the laws must absolutely be applied within certain limits, said limits being determined by the object which calls for the assistance of the laws; these must not go forward or undertake anything beyond what is necessary to repress abuses and remove dangers.

Rights, whatever they may be found, must be religiously respected, and the State must secure them to all citizens by preventing and punishing their violation. However, in the protection of private rights, it must concern itself especially with the weak and needy. The rich class uses its wealth as a bulwark and is in less need of public guardianship. The needy class, on the contrary, without any wealth to protect it against injustice, mainly relies on the protection of the State. Let, then, the State make itself, very particularly, the providence of the workers who generally belong to the poor class. (Ency. letter *Rerum Novarum*.)

#### THE BASIS OF CATHOLIC UNIONS

The many constitutions of the national and Catholic unions which have been scanned by the department are fundamentally the same as that of the Quebec trades council. Each Catholic union is required to have a chaplain, who is appointed by the diocesan authority, the appointments being made by the archbishop in the case of the city of Quebec. The chaplain is a member of the executive committee, council and general assembly of the union with which he is connected, and may take part in all debates, but does not vote. He may require that a resolution be submitted to the diocesan authority and approved by him before being enacted, and any resolution adopted during his absence must be communicated to him before being put into effect. The order of business provides for meetings being opened and closed with prayer.

The preamble to the constitutions of the National Union of the South Shore Workmen, located at Lauzon, being typical of those of other similar bodies, its text is herewith appended:—

In order to bring more closely together the tradesmen or other workingmen, to give to the labour question at home a fair and equitable solution, it seemed necessary to a group of true Catholics and good patriots to form this union, it having the double advantage of being helpful to labour and at the same time making the latter agreeable to capital.

Catholic before all, this union will remember:

- (a) 1. That all human actions, of groups as well as of individuals, are subject to the tribunal of conscience.
2. That justice and Catholic charity are the two principal and obligatory rules in relations between employers and labourers.
- (b) Acknowledging that the church is the only one having the right and being qualified to say where stands the right and the wrong in labouring questions, the fair and unfair, the good and the bad, the allowed and the forbidden; the N.U.S.S.W. will comply, in the pursuit of its object, entirely and religiously with the teachings and directions of the religious authority.
1. It promises, specially, not to deviate from the definitions and rules of conduct contained in the *Motu Proprio* of Pius X. on Christian Popular Action (*L'Action populaire Chrétienne*).
2. The union is against violence and it is not its purpose to have recourse to strikes in order to attain its object. It knows, besides, that this means is lawful only when agreement, conciliation and arbitration have been employed without success.
3. Because the N.U.S.S.W. knows, on the other hand, that the employer, being the master in his shop, has the right to employ the workers he wants to and, on the other hand, it pretends, relying on the encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum," that the workers have the right to organize to protect their professional interests and that they use their right in asking the employer to give preference, all things being equal, to the syndicated workmen, the union will propose to the employers who will employ some of its members the following agreement: If they promise—
  - (a) To give preference to the workmen of the N.U.S.S.W.
  - (b) Not to close the establishments in case of disputes;
  - (c) To settle the disputes by agreement between the representatives of the union and of the employer, and in cases where this is not sufficient, by means of Boards of Conciliation or Arbitration, as described in Article 37 of the present regulations, the members of the N.U.S.S.W. promise, on the other hand:—
    - (a) To furnish competent workers, and who do not belong to foreign unions;
    - (b) Not to quit work in case of difficulties;
    - (c) To settle their disputes by agreement, through representatives of the union and of the employer, and in cases where this is not sufficient, by means of Boards of Conciliation or Arbitration, as described in Article 37 of the present regulations.

Charity and justice; such are our aims, such is our motto.



## METHODS OF DEALING WITH DISPUTES

In regard to procedure in the settlement of disputes the following is extracted from the constitution of the Quebec Printers and Bookbinders' Catholic Union:—

ARTICLE XVI.—I. In case of a conflict between members of a union or between members of the union and an employer, affecting a professional interest, *e.g.*, a claim concerning wages (form or duration of work), the members of the union affected by the same are required, before any other action is taken, to submit in writing their demand or complaint to the executive committee. Each written complaint shall be signed by the complainant and a witness.

II. The executive committee shall then employ all means at its disposal to bring about an understanding between the parties and effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

III. The executive committee, failing to settle the difficulty, shall report to the council. The latter, after an investigation, and after consulting the general assembly, shall decide whether there is reason for it to interfere on behalf of the complainant. In all cases, the complainant shall accept the council's award.

IV. If the council decides there is good reason to interfere on behalf of the complainant, it shall proceed as follows:—

1. If the dispute is between members of the union, it shall hear the parties, make an investigation and render its decision, which shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned.

2. If the dispute is between employers and workmen, the council shall propose an arbitration to the employer. If the employer accepts, the council shall appoint an arbitrator; the employer shall appoint his own, and these two arbitrators shall appoint a third one. The arbitration tribunal thus constituted shall hear the parties, make an investigation and render its decision, which shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned. In case the two arbitrators appointed, one by the employer, the other by the council, can not agree on the selection of a third arbitrator, they are to ask the Church authorities to designate one.

If the employer rejects either the proposition of arbitration or the appointment of the third arbitrator, as hereinbefore provided, the council shall submit the whole matter to the Church authorities for the necessary directions.

ARTICLE XVII.—Pending all these negotiations, the member or members concerned shall remain at work, or their cause shall be abandoned by the executive committee or council and they shall be expelled from the union.

ARTICLE XVIII.—In all cases, the executive committee or the council shall report to the general assembly their decision and the settlements effected, if requested to do so but the general assembly cannot annul what has been done by its committee or council.

It is noted, however, that in another constitution under the rules governing the appointment of arbitrators in the settlement of disputes between employers and employees that should the two arbitrators named by the respective parties be unable to agree on the third arbitrator that the selection be left to a judge of the Superior Court instead of asking the church authorities to do so. In the same constitution it is also provided that should the employer refuse either to arbitrate or name the third arbitrator that the whole matter in dispute be submitted to the Federal authorities.

## THIRD CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The third annual meeting of the national and Catholic unions was held in Chicoutimi on July 17-20, 1920, with 225 delegates present, representing 120 branches with a reported membership of over 40,000. The formation of an organization under the name of National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada was decided upon, and the executive was instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted to the unions of workers who are eligible for membership and will come into force after adoption by the next convention which will be held in Hull in 1921.

On May 1, 1920, there was established the Secretariat of the Catholic Syndicates of the city of Quebec, which was instituted by the religious authorities of the diocese for the purpose of giving the Catholic unions a centre of information. Included in the functions of the secretariat are (1) the publication of a weekly newspaper and bulletins for the various syndicates, (2) to give courses in political and social economy, (3) to aid in the Catholic syndical organization work and in the formation of consumers' co-operative societies. It will also place at the disposal of members free advice of a lawyer, a notary public and a doctor. The chief of the secretariat, whose office is at 66 St. Valier street, is Rev. Maxime Fortin, general chaplain of the Quebec Catholic unions. His assistant is the Rev. Eugene Delisle, who with Mr. G. Hebert, president of the chief organization of national and Catholic unions, occupy offices in the secretariat headquarters.

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OPPOSED TO CATHOLIC UNIONS

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada having taken cognizance of the activities of rival labour bodies, including the national and Catholic unions, a conference of representatives of international labour organizations was held in Ottawa on May 10, 1920. It was decided, in order to combat the influence of the Catholic unions, to recommend to the American Federation of Labour and the international organizations affiliated thereto that they contribute to the creation of a fund to be known as "Special Literature Campaign Fund," to be administered under the direction of the executive of the congress, and to be expended in the printing of literature in the English and French languages. The purpose of this literature was to give authentic information as to the international trade union movement and the methods being employed by its opponents. It was also determined that each international organization affiliated with the congress should be urged to maintain in Canada as large an organizing force as possible. The 1920 convention of the congress approved the action of the executive in calling the conference and the decision reached. At the same convention the executive committee of the congress for the province of Quebec in reporting on the opposition labour bodies, said:

In the Province of Quebec we are confronted with various forms of labour organizations representing the two extremes; the ultra-radicals and the ultra-reactionaries, both advocating entirely different doctrines and impracticable theories. Some under the flag of One Big Union dream only of dictatorship by means of a peaceful or a bloody revolution, according to the circumstances; others, going by the name of Catholic National Syndicate, endeavour under the pretence of religion to make the labouring class an obedient and submissive instrument in the hands of the employers, giving the latter all the rights and the former all the duties, condemning beforehand all strikes as a dishonest means to obtain what the employers refuse to grant and taking advantage of all circumstances to make the employees sign a contract for a wage lower and a working day longer than the ones claimed by the international unions. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that both groups are in perfect accord when it comes to slander and hate everything that comes in contact with International Unions or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; they agree entirely on that matter and, strange to say, some of the leaders in both groups are ex-members of our movement who have been either expelled from our unions for dishonesty or suspended for non-payment of their dues; others have withdrawn voluntarily because our movement was not radical enough or else too progressive for them.

The committee suggested that a general organizing campaign should be pursued in the province by the organizers of the American Federation of Labour and the various international organizations, aided by the Trades and Labour Congress. This recommendation was concurred in by the congress convention.

## CATHOLIC UNIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Catholic union movement in Germany dates back about fifty years, when Bishop Ketteler, assisted by the clergy, was instrumental in establishing many associations of workmen, membership in which was confined to followers of the Roman Catholic faith. These unions, which were designed mainly to keep the Roman Catholic working classes from joining what were termed "alien" organizations, were not at the outset aggressive or exclusively devoted to labour matters. It was later found necessary to broaden the scope of these societies and to conduct them more on trade union lines. In 1894 these German Catholic unions formed a federation and are now more familiarly known as Christian trade unions. In 1907 they had a combined membership of 354,760, and in 1912 the number of members was reported at 350,000. In November, 1920, the tenth congress of the German Christian trade unions was held at Essen, the membership being reported at 1,950,000. The federation of Christian unions is affiliated with the Association of German Trade Unions (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund), which also includes unions of commercial employees and unions of Government servants. Catholic (or Christian) trade unions are also operating in Holland, Belgium and Austria, the latest figures available, (those for 1919), showing that there were approximately 31,000 members in the last-named country.



## INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF THE CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

During the year 1920 the national and Catholic unions have made progress, there having been an increase of forty-one branches recorded, fourteen of which were established in Montreal. In 1919 the number of unions and subordinate syndicates was given at eighty-three. At the close of 1920 there were 124 branches, comprising a total reported membership of 45,000, an increase of 10,000 over that reported for the previous year. There are now four central councils of the national and Catholic unions, an increase of three during the year. (These bodies are similar to the trades and labour councils which are dealt with in a later chapter.) Included in the adherents of the Catholic unions are (1) the Mutual Labour Federation of the North with its fifteen subordinate syndicates, (2) Hull Catholic Workmen's Union with twelve subordinate branches, (3) the Catholic Workmen's Association of Three Rivers with eight syndicates, and (4) the Catholic Workmen's Association of Lachine with three syndicates. The remaining unions are independent of any central organizing body and number 86. In the list following of the national and Catholic unions, which is preceded by the names and addresses of the executive committee for the province of Quebec, the various unions are arranged according to locality, where more than one is in existence, the central councils being given first place in their respective localities, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, so far as these particulars have been supplied:—

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Pres., Gaud. Hebert, 80 St. Germain St., Quebec; First Vice-Pres., E. D. Ouellet, Chicoutimi West; Second Vice-Pres., J. A. Morin, 24 Papineau St., Hull; Sec., J. E. A. Pin, 270 Queen St., Quebec; Asst.-Sec., J. Alb. Shields, 399 Colomb St., Quebec; Treas., J. B. Beaudoin, 510 Gilford St., Montreal; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ths. Aubry, 16 St. Severe St., Three Rivers.

**Quebec—Continued**

• **Quebec**

- National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.*—Pres., Gaud, Hebert, 80 St. Germain St., Quebec. Sec., J. H. Gosselin, 41 St. Mathias St., Quebec.
- Bakers' National Union.*—Pres., Onesime Couture, 40 Bayard St., Quebec. Sec., Herm. Michaud, 90 Notre Dame des Anges St., Quebec.
- Barbers' National Catholic Union, Journeymen.*—Pres., Alp. Robitaille, 70 Lavigueur St., Quebec. Sec., Ph. Lachance, 114 Bagot St., Quebec.
- Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union.*—Pres., Jos. Hebert, 72 Dollard St., Quebec. Sec., Ad. Pruneau, 21 St. Benoit St., Quebec.
- Brewery Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. I. Beaumont, 16 Smith St., Quebec. Sec., O. Fournier, 179 Fourth Ave., Limoilou, Quebec.
- Cab Drivers' National Union.*—Pres., Alm. Paquet, 187 Hermine St., Quebec.
- Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. Beaumont, 174 Durocher St., Quebec. Sec., A. Martin dit Boucher, 112½ Hermine St., Quebec.
- Clerks, National Catholic Union of Store (Central Section).*—Pres., E. Giroux, 54 Chenier St., Quebec. Sec., R. Duval, 178 King St., Quebec.
- Clerks, National Catholic Union, Hardware.*—Pres., M. Pouliot, 692 St. Valier St., Quebec.
- Clerks' Mutual Union, Office.*—Pres., J. E. A. Pin, 270 Queen St., Quebec. Sec., J. H. Gosselin, 41 St. Mathias St., Quebec.
- Clerks' National Catholic Union, Wholesale.*—Pres., Donat Boulet, 99 Boisseau St., Quebec. Sec., A. Garneau, 158½ Montcalm St., Quebec.
- Clockmakers and Jewellers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., T. Paradis, 57 D'Aiguillon St., Quebec. Sec., E. H. Duval, Lamontagne Ave., Quebec.
- Coal Handlers' National Union.*—Pres., F. Binet, 26-28 St. Leon St., Quebec. Sec., J. Verrault, 223 Prince Edward St., Quebec.
- Coal Handlers' National Union, Journeymen.*—Pres., O. Caumont, 139-1st Ave., Quebec.
- Engineers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., F. Gagnon, 8 Taschereau Ave., Quebec. Sec., Nap. Bedard, 13 St. Luc St., Quebec.
- Firemen's National Union.*—Sec., W. Lapointe, 236 Marie de l'Incarnation St., Quebec.
- Fire Department Employees' National Union.*—Pres., W. Garipey, 23 Chevreiere St., Quebec. Sec., F. Leblanc, Boiscclair Ave., Quebec.
- Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. E. Laverdiere, 74 Bayard St., Quebec. Sec., G. Fortin, 263 Arago St., Quebec.
- Glove Makers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Adj. Quinonet, 122 St. Therese St., Quebec. Sec., Ls. Ferland, 94 Boisseau St., Quebec.
- "Jesus-Ouvrier" Research Club.*—Sec., Abbe E. Delisle, 669 St. Valier St., Quebec.
- Knights of Labour, Papineau Assembly (Independent).*—Sec., O. Arsenault, 117 Kirouac St., Quebec.
- Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., P. Drolet, 73 Smith St., Quebec. Sec., L. Des-carreaux, 80 Marie-Louise St., Quebec.
- Leather Cutters, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nigel Cote, 198-3rd Ave., Limoilou, Quebec. Sec., Adj. L'Heureux, 19 Chevreiere St., Quebec.
- Leon XIII. Research Club.*—Pres., Alph. Patry, 739 St. Valier St., Quebec.

**Quebec—Concluded**

*Longshoremen's National Union.*—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Beauport East. Sec., M. Bilodeau, 36 Deligny St., Quebec.

*Machine Shoe Workers, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Eug. Bonneau, 157 Morin St., Quebec. Sec., Ferd. Laroche, 114 Hermine St., Quebec.

*Moulders' National Union of the District of Quebec.*—Pres., Jos. Guillaume, 44½ Dorchester St., Quebec.

*National Catholic Union.*—Sec., J. Art. Fiset, 274 Queen St., Quebec.

*Painters' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., H. Desroches, 211 St. Luc St., Quebec. Sec., T. Cantin, 93 Bagot St., Quebec.

*Pastry-Cooks and Confectioners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Alp. Dion, 102 Franklin St., Quebec. Sec., Jos. Goulet, 55 St. Ignace St., Quebec.

*Policemen's National Union.*—Pres., J. C. Brulotte, 17 Candiac St., Quebec. Sec., Geo. Dubuc, Boisclair Ave., Quebec.

*Printers and Bookbinders' Catholic Union.*—Pres., F. Lepine, 103 St. Anne St., Quebec.

*Street Railway Employees, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Emile Beaulieu, 56½ D'Artilerie St., Quebec. Sec., Jos. Brousseau, 245 Desfosses St., Quebec.

*Tanners, Curriers, Tawers and Patenters, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frs. Les-sard, 30 Napoleon St., Quebec. Sec., Ph. Pichette, 67 Morin St., Quebec.

*Tinsmiths and Roofers' National Union.*—Pres., J. Osc. Leclerc, 249 Bagot St., Quebec. Sec., Nap. Bourdeau, Quebec.

*Workmen's Research Club.*—Pres., Pierre Beaulé, 359 Arago St., Quebec. Sec., J. Alb. Shields, 399 Colomb St., Quebec.

**Montreal**

*Central Council of Catholic Unions.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 411 Gilford St., Montreal. Sec., J. B. Huot, 267 De la Roche, Montreal.

*Bank Employees' Union, Montreal City and District.*—Pres., Ernest J. Brossard, 324 Beaubien St., Montreal. Sec., Henry Bourgeault, 91 St. Rose St., Montreal.

*Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., J. Beauregard, 90 St. Desire St., Montreal.

*Carriage and Automobile Workers' Union.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 411 Gilford St., Montreal. Sec., H. T. Lachapelle, 3566 St. Denis St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Central Section).*—Pres., J. B. Beaudoin, 510 Gilford St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Dry Goods Section).*—Sec., L. G. Hogue, 3 Craig St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Dupuis and Freres Section).*—Sec., Emile Pigeon, Dupuis and Freres, St. Catherine St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Footwear Section).*—Sec., G. Tremblay, 3 Craig St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Hardware, Grocery and Butcher Clerks).*—Pres., J. B. Beaudoin, 510 Gilford St., Montreal. Sec., J. A. Chagnon, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal.

**Montreal—Continued**

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Lettendre Section).*—Pres., Gilbert Martel, 1292 Cartier St., Montreal. Sec., Jules Rouillard, 1110 Bordeaux St., Montreal.

*Employees of Angus Shops, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., G. Tremblay, 3 Craig St., Montreal.

*Employees of Canadian Car and Foundry, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Zenon Santerre, 86B de Courcelles, Montreal. Sec., F. H. Marcotte, 2789 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal.

*Factory Employees' National Catholic Union, (Hampton Section).*—Pres., Mlle. L. Cloutier, 846 Colonial Ave., Montreal. Sec., Mlle. C. Leblanc, 1826 Cadieux St., Montreal.

*Factory Employees' National Catholic Union, (Semi-Ready Section).*—Pres., C. Bernier, 859 St. Valier St., Montreal. Sec., L. Bariteau, 1058 Bordeaux St., Montreal.

*Leather Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Gauvin, 2405 Des Belges Ave., Montreal. Sec., A. Rainville, 392 Maisonneuve St., Montreal.

*Leon XIII. Research Club.*—Sec., Alf. Charpentier, 554 Mentana St., Montreal.

*Municipal Employees, National Catholic Union of (Office Workers Section).*—Sec., Alf. Charpentier, 3 Craig St., Montreal.

*Plasterers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Joseph Perron, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal. Sec., A. Gosselin, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal.

*Plumbers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. E. Courcelles, 168 St. Andrew St., Montreal. Sec., J. E. Petit, 295a Chambord St., Montreal.

*Shoe Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., C. Thibault, 250 St. Christophe St., Montreal. Sec., L. Lacroix, 470 Cadieux St., Montreal.

*Street Railway Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., F. J. Latourelle, 758 Rivard St., Montreal. Sec., L. E. Bessette, 361 Viger Ave., Montreal.

*Textile Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., N. Bellefleur, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal. Sec., R. Poirier, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.

**Hull**

*Hull Catholic Workmen's Union.*—Pres., Arthur Myre, 40 Wright St., Hull. Sec., J. Achille Morin, 24 Papineau St., Hull.

**(SUBORDINATE BRANCHES)**

*Syndicate No. 1.—(Steel, Copper and Cast Iron Moulders).*—Sec., Wilfrid Morin, 24 Papineau St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 2.—(Chemical and Mechanical Pulp Workers).*—Pres., Emile Hubert, 307 Notre Dame St., Hull. Sec., Joseph Decarie, 43 Champlain St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 3.—(Policemen).*—Sec., Leopold Normand, Box 1, Hull.

*Syndicate No. 4.—(Paper Workers).*—Sec., Thomas Gaudreau, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 5.—(Labourers).*—Pres., L. Albert, 251 Maisonneuve St., Hull. Sec., Ludger Viau, 54 Kent St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 6.—(Match Makers).*—Pres., Eugene Landriault, 109 Papineau St., Hull. Sec., Nap. Gauthier, 35 Chateauguay St., Hull.



**Hull—Concluded**

*Syndicate No. 7.—(Office Clerks).—Pres., Francis Tremblay, Rochon, Hull. Sec., A. Morin, 24 Papineau St., Hull.*

*Syndicate No. 8.—(Retail Clerks).—Pres., O. Dompiere, 118 Wellington St., Hull. Sec., J. R. Hurteau, 138 Laurier Ave., Hull.*

*Syndicate No. 9.—(Building Employees).—Pres., J. B. Laroche, 131 Wright St., Hull. Sec., Geo. St. Laurent, 280 Montcalm St., Hull.*

*Syndicate No. 10.—(Dressmakers).—Pres., Miss Dora Pilon, 33 Montcalm St., Hull. Sec., Miss Jeanne Smith, 30 Vercheres St., Hull.*

*Syndicate No. 11.—(Newspaper and Office Workers).—Pres., Thomas Poulin, 125 Notre Dame St., Hull. Sec., Ber. Boutet, Le Droit, Ottawa, Ont.*

*Syndicate No. 12.—(Office Employees).—Sec., Miss A. Robillard, 4 Langevin St., Hull.*

**Chicoutimi**

*Mutual Labour Federation of the North.—Sec., Art. Ouellet, Chicoutimi.*

**(SUBORDINATE BRANCHES)**

*Bookkeepers' Syndicate.—Sec., Ed. Mattan, Chicoutimi.*

*Cutters' Syndicate.—Sec., Eug. Gagnon, Chicoutimi.*

*Electricians' Syndicate.—Sec., Ernest Lavoie, Chicoutimi.*

*Grinders' Syndicate.—Sec., S. Potvin, Chicoutimi West.*

*Machine Repairers' Syndicate.—Sec., Ph. Tremblay, Chicoutimi.*

*Machinists' Syndicate.—Sec., Henri Girard, Chicoutimi West.*

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Syndicate.—Sec., T. Umbriaco, Chicoutimi West.*

*Murray Bay Syndicate.—Pres., Ernest Carre, Murray Bay. Sec., Aug. Trudel, Murray Bay.*

*Oilers' Syndicate.—Sec., Ed. Tremblay, Chicoutimi West.*

*Pressmen's Syndicate.—Sec., Chs. Grondin, Chicoutimi.*

*Telegraphers' Syndicate.—Sec., V. R. Jacques, Chicoutimi.*

*Timber Peelers' Syndicate.—Sec., Ed. Bilodeau, Chicoutimi.*

*Trainmen's Syndicate.—Sec., Adj. Grenon, Chicoutimi West.*

*Val Jalbert Syndicate.—Sec., Art. Gauthier, Val Jalbert.*

*Yardmen's Syndicate.—Sec., Alf. Levesque, Chicoutimi West.*

**Three Rivers**

*Catholic Workmen's Association.—Sec., Ths. Aubry, 16 St. Severe St., Three Rivers.*

**(SUBORDINATE BRANCHES)**

*Clerks' Syndicate.—Pres., Albert Drouin, 47 Champlain St., Three Rivers. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 20D Cook St., Three Rivers.*

*Glove Makers' Syndicate.—Sec., H. J. Janvier, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

*Iron Founders' Syndicate.—Sec., A. Courteau, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

**Three Rivers—Concluded**

*Joiners' Syndicate.—Sec., A. Larose, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

*Labourers' Syndicate.—Sec., A. Larose, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

*Machinists' Syndicate.—Sec., Hon. Beauchesne, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

*Mixed Syndicate.—Sec., Jos. Gelinat, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

*Trades and Industries Syndicate.—Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.*

**St. Hyacinthe**

*Bakers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. Trempe, 60B Concord St., St. Hyacinthe.*

*Joiners, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. E. Lefebvre, 47½ St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe.*

*Machinists, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., D. Bibeault, 56a William St., St. Hyacinthe. Sec., A. Bousquet, 37 Viger St., St. Hyacinthe.*

*Painters, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Rev. P. Desrauleau, St. Hyacinthe.*

*Textile Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Bousquet, 37 Viger St., St. Hyacinthe.*

*Tinsmiths and Plumbers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Conrad Quintal, St. Hyacinthe.*

**Sherbrooke**

*Central Council of Catholic Unions.—Sec., Rev. Leo. Adam, Bishop's Palace, Sherbrooke.*

*Barbers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Rev. Leo. Adam, Bishop's Palace, Sherbrooke.*

*Clerks, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Rev. Leo. Adam, Bishop's Palace, Sherbrooke.*

*Employees of J. Kaiser and Co., Professional Association of.—Pres., Miss Lumina Gervais, 76a Ball St. Sherbrooke. Sec., Miss M. R. Cote, Precious Blood Convent, Sherbrooke.*

*Employees of the Paton Factory, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Rev. Leo. Adam, Bishop's Palace, Sherbrooke.*

*Firemen and Policemen, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Rev. Leo. Adam, Bishop's Palace, Sherbrooke.*

**Lachine**

*Catholic Workmen's Association.—Pres., Jos. Comeau, 17a Thirteenth Ave., Lachine. Sec., A. Mallette, 39 Sixth Ave., Lachine.*

**(SUBORDINATE BRANCHES)**

*Clerks, National Catholic Syndicate of.—Pres., Leo. Saint Michel, 48 St. Patrick St., Lachine. Sec., H. Bergeron, 17-12th Ave., Lachine.*

*Construction Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.—Sec., Alf. Daoust, Lachine.*

*Iron Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.—Pres., Jas. Frechette, 81-11th Ave., Lachine. Sec., Alfred Daoust, 52-7th Ave., Lachine.*

**Granby**

*Central Council of the National and Catholic Unions.—Sec., A. Marquis, Granby.*

*Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., G. Hevon, Granby.*

**Thetford Mines**

*Asbestos Miners, National Union of.*—Pres., Ls. Pulp and Paper Mill Employees, National Vermette, 45 Rousseau St., Thetford Mines. *Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. Z. Boisvert, Sec., O. Daigle, Johnson St., Thetford Mines. Donnacona. Sec., O. Royer, Donnacona.

*Stationary Engineers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., L. Vermette, 45 Rousseau St., Thetford Mines.

**Levis**

*Labourers' National Union, South Shore.*—Pres., F. X. Pelletier, Lauzon West, Levis. Sec., J. Ed. Fortin, Lauzon West, Levis.

*Plus X Research Club.*—Sec., J. Ed. Fortin, Lauzon West, Levis, Que.

**National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities**

*Asbestos Miners, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Zacharie Belisle, Asbestos. Sec., Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.

**Other Localities—Concluded**

*Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., The Parish Priest, East Angus.

*Carpenters' and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., The Parish Priest, L'Ange Gardien, Montmorency Co.

*Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., Rev. Father Magnan, Lac Noir.

*National Labour Association.*—Pres., Felix Laframboise, La Tuque. Sec., Aldori Dupont, La Tuque.

*St. Patrick Workmen's Club.*—Pres., A. Pothier, Magog. Sec., Rev. C. R. Giroux, Magog.

*Miners' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., Rev. Georges Cote, St. Eloi, Portneuf Co.

*Workmen's Research Club.*—Sec., Rev. Father Blanchet, St. Gregoire, Montmorency Co.

*St. Andrew Labour Union.*—Sec., The Parish Priest, Rivière-Trois-Pistoles.



### III. LABOUR IN POLITICS

*Decision of the Trades and Labour Congress on Political Action Reaffirmed—Labour-Farmer Candidate Elected to Dominion House—Platform of the Manitoba Labour Party—Labour Members Elected to Provincial Legislatures—Declaration of Ontario Labour Party on the Tariff—Labour Candidates in Municipal Elections.*

The organized workers of Canada, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress, as early as 1900 endorsed a proposal in favour of independent political action on the part of labour. At recurring sessions of the congress the question of forming the organized workers into a political party has been discussed and the suggestion was made that the congress should become the head of such a movement. In 1906 the Trades and Labour Congress committed itself to a definite policy of provincial autonomy in the formation of working class political organizations. This position was assumed owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, taking into account the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the attitude to be adopted. At the 1917 convention of the Congress the executive council reported that the policy of the 1906 convention had not resulted in the building up of the desired political party, and suggested that the workers of Canada should follow British precedent and organize a labour party upon such a basis that trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers could unite. It was recommended by the executive council that a conference be called in each province to proceed along the lines indicated. This was adopted and the executive council authorized to take the initiatory steps. Although the Independent Labour Party of Ontario has been in existence for some time previous to this action, and in some isolated instances labour candidates for federal, provincial and municipal offices had been elected, the movement gained much energy as a result of the decision of the congress. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, every province has one or more local bodies formed for independent political action. The province of Ontario is by far the best organized, having over 70 branches located in as many districts. At the 1920 convention of the congress a resolution was introduced asking that the congress itself become a political body. This proposition was defeated and the decision of the 1917 convention reaffirmed.

During the period covered by this report the Labour party has participated in three bye-elections and four general provincial contests. In the Timiskaming bye-election for the Dominion House the labourites, in conjunction with the farmers, carried the constituency, electing Mr. Angus McDonald, a Cobalt miner. The Independent Labour party also contested a by-election in West Peterborough for the Dominion House held slightly beyond the period covered by this report. The labour candidate was fifth man in a five-cornered contest, receiving only 1,011 votes, not sufficient to save his deposit. The Labour candidate in the by-election for the Ontario Legislature was also defeated. In the general election for the Manitoba Legislature the Independent Labour party returned eleven candidates. In the three other provincial elections held during the year five supporters of the labour platform were successful in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick and three in British Columbia. The total of labour representatives elected in these five contests numbered twenty-two. In various localities nominees of labour stood for municipal office, the results, so far as obtained, being recorded in this chapter.

## LABOUR-FARMER CANDIDATE TO DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Labour party, in conjunction with the United Farmers of Ontario, participated in the federal by-election in Timiskaming, necessitated by the death of the sitting member. The combined forces selected Mr. Angus McDonald, a Cobalt miner, as their candidate. The election took place on April 7, 1920, Mr. McDonald, who was opposed by candidates representing the Unionist and Liberal parties, being elected by a large majority, receiving in all 5,293 votes.

## LABOUR CANDIDATES ELECTED IN MANITOBA

In the Manitoba election for the Provincial Legislature, held on June 29, 1920, the Labour party had seventeen candidates in the field, ten of which were for the city of Winnipeg. The platform of the Manitoba Provincial Labour party as adopted April 10, 1920, and on which their candidates appealed to the electors, is as follows:—

1. The Labour party stands for the transformation of capitalist property into social property, with production for use instead of for profit.
2. Collective bargaining. Legalizing the right of workers to deal with their employers through the chosen representatives of the employees.
3. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
4. Abolition of election deposits.
5. Abolition of property qualifications for trustees on all school boards in Manitoba.
6. Direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.
7. Better Workmen's Compensation Law. Widows to get sufficient to provide themselves and children with a decent living.
8. Enlargement of the scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act to include cases of mothers whose husbands are unable to support their families through permanent physical disability, or through confinement in any public institution. Also to include widowers with dependent children.
9. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
10. Education.—(a) The fullest and freest education for all from the elementary school to the university, and the extension of the time limit for compulsory attendance. (b) An efficient and extensive system of technical and vocational training, directly connected with industry and agriculture.
11. Publicly-owned cold storage plants and abattoirs.
12. Home rule charters for cities.
13. Establishment of state banks with the object of breaking the financial monopoly which now operates against both farmer and worker by hampering the extension of rural credits, housing schemes and other public enterprises.
14. Natural Resources.—(a) Public ownership of all natural resources under provincial control. All lands, mines, timber limits, power sites, etc., now held or in future acquired by the Government not to be sold, but leased for the annual rental value. (b) Farm lands leased to returned soldiers. Occupancy rent free for five years, permanent occupancy thereafter on payment of the annual rental value.
15. A progressive tax on land values to facilitate the breaking up of land monopoly and as a more equitable method of raising public revenue.

All the labour candidates who contested seats outside of Winnipeg were elected. The Winnipeg election was conducted under the proportional representation system of voting and of the forty candidates nominated, equally divided between the Liberals, Conservatives, Labour and Independents, the Labour party secured four seats, the Liberals a similar number and the Conservatives two. The names of the constituencies which elected labour candidates and the names of the representatives are:—

Assiniboia—D. W. Bayley.

Brandon—A. E. Smith.

Dauphin—G. H. Palmer.

Kildonan-St. Andrews—C. A. Tanner.

St. Clements—M. J. Stanbridge.

Springfield—A. E. Moore.

St. George—E. Kristjanson.

Winnipeg—F. J. Dixon, W. Ivens, J. Queen, Geo. Armstrong.



Three of the successful candidates in the last named constituency, viz., W. Ivens, Ald. John Queen and Geo. Armstrong, were among those convicted on the charge of seditious conspiracy in connection with the Winnipeg general strike and were serving their sentences during the election campaign. In addition to the straight labour members, fifteen farmer-labour and independents were elected, as well as twenty-one Liberals and eight Conservatives, the legislature consisting of fifty-five members.

#### LABOUR CANDIDATES CHOSEN IN NOVA SCOTIA

On July 27 elections for members of the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly took place throughout the province. A number of labour candidates contested seats, some of whom ran in combination with farmer and veteran candidates under the auspices of the Independent Labour party of Nova Scotia. The platform which was presented to the electors contained five planks, and was as follows:—

1. Public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth.
2. Democratic control of industry organized on a co-operative basis.
3. The shifting of taxation from labour and the products of labour to land values.
4. Adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and proportional representation.
5. Abolition of election deposits and property qualification for voting and the holding of public office.

The labour men contested six counties, while the farmers and veterans had candidates in nine. The Labour party, where their nominees ran in conjunction with the farmers and veterans, elected five candidates to a house consisting of 41 members. The names of the successful contestants are as follows:—

Cape Breton—F. Wayne, Joseph Steele, A. R. Richardson and D. W. Morrison.  
Cumberland—A. Terris.

The Labour party had candidates in four other ridings, one of which was Halifax, where the Liberals, Conservatives and Labour had five each, but the labour men were all defeated.

#### TWO LABOURITES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

A general election for the New Brunswick Legislature was held on October 9, 1920. The Labour party nominated four candidates in three constituencies and succeeded in electing two, the successful candidates being John S. Martin and C. T. Morrissey, who contested seats in Northumberland county. The unsuccessful candidates were Clifford Ayer in Moncton and James A. Robinson in Westmoreland county. The Labour party therefore has two seats in a house of 48 members.

#### THREE LABOUR CANDIDATES ELECTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the British Columbia provincial election held on December 1, 1920, there were fourteen labour candidates contesting seats. Three of these were nominated for the constituency of Vancouver city, where the Socialist party also nominated six candidates, the complement for the constituency. Three of those designated as labour representatives were elected in the following constituencies:—

Fernie—T. Uphill.  
Newcastle—Samuel Guthrie.  
Vancouver—H. Neelands.

The British Columbia Legislature consists of 47 members, three of whom, as noted above, are labour representatives. None of the socialist candidates were elected.

WAS

In the by-election for the Northeast Toronto seat in the Ontario Legislature held on November 8, 1920, Mr. Jas. Higgins, the labour candidate, was defeated, receiving 1,839 votes in a contest in which four candidates participated, and in which 14,134 ballots were cast.

#### ONTARIO LABOUR PARTY DECLARATION ON THE TARIFF

On April 2, 1920, the Independent Labour party of Ontario, who in 1919 elected eleven candidates to the Ontario Legislature, held its third annual convention in London, where the report of the provincial executive committee was received and other business transacted. Among the matters before the convention was the policy to be adopted on the tariff. After a discussion lasting for over two hours the following declaration was approved, with only two dissenting votes:—

That whereas the tariff issue is being forced to the front as one of the most important issues to be dealt with at the approaching federal elections, and whereas, irrespective of the fact that it is a strictly federal issue, this convention of the Ontario Labour party must deal with it owing to the necessity of placing candidates in the field at the federal elections;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention favours the following plank in the party platform: The gradual elimination of import duties on all necessities of life, such as food, clothing (including boots and shoes), and the tools and machinery used in production, the revenue derived from these sources to be raised by a taxation of land values and luxuries.

Shortly after the adoption of the above by the London convention the central branch of the Hamilton section of the Independent Labour party passed a resolution calling upon the provincial executive not to incorporate the tariff resolution into the platform of the party, but to submit the question to a referendum of the entire membership of the Independent Labour party. The East Hamilton branch also opposed the London tariff resolution, and decided to support the central branch in its opposition to adding the plank to the platform. On May 14 the branch of the Independent Labour party for St. Catharines and district passed a resolution in opposition to the action of the London convention.

#### DESIRE THE BRITISH FLAG ON INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE

At the regular meeting of the London branch of the Independent Labour party held on March 28, 1920, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to the provincial convention:—

Whereas it has been brought to our attention by many citizens who desire to cement the fraternal spirit of international good-will in the ranks of the working class;

That charters and advertising literature issued by several of the organizations promoted by the American Federation of Labour in Canada are engrossed with the national flag of the United States, and do not give similar recognition to the British flag; and

Whereas such discrimination in Canada is not conducive to international good-will;

Therefore, we call the attention of all members of labour organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour in Canada to the desirability of bringing this matter to the notice of all organizers and officials of the said American Federation of Labour, with a request that in future the British flag be associated with the United States flag on all charters and other literature distributed as the official equipment of the American Federation of Labour in any and all organizations promoted by the American Federation of Labour in the Dominion of Canada.

It is further resolved that the provincial convention of the Independent Labour party of Ontario be requested to send copies of this resolution to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labour

The provincial convention agreed that the resolution be sent to the American Federation for consideration.

#### LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

On many previous occasions labour representatives here and there have been elected to municipal office, but of late years more activity in this direction has been noticeable, as indicated by the many localities in which candidates were placed in nomination for various offices by the local branches of the Independent Labour party, where established, or by the central labour bodies. With the object of showing the measure of success which has been achieved in electing labour nominees to municipal



office in the elections which occurred just previous to the issue of this review, reports from forty-four localities were secured. In the elections contested 271 candidates were nominated, and of these, 111, including five mayoralty nominees, were elected. Proceeding from east to west, the results are summarized as follows:—

Stellarton, N.S.—Out of three labour candidates for councillors one was elected.

Trenton.—The Independent Labour party ticket of three councillors was successful.

Westville.—The Labour candidate for mayor was elected as were also two nominees for councillors.

Halifax.—The Labour party candidate for mayor in the municipal elections held in April, 1920, was defeated, but of four nominees for aldermanic seats three were elected.

St. John, N.B.—The only labour candidate nominated for office was one for the city commission, but he was defeated.

Moncton.—The Labour party, which was opposed by candidates who ran on a citizens' ticket, nominated a mayoral and eight aldermanic candidates. The labour nominee for mayor was elected as were also four of the aldermanic aspirants, giving the labour men five members in a council of nine, one less than they had the previous year.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Independent Labour party had two candidates for the board of control, seven nominees for alderman in six of the nine wards and also one candidate for the school board. Of these ten candidates one of the nominees for the board of control was elected.

Belleville.—One candidate for the aldermanic board presented himself as a labour representative, but he was defeated.

Brockville.—The labour ticket consisted of a candidate for mayor, five for aldermen and one for school trustee, of which three aldermanic candidates were elected.

Kingston.—There were eight labour candidates nominated for aldermanic seats, of whom five were elected. Two endorsed candidates were also elected as aldermen.

Peterborough.—Of five seats on the city council the labour nominees secured three. A labour candidate was also elected to the utilities commission.

Niagara Falls.—There was no regular labour ticket, but three candidates presented themselves for municipal office as labour men, but all were defeated.

St. Catharines.—Six labour men were nominated for the aldermanic board, one being elected. Four candidates for the school board were all defeated.

Toronto.—The only candidates nominated for office were four for the council board and one for the school board, all being defeated.

Hamilton.—The Labour party nominated a candidate for mayor and one for the hydro commission, both of whom were defeated. Three straight labour candidates and one soldier-labour candidate were nominated for the board of control, two of the first-named being elected. The Labour party also had twelve candidates for the council board, five of whom were elected. A labour man who ran as an independent was elected. Three labour nominees for the school board were defeated.

Orillia.—Four candidates for the municipal council were endorsed by the trades and labour council, two being elected, one as second deputy reeve and the other as councillor.

Midland.—The Labour party had seven candidates for the town council, of whom four were elected. Of two nominees for the school board one was successful. The labour candidates were supported by the G.W.V.A.

Cobalt.—The labour candidates for mayor and the public utilities commission were defeated. Of four nominees for seats at the council board one was elected.

Sault Ste. Marie.—The labour candidate for mayor was elected, as were also six aldermanic nominees. The council consists of the mayor and twelve aldermen.

Brantford.—The Labour party had fourteen candidates in the field, including nominees for mayor and the street railway commission, and succeeded in electing five aldermanic and one school trustee candidate.

Kitchener.—Out of six candidates for aldermen only one was elected.

Galt.—One candidate for school trustee who was endorsed by the trades and labour council was defeated. No other labour candidates were nominated.

Preston.—Of six aldermen elected by acclamation two were labour candidates. In the contest for reeve the labour nominee was successful.

Stratford.—There were seven labour candidates for aldermen, and three were successful.

Guelph.—The Independent Labour party nominated five candidates for the city council and five for the school board, and succeeded in electing one of each. One independent labour candidate also ran for alderman, but was defeated.

St. Thomas.—There were no directly nominated labour candidates, but two supposedly ran on the labour ticket, one being elected.

London.—The labour representation committee placed sixteen candidates in nomination for the various municipal boards, including a nominee for mayor. The only candidates elected were two for aldermanic seats.

Chatham.—The mayoral candidate endorsed by the Independent Labour party was elected, as was also one of two labour candidates for aldermanic seats.

Owen Sound.—The Independent Labour party nominated six candidates for aldermanic seats, of whom three were elected, one heading the poll.

Windsor.—The trades and labour council endorsed six candidates for the city council, one for the hydro commission and two for the board of education, and succeeded in electing four aldermen and one school trustee.

Port Arthur.—The labour candidate for mayor was elected. Five candidates were nominated for aldermanic seats, two being elected. There were two nominees for the board of education and one for the utilities commission, but all were defeated.

Fort William.—The labour candidate for mayor was elected by acclamation. Of nine aldermanic nominees three were elected. For six vacancies on the school board five labour candidates offered, one being elected.

Winnipeg, Man.—In the 1920 municipal council the Labour party had seven members in a body composed of fourteen representatives. In the elections for the 1921 council the Labour party in opposition to a citizens' ticket had eleven official candidates for aldermanic seats and elected three, which with the three sitting labour members, who did not have to seek re-election, makes six in a council which now numbers eighteen. Mr. S. J. Farmer, who ran for the mayoralty as the labour candidate, was defeated by Mr. Ed. Parnell, who was designated as the citizens' nominee. For the school board, on which the Labour party had one member who did not have to go to the polls, three labourites were successful, giving them four on a board of fifteen.

Brandon.—Three labour candidates presented themselves for aldermanic positions and one for school trustee, of whom one of the first-mentioned was elected by acclamation. Two trade unionists were elected as aldermen and one was re-elected to the school board, but they did not run as official labour candidates.

Regina, Sask.—Two labour nominees were in the field for five vacancies on the city council for which twelve candidates presented themselves. The labour men were defeated, finishing in ninth and tenth positions.



Moosejaw.—The labour candidate for mayor was defeated, being in third place in a field of four at the close of the polls. Out of four aldermanic candidates nominated for six positions two were elected. One straight labour candidate and an endorsed nominee contested the election for the school board, but both were defeated.

Saskatoon.—There was no official labour candidate nominated. A member of the trades and labour council who ran as an aldermanic candidate was re-elected.

Calgary, Alta.—A labour candidate sought a seat as a commissioner, but he was defeated. Of three aldermanic nominees two were successful, and out of two nominees for the school board one was elected.

Edmonton.—The Labour party candidate for mayor, who has held the seat for two years, was defeated. Six candidates were nominated for aldermanic seats and three for the school board. Of these only one, an aldermanic candidate, was elected. Of the sitting members of the council who did not have to seek election two are labour representatives, thus giving the Labour party three members in a council of eleven. Although no labour candidates were elected to the school board, there are three labour representatives holding seats to which they were elected in the previous election. The school board consists of seven members.

Lethbridge.—The only labour candidate was one for the office of public school trustee, but he was defeated.

Medicine Hat.—Although there were no official candidates two ran as labour representatives, one for mayor and the other for alderman, both being defeated.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—The trades and labour council (international) and the Great War Veterans' Association combined on candidates for municipal office, each nominating two aldermanic candidates. Two of the veterans' nominees and one of the labour council representatives were elected. The labour council candidate for the police commission was also elected.

Vancouver.—The trades and labour council (international) nominated only one candidate for a seat on the municipal council, but he was defeated. The Federated Labour party had three nominees—two for aldermen and one for the school board,—one of the first-named being elected.

Victoria.—There were three labour candidates nominated for aldermanic seats, of whom two were elected. The nominee for license commissioner was defeated, as was also the candidate for school trustee.

#### NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

In compliance with the instructions of the 1919 convention of the American Federation of Labour and of the labour and farmer conference held in Washington in December, 1919, the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee was created and affiliated and recognized labour organizations were called upon by the American Federation to form local adjuncts to co-operate with the national committee. Many of the state and city labour bodies joined in the non-partisan political programme of the federation and took an active part in the presidential and other elections held in November, 1920. The candidature of Governor Cox (Democrat) for president was strongly supported by the executive of the national committee, but Senator Harding (Republican) was elected by a large majority. In a statement issued after the election Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, said that the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labour is more completely justified than ever and the futility of separate party action more convincingly demonstrated. He also stated that over 50 congressmen who were inconsiderate and hostile to labour had been defeated, while about the same number whose records were fair and were supported by the American Federation of Labour were elected, among whom possibly 25 are holders of union cards. The cost to the American Federation to carry on its campaign for the election of candidates favourable to labour was \$50,000, all of which was raised by small voluntary contributions.

#### IV. OFFICE BUILDINGS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Purchases Office Premises—Brief Descriptions of the Properties Held by the American Federation of Labour and other Labour Organizations—Vancouver Labour Temple Passes out of the Hands of Organized Labour.*

A matter of some interest to those who concern themselves with the activities of organized labour will be the extent to which central labour organizations have acquired property for the purpose of housing their administrative officers. Among the office buildings owned by the labour bodies are to be found some imposing structures, on which large sums of money have been spent and which are worthy of note. In this chapter reference is made to a number of such properties which have come under the notice of the department, and which have not been hitherto referred to in these reports. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada during the year 1920 bought in Ottawa a property, which has been remodelled, as a permanent headquarters, paying in cash the sum of \$18,250 for the premises. The American Federation of Labour a few years ago erected in Washington a ninety-room office building, in which not only has the federation its headquarters, but a number of other labour bodies are also accommodated. The report submitted to the 1920 convention of the federation showed that the building was free of debt. The International Association of Machinists in 1920 occupied its own building, which is also located in Washington, and in which office space has been allotted to several other labour organizations. The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Worker's Alliance, as well as the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourer's Union, occupy their own premises, the offices of the first-named being located in Chicago and the latter in Quincy, Mass. The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers also has its own building in Chicago. The building of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Cleveland cost considerably over a million dollars and is perhaps the largest of the present structures to which reference is here made. Another railroad organization with its own building is the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers with headquarters in Detroit: this body, although at present in possession of an office with printing plant, has another in course of erection, estimated to cost a million and a quarter. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' building at Indianapolis, which accommodates the office staff and printing plant of the organization, is also occupied by a number of other labour bodies. In 1920 the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers acquired a property in Kansas City which is to be remodelled to accommodate its headquarters staff. The building owned by Chicago division No. 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, consisting of an auditorium which cost about \$500,000, is possibly the most valuable property in America held by a local union. Note is made also of the Vancouver labour temple, which was built and controlled by organized labour. Some years ago the company managing the property was forced into liquidation, and the property has been in the hands of a receiver. Owing to the dissension which has existed in the ranks of the Vancouver labourites, and their consequent inability to raise the necessary funds, threatened foreclosure of the first mortgage necessitated the sale of the property, which in August, 1920, was purchased by the Provincial Government. Brief descriptions of the properties owned and controlled by labour organizations are appended.



## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS

In 1916 the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress was given power to purchase a suitable property at a price not to exceed \$20,000, to be used as the head offices. Acting on the power conferred, the executive council in 1920 bought a building located at 172 McLaren street, in the city of Ottawa, for the sum of \$18,250. The property, which covers an area of 50 by 100 feet, is within a short distance of the business centre of the city and close to a car line. The building is of brick, two storeys and a half high, with plenty of floor space to accommodate the needs of the congress on the ground floor, the upper floors being rented as dwelling apartments. At the 1920 convention of the congress provision was made in the constitution for a board of trustees in whom the management of the property is now vested.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR OFFICE BUILDING

In 1903 the executive council of the American Federation of Labour was instructed to investigate the matter of a suitable office building. In 1908 authorization was given to the council to expend \$80,000 for such a purpose. So many other immediate needs intervening, the question of proceeding with the office building proposal was deferred from year to year, until 1915, when a site was purchased in Washington for \$40,000, the lot having a frontage of 60.88 feet by 138 deep. A board of trustees was elected, and on October 7, 1915, a contract was let for the erection of a building at a price of \$90,450, provision having been made for the rasing of other funds in addition to the amount named in 1908. The building, which is a seven-storey structure, with basement, was dedicated July 4, 1916, and occupied August 26, 1916. There are ninety rooms in the building, on the seventh floor of which is located the meeting place of the executive council. In addition to the floors occupied by the officers and staff of the American Federation, the various departments and a number of other labour bodies are given accommodation. The total cost of the lot and building was \$189,317.68. At the 1920 convention the trustees reported that the property was free from all indebtedness.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS' BUILDING

Early in the summer of 1920 the International Association of Machinists moved into their own headquarters building, located in Washington, just opposite the American Federation of Labour building. The machinists' building occupies a space 70 by 100 feet, and is seven storeys high. The ground floor is occupied by a bank and two stores. The sixth and seventh floors, consisting of 36 rooms, are used as the offices of the grand lodge. In addition to other tenants a number of international labour organizations are located in the building, the net rental being approximately \$28,000 per year. The building and site are valued at \$450,000, and is completely paid for, and no money was borrowed to finance its erection. The whole structure is equipped with the latest appliances, and is stated to be one of the best office buildings in the district of Columbia.

## SHEET METAL WORKERS' BUILDING

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance is also the possessor of its own office building. The headquarters are located in Chicago, and occupy approximately 4,500 square feet, being a two and one-half storey building. The place, which was originally a residence, cost the Alliance \$19,000.

## HODCARRIERS AND LABOURERS' BUILDING

In April, 1918, the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union moved into its own headquarters building in Quincy, Mass. The space

occupied by a three-storey structure is 50 by 75 feet, the top floor and a part of the second of which are used by the union, the remainder of the space being rented. The cost of the building was 60,000, all of which was paid in cash.

#### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' BUILDING

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has a large fourteen-storey building in Cleveland, managed by a building association, comprising 142,134 square feet of space, 134,045 of which are rented. The building is fully occupied, with a waiting list for more than 40,000 square feet. The original cost of the site was \$211,177.82 and of the building \$967,971.83, a total of \$1,179,149.65. The net proceeds from rentals in 1919 was \$112,000.

#### MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES' BUILDING

The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers' present building in Detroit has 15,440 square feet of space. The cost, including the printing department in connection with the head offices, was \$81,904.43. Work has been commenced on a new building for the brotherhood, also to be located in Detroit. This structure is to be twelve storeys and to cost approximately \$1,250,000. Already \$330,000 has been expended on the work.

#### CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' BUILDING

The head office building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is located in Indianapolis, consists of a brick three-storey structure, with basement, and occupies a space 60 by 100 feet. In addition to housing the carpenters' officers and staff, including their own printing plant, a number of other international labour organizations are accommodated. The cost of the property at the time of its erection in 1908 was over \$100,000.

The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has its own headquarters building in Chicago, but no details as to cost, etc., are available.

At the convention of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers held in September, 1920, the question of erecting or purchasing a building for headquarters purposes was referred to the executive officers, who a few days after adjournment of the convention purchased a two-storey building in Kansas City. The building, which is built of grey granite brick, has a frontage of 150 feet, the ground floor being divided into seven stores and the second given up to offices. It is understood that it is intended to add another storey to the building.

#### LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS PURCHASES PROPERTY

On December 10, 1920, the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced that owing to the difficulty of securing in the building in which the head offices were then located sufficient space to accommodate its expanding activities, a property located at 3 West 16th street, New York, had been acquired at a cost of \$55,000. The building, which is four storeys high, is to be remodelled at an estimated outlay of an additional \$50,000, and will be sufficiently large enough to house all the unions' departments.

#### CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BUILDING

One of the local divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees owns a building which is worthy of mention. Division



No. 241 of Chicago is the possessor of Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, one of the largest and most centrally located assembly halls in the city. The building, which is of concrete, is three storeys high and covers an area of 106 by 180 feet. The auditorium was opened April 1, 1918, and cost nearly \$500,000.

#### MINERS' TEMPLE DEDICATED

On October 30, 1920, the miners' temple at Bellaire, Ohio, was dedicated. This building, which is the property of sub-district 5 of district 6 of the United Mine Workers of America, is claimed to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind, no other subordinate branch of the union possessing a structure equal to it. The total cost of the temple was \$275,000, and every dollar of the cost is borne by the mine workers of sub-district 5. One interesting feature of the building is that the serial numbers of the local branches contributing to its construction are to be carved in a prominent place on the stone surface as a lasting monument to their participation in the erection of the temple.

Chicago local branch No. 2 of the International Union of Elevator Constructors on November 27, 1920, dedicated its own building, a property purchased at a price of \$20,000. The building, which was formerly a church, has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600; a small hall which seats about 175, a big clubroom with two pool tables and offices for the business agent and the executive board of the union.

#### VANCOUVER ORGANIZED LABOUR LOSES LABOUR TEMPLE

In this report for the year 1913 reference was made to the Vancouver Labour Temple, which was reputed to be one of the finest halls on the continent erected under the auspices of organized labour. The value of the site and building at that time was given at \$285,000. With the outbreak of the war, there was a marked decrease in trade union membership in Vancouver, and in 1916 the directors of the labour temple company found the obligations more than they could meet. By mutual agreement with the mortgagees, a receiver took nominal charge of the company's affairs. In this manner foreclosure was postponed. Early in the year 1920 foreclosure was again threatened by the holders of the first mortgage for \$150,000. There was also a second mortgage for \$15,000. There being no possibility of raising the funds necessary, labour being divided into two camps through the launching of the One Big Union in 1919, the shareholders were forced to sell out, the property passing into the hands of the Provincial Government for a technical school, the price paid being \$165,000. The following statement by an officer of the Vancouver Labour Temple Company may not be without interest, showing as it does, the initiation of the project and the causes leading to its loss to organized labour:

The site was originally given by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Methodist Church in 1889 and consisted of three lots, total width and depth 75 by 120, the location being at the corner of Homer and Dunsmuir streets.

In 1899, after meeting in various rented halls in different parts of the city, the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, after incorporating under the Friendly Society Act for the purpose, purchased the site and a large church which had been erected on the property for the sum of \$7,500, raising the amount by the sale of script to unions and members and by other means, the final payment being one of \$1,000 secured from the proceeds of a Labour Day celebration.

After using the church for a number of years, or until 1910, the premises were found to be entirely inadequate to house the numerous organizations that had sprung up and the proposal for a new building was got under way. It was found that difficulties stood in the way of the Trades Council carrying on such a movement because of the form of its incorporation and a company was organized by the council under the Joint Stock Companies Act and called the Vancouver Labour Temple Company, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000 divided into \$1 shares. The land and buildings were purchased by the new company from the Trades and Labour Council for \$50,000 in shares in the new company, thus giving the central body control of the company and making a reasonable allowance for the increased value of the land.

The balance of the shares were offered to unions and unionists and a total of 30,000 shares were sold for cash, this bringing the total amount of money actually put into the enterprise (including the \$7,500 originally paid for the site), \$37,500. During the time the building was under construction a portion of these shares were sold, but the total shares

sold was far short of what was required, and the result was a keen disappointment to those who had the matter in charge, necessitating, in addition to the mortgage of \$107,000, which had been arranged as part of the building contract, the negotiation of a second mortgage of \$30,000, to enable possession of the building to be had, this being finally accomplished on May 1, 1912. The building cost \$153,000 and was a four-storey reinforced concrete structure, all but the ground floor, which was made into stores, being utilized for halls and offices, which in addition to providing for the labour organizations accommodated a considerable number of fraternal and other organizations, the building being particularly popular with women's organizations.

From the outset it was conducted as a first-class building, both as to cleanliness and to the conduct of the tenants, neither drinking nor gambling being permitted on the premises and where the rules were found too onerous the tenants were permitted to vacate. As a matter of fact the enforcement of the rules was the subject of comment of practically every international officer who stated that at no other place on the continent was there a building so clean and well conducted. Stress is laid on this point only for the reason that a great deal of the tenancy was from outside of the movement and the policy laid down by the directors at the outset was fully justified by the results, the building doing very well until between the settlement of the building boom in 1913 and the beginning of the war in 1914, there was a shrinkage in all organizations and businesses and the revenue fell below the cost of operation. This continued until February, 1916, when the first mortgagee applied for a receiver for the building but continued the services of the former manager during the period of the receivership.

The building still continued to go behind steadily and a number of efforts were made to raise further capital to reduce the indebtedness, but while professing to favour this policy, the section of the officers who claiming to be of the "progressive" faith did absolutely nothing in the movement and the membership of the organizations could not be induced to respond to the appeal for funds owing to the lack of unanimity between those responsible for the project. The stock argument of this section was that property was a millstone around the necks of the workers, and they should allow it to be taken by the mortgagees, as this would assist in making the members "more class conscious," as they would not have to consider their "property interests" when desiring to take action.

The propagation of this and other doctrines was the start of the secession movement, and after this started there was absolutely no hope of raising further funds, this group having obtained control of the Trades and Labour Council, and through it the share capital of the building company, although control of the company did not carry with it the control of the building which was in the hands of a receiver. Repeated efforts were made by the majority of the directors, all of whom were connected with the O. B. U., to secure the control of the building and thus force the international organizations out and make it a headquarters for the O. B. U. This policy was not a success, and the result was that those organizations which had affiliated with the O. B. U. finally left the building. The directors then made several efforts to sell the building, but their efforts were unsuccessful, and on the application of a creditor an order was secured to wind up the company, the liquidator finally making a sale of the building to the Provincial Government to be used for a technical school. The price received, \$165,000, was sufficient to pay the mortgages and arrears of interest and taxes and some other accounts, but nothing was left for the shareholders, organized labour in the city being a loser on the venture to the extent of \$37,500 without any allowance being made for the increased values which accrued during the period of their ownership.



## V. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

*Decision in the Appeal Against the Chicago Indictment—Preamble to the Constitution—Report of the Executive Board to the Twelfth Annual Convention  
Some of the Resolutions Adopted—Workers' International Industrial Le*

So far as Canada is concerned, it is understood that the local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World (commonly known as the I. W. W.) passed of existence in 1915, but it is known that individual members have from time to time been located in the Dominion. During the years 1920 efforts were made to re-establish a local branch of the organization in Vancouver, but it is understood its formation had not met with the success necessary to have it operate openly. Since 1917 the I. W. W. has been given much publicity by reason of court proceedings which have been instituted against various members in many parts of the United States, especially in the trial and conviction in Chicago in 1918 of nearly 100 officials, organizers, editors and active members of the organization on the ground that they had unlawfully and feloniously conspired to prevent and delay the execution of certain laws of the United States. In 1918 the Government of both Canada and the United States placed a ban on the organization. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the I. W. W. has continued to operate in the United States, but its activities have been considerably curtailed owing to the necessity of raising funds to defend I. W. W. advocates who had been indicted, and in many instances sentenced to long prison terms. Immediately following the conclusion of the Chicago trial a motion was made for a new trial, but the request was refused. Later the defendants made application to appeal the case. The Appellate Court granted this demand. There was considerable delay in getting the case before the Court of Appeals, and not until October 5, 1920, was a decision rendered. The lower court's decision was reversed on the first and second counts of the indictment, but the third and fourth counts were upheld. This ruling did not in any way affect the sentences imposed at the time of conviction, inasmuch as they run concurrently, and the maximum penalty was given on the fourth count. (The fourth section of the indictment charged that the defendants while the United States was at war conspired to prevent recruiting, etc.). Of the 94 men convicted, 12 have served the sentences imposed, 26 have from time to time gained their liberty under bonds, the remainder being in confinement. It was stated in *Solidarity*, the official organ of the I.W.W., that the decision of the Court of Appeals would be appealed, first to this same court for a rehearing. If this is denied, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

### PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The I.W.W. is in direct opposition to the system of craft unions as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and on account of the direct contrast between the two organizations, the preamble of the I.W.W., as adopted in 1908, is here given:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to form the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

#### TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

On May 10, 1920, the twelfth annual convention of the I.W.W. opened in Chicago with 35 delegates present. One of the first matters to receive attention was the sending of greetings to what was termed all class war prisoners and a resolve to do all possible to secure their release. Among the localities to which this message was despatched was Winnipeg, Man.

The general executive board submitted a report, at the outset of which they referred to the lack of finances at various intervals, due largely to the constant demand on the members for the defence of fellow-workers who had been prosecuted. It was stated that on August 1, 1919, there had been only \$7,728.16 in both the defence fund general funds, and a short time later the finances had dwindled to as low as \$2.06. The board pointed out that the indebtedness of industrial unions amounted to over \$1,000,000, and stated that if means were devised to make prompt payments this would alleviate some of the financial difficulties of the head office. Another reason for the lack of funds, the board stated, was that the fifty-cent due stamp, with its fifteen cents per capita, had become too small to meet the financial requirements, and recommended that the convention consider ways and means of raising money to meet an increase of between 200 and 300 per cent in the cost of supplies, etc. Another recommendation was that the industrial unions should publish quarterly a statement of their assets and liabilities. Attention was called to the fact that much of the literature and supplies were being sold at a loss, and it was suggested that the rates should be increased. Under the caption "Literature," the board said:—

Your General Executive Board, while not making any specific statement of the abolishing of certain pieces of literature, realizes how urgent it is for modern, up-to-date pamphlets on industrial unionism. We believe that if each industrial union had a booklet or pamphlet dealing with specific conditions existing in each industry, which showed clearly every phase, evolutionary and economic, together with the human element, and the necessity of changing the system of organizing industrially within the shop, etc., that we would have literature of a more educational value than some of the old theoretical literature. It was intended to get out "Industrial Union Handbooks," but, again finances prevented us from doing so. We did, however, get out revised editions of some of our older pamphlets and a few new ones, together with several pamphlets in various languages and also many leaflets. We must impress on you the necessity of new literature.

New papers were published in the following languages: Bohemian, Roumanian and Croatian. Unfortunately, we had to suspend publication of the Croatian paper for lack of an editor, and the Spanish paper, Swedish paper and Polish paper were suspended for lack of finances. We have fourteen publications at present, nine of which are published in Chicago, four in New York, and one in Seattle. The Board also has given permission (at the request of the "Jewish Unity Conference," made up of I. W. W. members from various cities) to publish a Jewish paper in New York. The reasons are that there are more Jewish people in New York and because the Jewish paper has been a financial loss in Chicago. Your General Executive Board is also of the opinion that Industrial Union Bulletins are a drawback to the regular publications. The Board recommended that Industrial Union bulletins be published in the various papers instead of each industrial union issuing a separate bulletin. In an explanatory note the board stated that the issuance of large printed bulletins by separate industrial unions tended to keep down the circulation of the organization papers and took quite a lot of money that could be used for other purposes. The board suggested that if the *Industrial Worker* acted as the official bulletin of the industrial unions in the northwest, *Solidarity* for industrial unions in the middle States and the *Fellow Worker* for those industrial unions in the east, the publication of news items which tend to lower the circulation of the papers will be avoided, and the



expense of the organization as a whole reduced. Many leaflets had been printed in various languages at the request of those speaking the languages, but the demand had not been so great after the matter had been gotten out. The board therefore recommended that those ordering such supplies should be held responsible for their distribution and also for the expense occasioned by their apathy in not circulating such literature.

The board also reported on having decided that all literature, buttons, pins, card cases, pendants, charters and seals, office supplies and delegates' supplies should be paid for on delivery. The remainder of the report of the board as presented dealing with some internal affairs and others of wider import was as follows:—

*Charters.*—During the year many charters have been issued. Five industrial unions have come into being, namely: the Tobacco Workers No. 1150, the Shoe Workers No. 1250, the General Distribution Workers I. U. No. 1300, the Glass Workers I. U. No. 1400, the Foodstuff Workers I. U. No. 1500, together with the issuance of 115 branch charters to the following industries: 12 to the Construction Workers, 36 to the Metal and Machinery Workers, 12 to the Coal Miners, 3 to the Rubber Workers, 6 to the Foodstuff Workers, 2 to the Shoe Workers, 4 to the Railroad Workers, 5 to the Marine Transport Workers, 3 to the Lumber Workers, 1 to the Fishermen, 12 to the Textile Workers, 2 to the Printing and Publishing Workers, 1 to the Furniture Workers, 1 to the Tobacco Workers, 3 to the Bakery Workers, 1 to the Shipbuilders, 1 to the Glass Workers, 1 to the General Recruiting Union, 7 to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, 2 to the Metal Mine Workers.

*Resignations of General Executive Board Members.*—During the year three of your General Executive Board members resigned: Fellow Workers Jackson, Nelson and James King. Fellow Workers John Grady and August Walquist having received the next highest number of votes were called in to fill the vacancies. Grady, being under indictment in Washington, has been unable to function, and the balance of the vacancies will be filled as soon as possible.

During the first meeting of the General Executive Board they decided on two questions of international importance: The decision to send Fellow Worker George Hardy to England, and the affiliation with the Third International.

Fellow Worker George Hardy spent upwards of five months in England and Wales and Scotland and did a great deal to create an atmosphere of good-will towards the I. W. W. Hundreds of resolutions of protest were sent to the president of the United States and the Department of Justice, almost half a million pieces of literature dealing with the persecution of the I. W. W. were paid for by the trade union movement of Great Britain. Fellow Worker Hardy was a delegate to the Shop Stewards' Conference, which resulted in their conference deciding to become linked up with the I. W. W., the official communication having been received by the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., which was signed by George Peet, the national secretary and the London organizer, Dave Rumsey, of the Shop Stewards' and Workers' Committee movement of Great Britain. Much more was accomplished than was reported in our papers, including the raising of the question on the floor of the House of Commons. Fellow Worker Hardy was also instructed to attend the International Transport Workers' Conference at Christiania, but was prevented from doing so by the British passport office. Other delegates were present in the place of Hardy.

The board believed in so far as the Third Internationale was the only Workers' International that had ever come into existence throughout history that disagreed with the meek and mild parliamentarian programme, that we should show our approval of it as opposed to the opportunism of the Second International, and particularly so because we were convinced that our Russian Fellow Workers in Russia are only maintaining the political character of the first Soviet Government to hold and gain power temporarily during the transitory period from capitalism to industrial communism.

*Convictions still continue.*—It is hardly necessary to mention that the bitter persecution of our organization still continues. We know that most of the delegates present have been victims of the wrath of trustified capital. There are, however, many things we cannot leave out, while many very important matters pertaining to this organized persecution (by the various governing bodies, and particularly by the state governments, which are using the "Criminal Syndicalist" law) will not be mentioned, as it has become so enormous as to render it impossible to embody it in our report.

Your General Executive Board feels it imperative to report in a general way the fact that the Wichita, Kas., case was lost, with the result of our fellow workers being sent to prison at Leavenworth after being held in jail for over two years. Then there was the Krieger case in Tulsa, Okla., with a hung jury and a retrial about to take place, and just as the organization was making headway in the Northwest the conspiracy of the lumber trust, which led a mob of American Legionaries in an attack on the hall in Centralia, Wash., that resulted in the death of four of the attackers and one of our valiant fellow workers, Wesley Everest, resulting in the indictment, trial and conviction of seven fellow workers at Montesano, Wash., who were sentenced to from twenty-five to forty years in prison. Thirty-six of our fellow workers were sentenced in Tacoma, Wash., to from a fine of \$250 to as high as fourteen years' imprisonment, with several hundred now in jails in the states in the Northwest. In one case, that of Sand Point, Idaho, we had better luck, having secured an acquittal for seventeen fellow workers, only one being convicted, whose sentence was comparatively light. Also an acquittal of three fellow workers in Bellingham, Wash., and several hung juries in the Northwest. Many other cases are being tried all over the country.

*Butte Strike.*—The Butte strike, now in progress, has been accompanied by disaster for our fellow workers looking to better their conditions, etc., and demanding the release of the political and industrial prisoners. Sheriff O'Rourke and the A. C. M. gunmen fired into 300 striking miners, resulting in the death of Fellow Worker Manning and probable death of three other fellow workers. We urge all the workers to stand behind the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800 in this fight for principle and their demand to open the jail and prison doors.

Your General Executive Board wishes to warn the convention against such actions as were taken by Harold Lord Varney (the decamped "emotional" aspirant to become a "great labor leader"), who without permission of the organization committee of No. 300, while he was functioning as their secretary-treasurer, took it upon himself to move the office of No. 300 to New York City. To some extent this caused disruption in the Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, which has been overcome to a great extent and normal conditions established.

*Industrial District Council.*—Your board also decided to leave in abeyance the starting of industrial district councils, which were decided on in the last annual convention. This was done because no intimation was given as to their function or how they were to be made up. The board does, however, feel that these councils have a function when defined and put into operation and could serve as instruments to bring into existence district solidarity, also a stability of action inside the I. W. W. if adopted generally, with full approval of rank and file as to decisions arrived at.

*Appointment of Secretary-Treasurer of General Defense Committee.*—Some criticism was given the board when they appointed Fellow Worker Haywood to the office of secretary-treasurer of the General Defense Committee. We wish to state the condition was such in the Defense office that it was essential that some one with a knowledge of publicity and handling finance should take office immediately. We could not wait to select. We recognized that it was also necessary to have good speakers on the road, so, summing up, between the demand that Haywood go on the road and our urgent necessity for an efficient secretary-treasurer for the Defense, we chose the latter. However, we are glad to report that immediately a marked improvement was apparent, as you will notice in Fellow Worker Haywood's financial report. It was our intention to replace Haywood as soon as we had secured some one to fill the position, but, as you know, events following made a successful tour of the country uncertain.

*Outlook for the I. W. W.*—We have had many things happen in the past year that your board had cognizance of. The many strikes that became national questions, such as the coal miners' strike, the steel strike, the New York harbour strike, resulting in a break-down of solidarity, there was a marvelous spirit of solidarity shown by many groups. In the New York harbour strike Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 8 was on the job, and with the assistance of G. E. B. Member George Speed, who did good work, M. T. W. gained hundreds of members. The steel strike showed the futility of trying to organize hybrid industrial unions under the camouflage of the A. F. of L. The railroad strike proved the workers are tired of long drawn out negotiations that do not get the results the workers are seeking, and particularly so when, as shown in the recent rail strike, with the brotherhood officials always on the defensive, while the workers are feeling the desire for action. This is a sign of the breaking down of the craft unions, with their inefficient tactics and methods. The textile strike in New Bedford is an unauthorized strike, but it is a symptom of the never-ending struggle of labour and a desire of the workers to do something for themselves.

The above is also a criterion of our own slowness and in some cases obvious apathy to our responsibilities. Your board has watched this condition during the year and has been unable to move. We feel that if the industrial unions had paid their indebtedness we could have met with better results during the year. There is no reason for many thousands of dollars lying in an industrial union treasury when they owe general headquarters many thousands of dollars. If our finances were kept circulating we could attend to many things which would bring results; therefore, we again remind you of the obvious duties of the industrial unions in making prompt payments of their per capita and supplies.

The many O. B. U.'s that are being attempted in many industries are going to prove temporary obstacles to real revolutionary industrial unionism if we do not cover the fields open to us. Many attempts in the metal industry are being made to form an amalgamated metal workers, and there seems to be no desire to form such a union by the workers. The same holds true of the railroad workers, but in the railroad shops a few have joined the O. B. U. and in some cases, thinking they were joining the I. W. W. We can meet this situation by perfecting our plans and organization to give the workers a tangible plan of unionism. If we do this, the O. B. U.'s will prove short-lived institutions where they are in operation, and the ones in embryo will never develop enough to be known in the field of unionism.

*The International Situation.*—Looking abroad, your General Executive Board thinks the international field has never looked better for a realization of a world international of the Industrial Workers of the World. From all parts of the globe come greetings and affirmances of a desire to adhere to the principles for which we stand. In most cases the organizations take other names, such as the British movement, who call themselves Shop Stewards and Workers' committees; the Syndicalist movement of various countries, and the Maritime Workers of South America, who have endorsed the I. W. W. Also an I. W. W. administration has been formed in Chile and Germany. We are glad that the Shop Stewards' National Conference, held at London, January 10, this year, voted to become linked up with the I. W. W. It shows the prestige the I. W. W. has gained. These actions, and many other things, including the Australian move toward industrial unionism, are directly due to the influence of the I. W. W. propaganda. We might also add the O. B. U. of Canada came into existence because of the demands in British Columbia and the western provinces for an industrial union.



The coming year ought to be one of progress and one which will see the release from prisons of all the thousands of our fellow-workers and of class war prisoners. This can only come about with security for the future by the co-operation of all the units of our administration. We leave the General Defense Secretary to give you a detailed statement of the numbers of our valiant fellow-workers who have gone within the prison walls, and hope that a bounteous year is ahead for the realization of our aims—the abolition of the capitalist system and economic slavery, and the establishment of the Industrial Commune.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

The secretary-treasurer submitted a report to the convention showing the receipts and disbursements from month to month, covering the fiscal year, April 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920. The total receipts were \$247,517.36, and disbursements \$242,827.06, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,690.30. Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer of the general defence committee, presented a report reviewing its activities in the defence of the members who had from time to time been indicted. A financial statement was also given showing the receipts to the defence fund since its establishment in September, 1917, to April 1, 1920, to have been \$340,100.60, and disbursements for the same period \$327,673.26, leaving on hand \$12,436.34. Mr. John Martin was appointed secretary of the Defence Committee, Mr. Haywood, the former secretary in the future to devote his time to delivering addresses on behalf of the defence fund.

The convention cancelled some large debts of industrial unions, but decided that they would have to pay all money collected for the defence fund since its inception and for per capita tax and supplies since January 1, 1920. The convention also decided to submit to a special referendum the question of increasing the dues to \$1 per month. The vote on raising dues being favourable, the new rate became effective on August 1.

#### WILL NOT WORK WITH CANADIAN ONE BIG UNION

Among other resolutions adopted was one opposing any agreement with the One Big Union in Canada. The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved that no working agreement be entered into between the I.W.W. and the O.B.U. of Canada or any of its units.

#### IN FAVOUR OF A WORLD CONVENTION

The Chicago convention adopted a resolution in favour of supporting an industrial international conference of all revolutionary economic bodies, and to do all in their power to bring the international conference to action, and empowered the executive board to appoint delegates to such conference. The convention also decided to co-operate with the shop stewards and workers committee movement of Great Britain by an interchange of working cards.

#### DIRECT ACTION TO FREE PRISONERS

Another resolution adopted was as follows:—

That we go on record as authorizing the General Executive Board to appoint a committee to be known as the General Agitation Committee, with power to raise funds, employ speakers, publish literature, and hold meetings for the purpose of agitating among all unions to bring about a general strike as a protest against the imprisonment of our fellow workers, i.e., the class war prisoners, and that we carry on this agitation along the same lines as the Tom Mooney agitation, and that we invite all other labour organizations in each locality to co-operate with us in organizing the General Strike Committee.

It may be interesting to record here that according to a partial list published in the One Big Union Monthly in March, 1920, there were 679 members indicted from about the time of the Chicago indictment in 1917 to the midsummer of 1919. This list was supplemented in the April, 1920, issue by 318 more recent arrests, making the number nearly 1,000. Since the publication of the above-mentioned list other members have been taken into custody.

## SHOP COMMITTEE THE BASIC UNIT

The Chicago convention declared in favour of making the shop or job branches the basic unit of the I.W.W. by adopting the following resolution:—

That shop or job branches are the basic unit of the I.W.W. and that wherever there are seven or more members on a job, they shall constitute themselves a shop or job branch, elect a job committee and job delegates to attend to urgent matters between business meetings. No members should serve permanently on a committee. At each business meeting a new committee should be elected. All members should take their turn at serving on committees.

## APPROVED OF STRIKE ON THE JOB

As a weapon against having their members prosecuted, the delegates approved of the following resolution:—

That we urge upon all members the necessity of holding meetings on the job, and they always keep their cards with them on the job so they can take part in such meetings; and be it further resolved

That when members are arrested and prosecuted for their activity in the labour movement, all members in that part of the country show their disapproval by resorting to the "slow down" strike so that the economic master in whose interest the persecution of workers is carried on may feel the effects of the persecution in such a decrease of profits that their material interests will force them to abandon these tactics.

A resolution was adopted opposing the circulation of any literature dealing with sabotage.

A number of resolutions designed to facilitate the internal work of the organization were also approved by the convention.

## APPEAL FROM THE THIRD INTERNATIONALE

An appeal from the Communist Internationale, commonly known as the Third Internationale, urging a uniting of forces was placed before the executive board in August, 1920. A motion was made to endorse the Third Internationale. This was defeated. It was then decided that the Third Internationale be not officially endorsed, and that notification be given that the principles of the I.W.W. make it impossible to endorse the internationale as outlined in the appeal submitted, but that the I.W.W. is in favour of an economic industrial international. A third motion was adopted as follows:—

That we endorse the Third Internationale with reservations, viz., that the I.W.W. take no part in parliamentary action and that the right be reserved to develop our own tactics according to conditions prevailing.

This motion was adopted, as was also one that the three above propositions be submitted to a referendum vote.

## DEBS OPPOSED TO THIRD INTERNATIONALE

In October a statement was issued by Eugene V. Debs in regard to the suggested affiliation of the United States Socialist party with the Third Internationale. Eugene Debs was many years ago connected with the trade union movement of America and took an active part in the Pullman strike. In 1905 he was one of the founders of the I.W.W. In 1919 he was tried and convicted for violation of the espionage laws of the United States, being sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. In 1920, while in prison, he was nominated as Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States. A proposal having been made that the revolutionary labour organizations should affiliate with the Third Internationale, established in Moscow, Debs stated that if the Socialist party in America was committed to the international programme laid down by Lenine, the party would be killed. He said further: "The Moscow programme wants to commit us to a programme of armed insurrection; the Moscow comrades have arrogated to themselves the right to dictate the tactics, the programme, the very conditions of propaganda, in all countries. It is ridiculous, arbitrary, autocratic; as ridiculous as if we were to dictate to them how they should carry on their propaganda."



## I. W. W. EXPELS PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORT WORKERS

On August 11, 1920, the general executive board of the I. W. W. expelled the Philadelphia branch, known as Marine Transport Workers, No. 8, and revoked the charter because they had loaded munitions for the use of General Wrangel to be used, it was alleged, against the Russian Soviet Government. Subsequently the expelled branch declined to handle any more material for any war, and later was reinstated by the head office. Further trouble developed between the general executive board and the Philadelphia branch over the question of the initiation fee charged by the latter, which is \$25. This is contrary to the constitution of the organization, which provides for a \$2 entrance charge to local branches. The Philadelphia branch was asked by the executive to recognize the universal initiation fee and was given until December 1, 1920, to comply or become automatically suspended. Refusing to respect the decision, the marine transport workers' unit severed its connection with the I. W. W.

## OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The I. W. W. has no president. Secretary-treasurer, Geo. Hardy; chairman of the general executive, Joe Fisher; board members, Adolph Lessig, M. C. Sullivan, Emil Schwandt, P. F. Mashlykin, Roy Brown and Patrick McClellan. The headquarters are located at 1001 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

## THE I. W. W. CEASES IN AUSTRALIA

In 1916 the Australian Government passed a law known as the Unlawful Association Act for the purpose of suppressing the I. W. W. Twelve of the leaders were arrested and convicted on charges arising out of their connection with the organization; the sentences varying from five to fifteen years. In 1917 there were 73 other members arrested, and many ultimately deported, for carrying on meetings and attempting to promote a big strike to secure the release of the imprisoned members. In 1918, another organization under the name of International Industrial Workers was established to take the place of the proscribed body, many of the members of which became connected with the new organization. In 1920, it was definitely stated that the I. W. W. officially had ceased to exist. The agitation for the release of those convicted in 1916 has been carried on, and in 1918 a Royal commission was appointed to make an inquiry. The report submitted made no recommendation about the prisoners. In April, 1920, after the general election another Royal commission was created. On July 27, a report was rendered, the commission recommending the release of all the prisoners. On August 5, ten of the men were liberated and it was expected that the remaining two would soon be given their liberty. The convicted men had served three years and ten months of their sentences.

In September, 1919, the Mexican administration of the I.W.W. was provisionally organized, and during 1920 it was placed on a permanent basis with a general executive committee in charge.

## WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Another organization of an industrial character is the Workers' International Industrial Union, the name assumed in 1915. This body was originally a part of the I.W.W., but split away from this organization at the second meeting held in 1906 owing to the decision of the Haywood followers to discard political action and to resort to industrial means to accomplish the objects of the organization.

The preamble to the constitution of the Workers' International Industrial Union is very much similar to that of the Industrial Workers of the World. It will be noted in the second paragraph that the means proposed to attain the objects desired include political as well as industrial action under one great industrial union. The full text of the preamble is as follows:

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These said conditions must be changed, the interests of the working class upheld, and while the capitalist rule still prevails, all possible relief for the workers must be secured. That can only be done by an organization aiming steadily at the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, and formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

The Workers' International Industrial Union, which has never had a very large following, was amongst the organizations which were banned by the Canadian Government by Order in Council of September 28, 1918, and as a result the one branch in Canada was reported to have dissolved. Since the ban was lifted, on April 2, 1919, two local branches have been established in Canada. The organization, with headquarters in Detroit, issues a weekly journal known as *The Industrial Union News*. The general secretary is I. Shenkan, Box 651, Detroit, Mich.; general executive board: Ingvar Paulson, Boston, Mass.; Aug. Gillhaus, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Frank C. Zermann, New York, N.Y.; Paul Anderson, Jamestown, N.Y.; Thos. Taylor, Tacoma, Wash.; R. H. Richardson, Arkon, Ohio. General organizer, Adolph S. Carm, Box 651, Detroit, Mich. At the close of 1920 the organization had 95 local branches with a membership of approximately 3,019.



## VI. BRITISH LABOUR APPROVES OF DIRECT ACTION.

*Agrees to a General Strike on the Irish Question—Opposes British Assistance to Poland—Appoints a Council of Action with Power to Order Out the Organized Workers on the Russo-Polish Issue—The Daily Herald is Offered, but Finally Refuses Russian Money.*

Perhaps the events in connection with the attitude of organized labour towards the Irish and Russian situations, which occurred during the last half of the year 1920, were the most momentous with which the British trade union movement has had to deal. At a special convention of the British Trades Union Congress, held on July 13, consideration was given to the question of a general strike to compel compliance with certain demands in regard to Ireland and Russia. A resolution was introduced blaming the British Government for the situation existing in Ireland and suggesting a basis of settlement. This proposition was adopted, as was also one advocating a "down tools" policy, or the general strike, to enforce the demands for the cessation of the production of munitions to be used against Ireland or Russia. At the same special session of the congress a resolution was adopted opposing military assistance to Poland.

Subsequent to the holding of the special convention of the British Congress on July 13, a meeting of members of the executives of the British Labour party, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Parliamentary Labour party, was convened on August 9, and a decision reached to establish a council of action for the purpose of taking immediate steps by a general strike to prevent what it was believed would lead to war with Russia. A number of well-known members of the Labour party were chosen as members of the council of action, its establishment being approved by another special conference held on August 13. This meeting gave a mandate to the council setting forth (1) that the armed forces of Great Britain should not be used in support of Poland, (2) withdrawal of blockade against Russia, and (3) recognition of the Russian Soviet Government. In order to carry out this programme the council was empowered to call out all workers at a moment's notice. In answer to this attitude of the organized workers, Premier Lloyd George threatened to resist any attempt to dictate the policy of the Government of Great Britain by industrial action. From this time onward the council of action has been more or less in evidence in the negotiations carried on to secure peace between Poland and Russia, having appointed two delegates to attend the conference held in Riga, but the powers conferred were not invoked.

Another matter of some importance was the offer of an unconditional gift of £75,000 made to the *Daily Herald*, published in London, the organ of the British Labour party, by the Third Internationale, which met in Moscow, in August, 1920. After inviting opinions as to whether or not the money should be accepted, the offer was declined.

### ACTION OF THE BRITISH LABOURITES ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

On July 13, 1920, a special Trades Union Congress was held in Central Hall, Westminster, to consider the British workers' attitude on the question of handling munitions for use in Ireland. The delegates present numbered 654, representing 5,472,577 members of unions affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress. The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., of the National Union of Railwaymen, who presided,

in giving a brief explanation of the circumstances leading up to the calling of the congress, stated that it was the first time that the British labour movement had been specially summoned to consider the relationship of the British worker to the problem of Ireland.

The first resolution on the question was introduced by the National Union of Railwaymen, and was as follows:

That this conference of British trade unionists is satisfied that the present position in Ireland is such that demands the immediate consideration of the whole Trade Union movement, and does not warrant any section of the workers being allowed to fight alone a battle for freedom. The conference is satisfied that the present state of Ireland is due:

(1) To the denial of the British Government to recognize the claim of the Irish people expressed in a constitutional way for many years, and

(2) The failure of the British Government to deal with those who defied all law and order and supported open rebellion, and which has resulted in this example being followed by others, with such disastrous results.

This conference, therefore, in the name of the organized workers of Great Britain, calls for a truce between all parties by the Irish people themselves using their power and influence to stop all murder and outrage, and by the Government withdrawing the Army of Occupation. In the event of such a truce as suggested being arranged, the Government to open forthwith an Irish Parliament, with full Dominion powers in all Irish affairs, with adequate protection for the interests of minorities.

A number of amendments to the resolution were submitted, but all were defeated, the main resolution being adopted on a card vote of 1,953,000 to 1,759,000, a majority of 194,000.

Subsequently the following motion recommending a general strike was introduced on behalf of the Miners' Federation:

That this congress protests against the British military domination of Ireland, and demands the withdrawal of all British troops from that country, and demands the cessation of the production of munitions of war destined to be used against Ireland and Russia, and, in case the Government refuses these demands, we recommend a general down-tools policy, and call on all the trade unions here represented to carry out this policy, each according to its own constitution, by taking a ballot of its members or otherwise.

After a brief discussion the resolution was carried by a card vote of 2,760,000 to 1,636,000, a majority of 1,124,000.

#### OPPOSED TO ASSISTANCE TO POLAND

At the same special Trade Union Conference, held in July, 1920, at which the above resolutions on the Irish question were adopted, the following resolution in opposition to military assistance to Poland was also approved:

That this Trades Union Congress learns with amazement the new demands submitted to the Russian Government before peace negotiations on the terms of the Krassin document are proceeded with.

This congress is heartily in favour of any and all action which may lead to peace in Eastern Europe, but warns the British Government and the Spa Conference that any attempts of a clandestine nature to secure the support of the British democracy in order to give military assistance to Poland is foredoomed to failure.

This congress therefore calls upon the Government to adhere to the terms submitted to and accepted by the Moscow Government as a basis of a lasting peace between Britain and Russia.

#### COUNCIL OF ACTION

On August 9, 1920, in accordance with a call issued by the respective secretaries, a meeting of the members of the executives of the Labour party, Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Parliamentary Labour party was held at the House of Commons. The following resolution was adopted:

That this joint conference, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labour party and the Parliamentary Labour party, feels certain that war is being engineered between the Allied Powers and Soviet Russia on the issue of Poland, and declares that such a war would be an intolerable crime against humanity; it therefore warns the Government that the whole industrial power of the organized workers will be used to defeat this war.

That the executive committees of affiliated organizations throughout the country be summoned to hold themselves ready to proceed immediately to London for a national conference.

That they be advised to instruct their members to "down tools" on instructions from that national conference.

And that a council of action be immediately constituted to take such steps as may be necessary to carry the above decisions into effect.



## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The following were subsequently appointed as the members of the Council of Action, with power to add to their number:

Representing the Parliamentary party: Messrs. William Adamson, M.P., J. R. Clynes, M.P., J. O'Grady, M.P., John Robertson, M.P., and Col. Wedgwood, M.P.

Representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress: Messrs. Harry Gosling, A. A. Purcell, A. Swales, R. B. Walker, and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

Representing the Executive Committee of the Labour party: Messrs. A. G. Cameron, Frank Hodges, C. T. Cramp, Robert Williams and J. Bromley.

The council later added the following as additional members:—

Robert Smillie, W. H. Hutchinson, E. Bevin, J. H. Thomas, J. W. Bowen, J. W. Ogden, Ben Turner, and E. A. Holmes.

On August 10 the representatives of the three bodies which had decided on the establishment of a council of action waited on Premier Lloyd George and placed before him the attitude of organized labour on the Russo-Polish policy. The Prime Minister informed the deputation that he did not intend to make any statement to them; the statement which he would make would be to the House of Commons.

On August 13 a national conference of the constituents of those bodies which were represented at the executive meeting held on August 9 was convened at the Central Hall, Westminster, there being 1,044 delegates present, representing approximately 6,000,000 workers. The action of the initial meeting in forming the council of action was unanimously approved, followed by a grim silence, which was broken by the spontaneous singing of the "Red Flag," and by cheers for the new diplomacy and labour solidarity.

## MANDATE TO THE COUNCIL

The following was the mandate given to the Council:—

(1) To secure an absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Great Britain shall not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, or any other military or naval effort against the Soviet Government.

(2) The withdrawal of all British naval forces operating directly or indirectly as a blockading influence against Russia.

(3) The recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and the establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relationships between Great Britain and Russia.

In order to carry this mandate into effect the council was entrusted definitely with the executive power to call at a moment's notice for any and every form of withdrawal of labour which circumstances may require to give effect to the foregoing demands. The council was instructed to remain in being until these had been secured, and was authorized to levy assessments on the members of affiliated organizations to provide necessary funds.

In the House of Commons on August 16, in answer to questions, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, stated that any attempts to dictate the policy of the Government by industrial action would be contrary to the constitution and would be resisted by the Government with all the resources in its power.

On August 26 and 30 the council of action published manifestos in regard to the Russian situation and instructed its local bodies to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. On August 27 the council asked the British Government to make known the full terms upon which they would make peace with Russia and also urged the Russian Government to do similarly.

At a meeting of the council on September 5 the Russo-Polish situation was again considered and two delegates were selected to go to Riga for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information on the situation. Difficulties having arisen over the issue of passports to these delegates, the British Trades Union Congress, then in session, insisted that they should be granted, and also endorsed the formation of the council of action. Just subsequent to this act on the part of the Trades Union Congress, Premier Lloyd George made certain statements concerning Kameneff, the representative of the Russian Soviet Government, one being to the effect that Kameneff had relations with the Council of Action. Kameneff, who was then leaving England, denied the charges made against him, but the British Prime Minister stated that if Kameneff had not been returning to Russia of his own volition the British Government would have felt compelled to ask him to leave the country. Since the meeting of the British Trades Union Congress in September, 1920, the Council of Action and its subordinate branches have from time to time made demonstrations in regard to the Russian situation, but the power to call for a cessation of labour to enforce the mandate given had not, up to the close of the year, been invoked by the council.

#### "DAILY HERALD" REFUSES RUSSIAN MONEY

On September 10, 1920, the London *Daily Herald*, the only daily labour newspaper in Great Britain, and the leading labour organ, made announcement that members of the Third Internationale (Communist) which met in Moscow in August, 1920, had collected £75,000, which had been placed at the disposal of the paper for acceptance as an unconditional gift. In referring to this offer to the *Daily Herald*, it may be announced that Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, said: "Lansbury, the near-bolshevist editor, brazenly proposed that the subsidy should be accepted as a symbol of international solidarity. He (Lansbury) wished the public to forget that in giving these subsidies the Soviets claimed, and expected to gain, control of the publication." Subsequently the *Daily Herald* asked for the opinions of its readers as to whether or not the money should be accepted, pointing out that the financial position of the paper needed assistance. Many replies to the inquiry of the paper were received, some being in favour and others against. The final decision of the directors, published on September 15, was to decline the offer.



## VII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

*Rules Adopted for the Re-organized Body—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Affiliates—Report of American Federation of Labour Delegates to the Amsterdam Conference and Action Thereon—American Federation Opposed to the Revolutionary Methods Advocated by the International Federation—Special Meeting in London.*

In this review for 1919 a chapter was devoted to a report of the passing of the old International Federation of Trade Unions and the holding of the conference in Amsterdam, Holland, in July of the same year for the purpose of forming a new organization. Fourteen countries had delegates in attendance, America being represented by delegates from the American Federation of Labour. The following were the rules and regulations adopted for the guidance of the federation:—

*Name.*—1. The national centres of the trade unions of the various countries shall combine in an International Federation of Trade Unions, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being guaranteed.

2. The headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be determined by the international conference.

*Constitution.*—The International Federation shall consist of the national and general trade union centres of those countries which are organized on a trade union basis.

Only one national centre of trade union from each country shall be admitted to the International Federation.

(N.B.)—The management committee shall be authorized to permit exceptions to this rule up to the first biennial conference.

All controversies as to membership shall be examined by the bureau and management committee, and submitted for final decision to the biennial conference of the International Federation.

*Objects of the Federation.*—The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be:—

1. The promotion of the interests and endeavours of the organizations affiliated on a national and international basis.

2. The promotion of the trade union movement, both national and international, in the countries not affiliated.

3. The promotion of combined action on all questions of mutual trade union interest.

4. The prevention of international blacklegging.

5. The provision of funds for the promotion and furtherance of the foregoing objects, and such other trade union objects as may from time to time be incorporated in the rules.

*Management.*—The management of the International Federation shall consist of the bureau, the management committee, and the biennial conference.

1. The bureau shall consist of the president, two senior vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the secretary-editor, to be selected, as far as possible, from different nations.

2. One additional vice-president for every group of nations shall be appointed and be added to the bureau for the purpose of forming the management committee.

The bureau and the management committee shall be appointed at the biennial conference of the International Federation, and shall remain in office (apart from death or misconduct) until the next biennial meeting.

Any delegate to the first or the biennial conference shall be eligible for nomination to any position on the bureau or the management committee, or for any special tasks which the biennial conference shall decide upon, but regard shall be had to the just claims of affiliated nationalities as these are grouped in (1) the United States of America; (2) Central and South America; (3) Britain and British Colonies; (4) Belgium, France and Luxemburg; (5) Italy, Spain and Portugal; (6) Germany, German Austria and Switzerland; (7) Russia and Baltic Provinces; (8) Bohemia, Poland and Jugo-Slav; (9) Hungary, Greece and Balkan States; (10) Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Where any member of the bureau of the management committee is unable to attend any meeting of the bureau or the general committee, the national centre of which he is a member may nominate a substitute, but such substitute shall not occupy the position of president, treasurer, or secretary, except by the unanimous vote of the other members of the committee. In the event of a substitute not being elected to any of the foregoing positions, the committee itself shall proceed to nominate and elect from those who have been properly delegated temporary occupants of the presidency, the treasury, and the secretarship.

*The Conference (its Convention).*—The regular conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be held every two years and, if possible, in the autumn.

The bureau shall decide upon the date and place of the conference, should these not have been decided at the previous conference.

Notification of the date, place and draft agenda of the biennial conference shall be sent by the secretary to each of the national centres at least six months before the conference is to take place. All proposals to be submitted to the conference shall be sent to the secretary not less than three months before the conference meets, together with any explanations of these proposals.

A division shall be called if one-third of the members of the conference propose it. All propositions shall, as far as these rules do not provide otherwise, be decided by simple majority. An equal number of votes shall be taken as a rejection of any proposition.

Amendments handed in after the conference has assembled or during discussions can only be considered by the consent of a two-thirds majority of members represented. Special conferences may be convened on the decision of the bureau, supported by a two-thirds' majority of the management committee and confirmed by not less than half of the national centres affiliated. The votes of the national centres in respect of the holding of such conferences are to be obtained by telegram.

*The Conference (its Composition).*—The conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall consist of the management committee and the representatives of the affiliated national centres.

All representatives of the national centres must be resident and organized in the country which is represented by them.

Every affiliated national organization has the right to send one representative to the conference at the expense of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Any affiliated national centre may, at its own expense, send additional representatives.

*The Conference (Representation).*—Each national centre represented at the conference shall have one vote for every 250,000 or fraction of 250,000 members for which it pays contributions to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The credentials of all the delegates attending the conference shall be examined by the executive before the conference opens, and the results reported to the conference before the agenda is proceeded with.

*The Conference (its Duties).*—The Conference shall elect all officers of the Federation. Such elections shall be decided by secret and written ballot. The candidate obtaining a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected. Should no candidate at the first ballot receive a clear majority, a second ballot shall be taken as between the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes. If still no candidate has obtained a clear majority, a third ballot shall be taken as between the two candidates who at the second ballot received the highest number of votes.

The conference shall examine all reports of the management committee which have been issued between the biennial conferences, and it shall consider the financial position after the accounts have been submitted and reported upon by the auditors.

The conference shall elect a commission of auditors (3) for the regular examination of the books and accounts of the Federation.

The conference shall attend to:

The consideration of all proposals submitted.

The election of the bureau and management committee.

The fixing of the rate of contributions for the ensuing financial period, which shall be from one biennial conference to the next.

The congress alone shall have authority to decide all questions of principle or tactics of a trade union nature, apart from exceptional cases.

*The Bureau and the Management Committee.*—The president of the Federation shall preside over all meetings of the executive, the management committee, and the conference. He shall, in co-operation with the bureau, direct the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions and be responsible to the conference for the efficient fulfilment of the duties both of officials, delegates, and employees of the Federation. The president shall have the casting vote at the meeting of the bureau and the management committee, in case he took part in the vote.

The first vice-president shall be the representative and substitute of the president. He shall attend, moreover—

(a) To the propaganda for the extension of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

(b) To the propaganda for advancement of the national and international trade union movement in non-affiliated countries.

The second vice-president shall be the representative and substitute for the first vice-president. He shall attend moreover—

(a) To the drafting and preparation of the social and economic demands of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

(b) The preliminary work in connection with the settlement of differences within the movement.

*The Treasurer.*—The treasurer shall have charge of all matters concerning income and expenditure. He shall sign all cheques or orders for the disbursements of money, and shall keep and be responsible for all the accounts of the Federation. He shall prepare all statistics required by the Federation, and shall have charge of all appeals for monetary help, and superintend the issue of such appeals.

*The Secretary-Editor.*—The secretary-editor shall attend to the business management of the office of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and be responsible for the management of the translation bureau.



He shall write the minutes of all meetings and conferences and submit these minutes to the management committee and the national centres. The president, or his authority, shall sign these minutes.

He shall attend to the publication of a periodical as well as to the other publications of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The bureau shall meet once a month at the registered office of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At this meeting reports shall be considered concerning the activities and intended actions of the affiliated centres.

A copy of the minutes of the meetings, the reports submitted by the members of the bureau included, shall be forwarded to the management committee as soon as possible.

The bureau may appoint delegates to the trade union functions of the various countries, or entrust them with the promoting of trade union aims in affiliated or non-affiliated countries.

The bureau, at the request of a national centre, shall place one of its members at the disposal of the centre if the latter requires such member in the interests of the trade union movement and is willing to reimburse the bureau the amount of expenses incurred.

The management committee shall meet twice a year. The bureau shall fix the date, place and draft agenda of such meeting, having due regard to the travelling and other conveniences of the members of the committee.

The invitations to the meetings of the management committee shall be sent to the members at least one month before the meeting is held.

The bureau and the management committee shall receive payment of travelling and other expenses.

*Special Duties of the Management Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the management committee:—

(a) To promote the objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions, especially in their own and the neighbouring countries.

(b) To represent the International Federation of Trade Unions in connection with individual actions in their own and neighbouring countries.

(c) To assist the bureau in its collection of material for the purposes of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in connection with trade union appeals for monetary help required for purposes of propaganda in non-organized or badly organized countries.

(d) To assist in the examination of the funds, as well as of the activities of the bureau since the last meeting, and the programme of action for the ensuing six months.

(e) To attend to all proposals put aside by the bureau and the settlement of all differences still to be adjusted.

(f) To attend to all complaints and new proposals.

(g) To arrange the agenda for the regular conference.

(h) To decide questions of admission or non-admission of national centres pending confirmation by the next conference.

(i) To take decisions regarding special appeals for monetary help, in accordance with the proposal of the bureau.

(j) To arrange the financial programme for the ensuing six months.

At least one copy of the minutes of the meeting are to be forwarded as soon as possible to all national centres.

All the activities and decisions of the bureau and the management committee shall be reported to the national centres and receive the approval and endorsement of the biennial conference.

*Admission, Withdrawal, and Expulsion.*—Only one national centre of trade unions from each country shall be admitted to the International Federation.

The conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be the final authority on all questions of membership.

Withdrawal from the International Federation of Trade Unions can only take place at the close of a period under review after six months' notice has been given to the bureau.

National centres which are more than two years' contribution in arrears may be suspended from membership by the bureau until the next conference.

Any national centre may be expelled from the International Federation of Trade Unions for arrears or gross breaches of rules or for continued hostility towards any other national centre. The expelling authority shall be the biennial conference.

*Programme.*—The means towards achieving the objects of the International Federation shall be:—

(a) An exchange of all information and experiences of importance to the movement by means of official publications and conferences.

(b) The preparing of statistics on uniform lines.

(c) The issue of an appeal for combined assistance in case of need.

(d) The promoting of trade union propaganda in the countries affiliated when proposed by the respective national centre.

(e) Actions effecting a settlement of differences within the movement.

(f) The promoting of trade unionist objects in the countries non-affiliated as far as this appears possible.

(g) The collection of material concerning social and economic legislation in all countries.

(h) The encouragement of endeavours to promote and carry out social and economic legislation in all countries.

(i) Regulation of immigration and emigration in the interests of trade unions.

(j) Reciprocal contracts promoting independence of movement on the part of members affiliated by means of regulating the conditions of transfer from one union to another.

(k) The publication of an international review.

Members of the bureau may, on account of continuous gross neglect of duty, be suspended until the next congress from their office by a meeting of the managing committee, specially convened for discussing the matter.

In the event of salaried members of the managing committee not being re-elected at the regular conferences, they are entitled to their salary for another year. The managing committee may demand, however, that during this time they perform such work for the International Federation of Trade Unions as corresponds with their former duties, and with which they are charged by the managing committee.

*Further Rules adopted.*—1. That Amsterdam be the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

2. That the contribution be one-half penny or one-half of one American cent per member per annum.

3. That the formation of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the payment of contributions date from July 1, 1919.

#### TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS AFFILIATES WITH INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

In 1919 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada adopted a resolution in favour of affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the matter being referred to the executive to carry out the details. President Tom Moore, while in Europe early in 1920, conferred with the executive of the International Federation and brought back an invitation to affiliate. The executive council of the congress in reporting on this matter to the 1920 convention referred to the objection which had been raised by the American Federation of Labour to what was considered an unnecessarily large per capita tax, and it was opined that the tax might be revised in the near future. The council of the congress, however, decided unanimously to make application for affiliation. The application was accepted by the international on June 24, and per capita tax covering the remainder of the year 1920, amounting to \$360.57, was paid. The convention concurred in this action on the part of the executive council.

#### REPORT OF A. F. OF L. DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

In reporting to the convention of the American Federation of Labour, held in Montreal in June, 1920, on the work of the conference at which the new international was formed, the delegates from the federation called attention to the question of per capita tax, which, based on 4,000,000 members, would mean a contribution from the American Federation of \$20,000 per annum. It was also observed that the character of some of the resolutions and policies adopted inclined toward a theory which the American labour movement has persistently declined to accept.

Appended to the report of the delegates was the copy of a letter from W. A. Appleton, of London, Eng., the president of the new International Federation, in which he enclosed copies of a manifesto which had been prepared by Mr. J. Oudegeest, of Holland, one of the secretaries of the federation, and given publicity without sanction. The letter also called attention to other matters in connection with the work of the federation, and the opposition of the president to the appointment of two delegates to accompany the body designated by the League of Nations to make an inquiry into the economic and social conditions in Russia. The manifesto referred to in Mr. Appleton's letter, and which, without his knowledge, bears his name, was as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Amsterdam—61, Vondelstraat

Down with the Reaction! Up for Socialism!

COMRADES!

Everywhere the reaction is reviving again. Its late aggression on the German Republic has roused great indignation among all labourers affiliated to the international trade union movement. The nations want to develop themselves freely, and claim the deliverance of labour towards a freedom on which a new world shall be built up.

Against these claims a military and reactionary party is making head.

Against the criminal reactionary policy, the labourers of the whole world raise, through the International Federation of Trade Unions, an indignant and powerful protest.

The triumph of the military reaction would unchain new wars!

The labourers are bent on destroying every germ of new wars!

Too much blood has been shed already!



COMRADES!

Of whatever political party we may be, or whatever the tendency of our trade unions, we have all of us one common object, which to carry out all labourers in the world should join hands and feel themselves one and undivided.

There is one basis on which all labourers can make a firm stand against the increasing audacity of the reaction which has been at its old practice again in Hungary, and is still threatening in Germany and in many other countries.

To all labourers in the world there is one aim on which they must focus all their efforts, and which should enlist them against the reaction.

This aim this common field of action, is the

*Socialisation of the Means of Production!*

Not in the sense of a government-exploitation, but a socialisation by and on behalf of the community, that is, with joint-management of the deputies of labour and the consumers.

We now represent an organized power of

*Twenty Million Labourers*

in the various countries. Could not we, if we kept united, achieve our aim: the establishment of democracy by fighting the reaction?

COMRADES!

We call upon you to put aside all your differences at this momentous conjuncture!

We summon you for a joint fight against all that violates the rights of labour!

We summon you to a fight for prosperity, peace and democracy. This aim will be realized, provided all keep up a vigorous action towards the socialisation of the means of production.

We call out to our German comrades: Drop all your differences, concentrate all your efforts on the struggle against the reaction. If the labourers of the whole world, and, above all, those affiliated to organizations belonging to the International Federation of Trade Unions, manifest their unity in this way and vigorously start the movement for the

*Socialisation*

under the guidance of their unions, the reaction will be utterly defeated everywhere and the rights of labour will triumph!

That our common motto be:

Action and discipline!

All up for our rights!

All united against the reaction!

Long live the International of Labour!

THE BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS:

W. A. APPLETON,

*President*

L. JOUHAUX

*Vice-President.*

C. MERTENS,

*Second Vice-President.*

J. OUDEGEEST,

EDO FIMMEN,

*Secretaries.*

On May 14, 1920, Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation, cabled Mr. Appleton as being in entire accord with his attitude as president of the International Federation.

ACTION OF A. F. OF L. ON REPORT OF DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

The report of the American Federation delegates to the 1920 convention was referred to the Committee on International Labour Relations. This committee in reporting on this subject pointed out the change in the system of voting by which only a majority vote to adopt any motion was required, and stated that previous to the Amsterdam conference the system required a unanimous vote of all trade union national centres represented to adopt a motion that was fundamentally declaratory in character and limited attendance to two delegates from each trade union centre. This provision, the committee observed, held inviolate the fundamental principles upon which the American Federation is founded—complete autonomy—and preserved the fundamental rights of the self-government of the labour movement of each country. The committee was

further of opinion that the activities of the international federation should be limited to an exchange of experiences, hopes, ideals, aspirations, dissemination of knowledge in a broader and common interest of the world's producing masses, leaving it free, however, for each country, fortified with the knowledge and experience of others, to work out its own internal affairs in its own way. This plan required only a small nominal per capita tax instead of the heavy financial obligation now entailed in order to be in affiliation. Objection was also taken to the increase in representation which would incur other heavy expenses in order to send delegates. Referring to the issuance of the manifesto mentioned above the committee directed particular attention to this document, and pointed out that it called for a general strike to achieve the overflow of constituted authority and the establishment of a socialist form of government. The issuance of the manifesto, the committee claimed, was a direct violation of all rules of procedure. The recommendation of the committee, which was adopted, was that the question of continued affiliation with any international federation of trade unions be referred to the executive council of the American Federation, and suggested the following points for its consideration:

- (a) Industrial activities on the economic field of endeavour.
- (b) Self-determination on all political matters.
- (c) The abolition of all authority of the bureau and the management committee, except instructions issued by the regular convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions.
- (d) The abolition of the Bulletin and the substitution of a quarterly Newsletter limited to the actual matters of interest to and concerning trade union activity, and that this Newsletter to be edited by the president and sent only to the executive officers of affiliated trade union centres who may print it in their official journals or otherwise as may suit their own desires and convenience.
- (e) Voting, except on roll call, to be limited to an equal number of votes based upon the country having the least number of delegates, i.e., if America has two delegates no other country shall cast more than two votes.
- (f) No decisions to be regarded as conclusive unless the same has been adopted by unanimous vote.
- (g) Per capita tax to be reduced to a point that will permit the Federation to function on lines consistent with the foregoing principles.
- (h) The executive council to use its foremost endeavours to secure a compliance with these principles, and to hold itself in readiness at all times to lend full strength and influence of the American trade union movement to re-establish the International Federation of Trade Unions Movement.

#### A. F. OF L. OPPOSED TO SECOND MANIFESTO ISSUED BY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

On September 8, 1920, the Amsterdam bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions communicated the following manifesto to the American Federation of Labour, with the request that it be widely circulated among the workers in America:—

In consequence of the extreme gravity of the political situation the International Federation of Trade Unions appeals to the organized workers throughout the world to pledge themselves to inflexible opposition to all war.

The organized workers of the world must from now onwards be prepared to act in accordance with the decisions arrived at by the international conferences at Berne and Amsterdam and to utilize every available resource in the struggle against all wars.

The war must not be continued.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, mindful of the right of the peoples to govern themselves, condemns foreign intervention with the internal affairs of other nations. It also condemns military assistance given to all reactionary enterprises.

Against this intervention and assistance the International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon all workers to demonstrate and to act.

Applying these principles, and in view of the aggressive action of Poland against the Russian revolution, the International Federation of Trade Unions demands that all militarist attacks shall cease immediately, and that guarantees shall be forthcoming against any new aggression.

In view of the declaration of the Russian government, which has solemnly expressed the wish to conclude a peace based upon the independence and self-determination of Poland, the International Federation of Trade Unions declares that upon this basis fratricidal warfare must cease.

This universal peace must be immediately established with due regard to revolutionary achievement and the independence of the peoples.

In order to attain this working class and profoundly human aspiration, the International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon all trade unionists to refuse to co-operate with the accomplices of imperialist capitalism, and to definitely refuse to transport troops or to manufacture munitions.



The deliberate action of the workers must break all attempts to re-establish a reactionary holy alliance. Not a train carrying munitions must be worked; not a ship laden with war materials must be allowed to leave the harbour; not a single soldier must be transported.

War must not be further supported.

The International Federation of Trade Unions declares that the proletariat of all countries can and must act in this manner to protect the workers' efforts in the direction of liberty and social progress, and firm in the conviction that war can only cease by the will of the workers, the International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon all National Trade Union centres to prepare, if necessary, for mass action by means of a general strike.

The production of war materials must cease in all countries, and in order that disarmament may become an accomplished fact, the International Federation of Trade Unions demands that action be taken in all countries to put an end to the manufacture of arms. This will assist the liberation of the peoples from militarism, and industrial production will proportionally expand.

Comrades! In the year 1914 our organization was much too weak to set itself against war. To-day it is a power of twenty-seven million members. Above all it is imbued with a pronounced anti-capitalist and anti-militarist spirit. To-day it must of its own accord and within its own ranks find the power to preserve the world from terror and annihilation.

War against war! That cry unites all workers! The refusal to work transport for the purpose of war is to-day an expression of international working class solidarity.

Comrades! The International Federation of Trade Unions places its reliance on you.

On behalf of the International Federation of Trade Unions:

W. A. APPLETON,  
*President.*

L. JOUHAUX,  
*First Vice-President.*

C. MERTENS,  
*Second Vice-President.*

EDO FIMMEN,  
J. OUDEGEEST,  
*Secretaries.*

On August 15 the American Federation received a cablegram from Mr. Wm. Adamson, chairman of the British Labour party, informing the federation of similar measures proposed by the new "Council of Action" which had been established on August 13 at Westminster.

In an article published in the October issue of the *American Federationist* under the names of Samuel Gompers and Matthew Wall, president and vice-president, respectively, of the American Federation, it is pointed out that the American Federation is not a revolutionary body and has never had any affiliation with any revolutionary body which would require it to give serious consideration to revolutionary proposals of any kind. The following are excerpts from the article:—

The appeals of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the "Council of Action" are appeals to revolutionary violence. The International Federation of Trade Unions declares very clearly that, "it must of its own accord and within its own ranks find the power to preserve the world from terror and anarchy." The world is not threatened with terror and anarchy unless it be from the Soviets for the aid of which these manifestoes are issued. If the world is to be preserved from this or any other danger, it must be by the action of democratic governments chosen by the people.

One year ago the International Federation of Trade Unions endorsed the League of Nations and proposed to reshape it to correspond to the aspirations of Labour. To-day it takes a position of anarchistic hostility to all governments without discrimination.

The British Labour party also turns its back on the democratic parliamentary system which England has evolved by seven centuries of struggle, and can find no way to ensure that the foreign policy of Great Britain "accords with the desires of the people."

The American Federation of Labour is diametrically opposed both to the methods advocated by the Oudegeest manifesto and to its object. The Montreal Convention reaffirmed the objection of American Labour to all forms of revolutionary violence and to reaction which might be interpreted as assistance to the Soviets.

.....The organized labour movement of this country does not regard the bolsheviks as being "the Russian revolution." It is fully aware of the existence of millions of Russian mensheviks, socialist revolutionaries and trade unionists who object to Soviet tyranny. Polish imperialism is repudiated by labour in this country along with all other imperialisms, and it may have been the chief factor in the Polish offensive. But we also recall that the Soviets have never ceased to threaten to set up Soviet governments with military aid as well as by subsidized revolutionary movements in neighbouring countries. Though their diplomatists claim the contrary, the statements of their press, their congresses and their leaders on every occasion demonstrate this to be a fact. It is therefore possible that the Polish offensive was undertaken as the only means of warding off an attack which was being organized by the Soviets. Under these circumstances the most important point is that "guarantees" should be exacted from the Soviets as well as from the Poles.

It is of the utmost importance to the Soviet oligarchy to re-establish trade relations. The British government has made every concession to achieve the same object. Yet even in the midst of these negotiations and before the eyes of the entire world the Soviets have almost daily broken faith. After the promises to cease propaganda in England came the subsidy of \$375,000 offered to the London Daily Herald. As the London Herald is the only daily labour newspaper in Great Britain, and is the leading labour organ, the offer is of the first moment. Lansbury, the near-bolshevist editor, brazenly proposed that the subsidy should be accepted as a symbol of "international solidarity." He wished the public to forget that in giving these subsidies the Soviets claimed, and expected to gain control of, the publications. Every recent announcement of Lenine and of the Communist Internationale has shown that they demand absolute dictatorial powers wherever their authority extends. While claiming to be willing to adjust their tactics according to conditions of each nation, the adjustment is to take place in Moscow.

About the same time as the London Herald disclosure, came the Soviet breach of faith in the armistice negotiations with Poland. After having promised to limit their exorbitant demands for the disarmament of Poland confronted by a Soviet Russia armed to the teeth, the bolsheviks at the last moment added new clauses demanding workmen's militia for Poland by which they hope to sovietize that country.

The daily comparisons of the statements of bolshevist diplomatists for foreign consumption with the official pronouncements of the bolshevist government in Russia, the speeches and articles of Lenine and the decisions of that branch of the Soviet government which is known as the Third Internationale, demonstrate the utter falsehood of their entire stand.

The means of action proposed are equally preposterous. "Mass action by means of a general strike" is repudiated even by a large part of the extremists in this country when it is advocated both by the International Federation of Trade Unions and by the labour party conference.

The American Federation of Labour has always declared for and stood by the demand against large standing armies, for the limitation of munitions of war and for a reduction in naval establishments. These provisions are incorporated in the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, but if the production of war materials were to cease entirely all small nations would be utterly helpless and at the mercy of their larger neighbours. America could arm within a year or so even if she had no armament at hand. Smaller countries, like Belgium, would be utterly powerless while Poland and Georgia would fall into the hands of Soviet Russia without any means of resistance. But there can not be the slightest question that the defeat of Poland by the Soviets was the concise and immediate object, both of the British "Council of Action" and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The International Federation of Trade Unions went even further than that in the copy of the manifesto which reached the Washington office of the American Federation of Labour. In all the telegrams as well as in the copy received by mail as printed in Amsterdam, reference was made to the holding back of food supplies. The very organization which has been crying out against the supposed starvation of Soviet Russia by the entente blockade apparently proposed the blockading of and starving of Poland, as well as its disarmament while Soviet armies were on its soil!

#### RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIETS

Under this caption the writers of the article in the *American Federationist* had this to say:—

The British "Council of Action," as quoted in the telegram of Adamson, not only calls for the recognition of Soviet Russia, but is empowered to bring about a revolutionary general strike for this purpose. The American Federation of Labour is utterly and wholly opposed, not only to such revolutionary measures, but to anything that approaches any form of assistance to Soviets. The Montreal Convention resolved:—

That the American Federation of Labour is not justified in taking any action which could be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet government of Russia, as long as that government is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people; or so long as it endeavours to create revolutions in the well-established civilized nations of the world; or so long as it advocates and applies the militarization of labour and prevents the organizing and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of a free press and free public assemblage.

Every statement made in this declaration was amply borne out by the declarations of members of the official British labour delegation which recently visited Russia. Bertrand Russell declared that the Soviets represented only a very small minority of the Russian people and that the dictatorship was tyranny in the worst sense of the term. Mrs. Philip Snowden stated that the Soviets were not socialist, democratic or Christian. Tom Shaw and Ben Turner made similar statements. Yet, in its official report, the delegation has the audacity to state that the Soviets "had rallied to their support practically the whole of the Russian nation," and the "Council of Action" was created to aid in delivering Poland to the tender mercy of the Soviets.

The independent socialist party of Germany also sent a delegation recently to Russia, some of the members of which, though extremely sympathetic with the Soviets, asserted that bureaucracy and militarism were worse than under the Czar. As a result, the leaders of the independent party, including not only the more moderate, like Kautsky and Hilferding, but also Crispieu, Dittman, Louise Zeitz and Ledebour, have all come out strongly against affiliation with the Third Internationale.



Even the Italian bolshevist-socialists who recently visited Soviet Russia, came back with adverse reports. Dugoni reported that Lewis' experiment was a complete failure. His statements were endorsed by Serrati, the editor of *Avanti* and the leader of the party. Darragona, the leading figure in the Italian labour unions, together with Vacisra reported that the present Russian regime is not based on the desires of the entire people but on the dictatorship of one party, the bolshevist party, which smacks of tyranny. Finally, the French syndicalists who have long resisted the importation of sovietism into France have strongly attacked the bolshevists. Jouhaux has recently declared that the Soviets have practically made a declaration of war against organized labour of France, while Meerheim, head of the metal workers, and Bartuel, secretary of the miners, have written that bolshevism is a military and reactionary doctrine, which gives even worse results than those of capitalism.

Yet, in spite of such declarations, the organizations represented by these European leaders continue to advocate most revolutionary measures, not in order to put an end to war, but in order to aid the Soviets' Internationale. The Confédération Générale du Travail (French Federation of Labour) has appealed to the French workers to "refuse to manufacture or to transfer any troops or munitions intended for the continuation of murder among the peoples." But it must be noted that the agitation for these measures has come entirely from the friends and supporters of the Soviets.

The article contained extracts from the appeal of the Polish Socialist Party and referred to the conditions of admission of the Communist Internationale which have been sent to all of the leading labour organizations of France, Germany, England and other countries which are considering affiliation, and quoted some of the declarations of certain of the leaders who were advocates of the Soviet propaganda. The closing paragraphs of the article were as follows:—

We are living in the Republic of the United States of America—a country by no means perfect (on the contrary, it has many defects), in which all too frequently injustice is done. But it is a Republic based upon the principles of freedom, justice, and universal suffrage. Our men and our women are not likely to throw these rights and principles into the scrap-heap for the dictatorship of Moscow's Lenine and Trotsky. The harangues of the Soviets in Russia, the appeals of Oudegeest and the demand of Adamson will fall on deaf ears of the American organized labour movement. Mr. Adamson in his cablegram has urged us to "act swiftly, loyally, courageously." These have been the attributes of the men and women in the labour movement of America, but in addition to being courageous and loyal, we also have the characteristics of intelligence and understanding, and have no intention of bidding farewell to our reason and good judgment.

For a number of years the American Federation of Labour was affiliated with the old International Federation of Trade Unions. It has always aimed to help in establishing a bonafide league of the toiling masses of all the countries of the world. It is a source of regret that conditions have been so shaped by those who are now controlling the policies and course of the new International Federation of Trade Unions that the A.F. of L. feels constrained to refrain from joining a movement where the independence and autonomy of each national trade union centre is not only denied but wherein it is subjected to absolute domination for purposes wholly foreign to the objects for which the International Federation of Trade Unions should be formed.

The American labour movement is primarily concerned in achieving improved conditions in the standards of life and work, in securing freedom, justice, self-expression, and democracy by evolutionary processes rather than by violent revolution which promises all and accomplishes nothing.

#### PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION EXPLAINS MANIFESTO

Mr. W. A. Appleton, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, anticipating that the manifesto issued by the Amsterdam bureau dealing with Polish and Russian affairs would meet with disapproval from the workers in America, published an article in the *Democrat* of August 27, apparently endeavouring to make the declarations more palatable to the American labour movement. The article in part was as follows:—

The intention of the present manifesto will meet with very general approval. The methods adopted and the terminology used may invite adverse criticism. It is possible for everyone to realize, in a greater or lesser degree, the intense hatred of every act and every utterance which tends to perpetuate or to enlarge the state of war that has afflicted the world since August, 1914. It is not possible, however, for everyone to appreciate those differences in character and outlook and expression which have to be considered and consulted when an international manifesto is compiled.

Obviously, the manifesto will cut across some American conceptions. In the States, many people may condemn both the matter and the terminology. They will do this more readily than will men and women in European countries, because they understand less of the European position than they ought to do.

It is, perhaps, unfair to expect America to appreciate to the full the horror with which the mass of men and women in Europe regard the possibility, not of a new outbreak, but of a devastating recrudescence of the war that has never really ceased. This generation has had

enough blood and tears. It fears the misery that waste and lower production threaten, and in its heart it resents American criticism of European methods of seeking to prevent future war, because of America's abstention from participation in the measures necessary to enforce the peace terms its statements helped to formulate.

Had the American labour movement been in a position to express personal and definite views on the proposals before the International Federation of Trade Unions, these proposals would, without doubt, have been less flamboyantly expressed. Unhappily, while the Americans attended the conference which resuscitated the Trade Union International, they have not yet consummated their membership by paying their contributions, and people in Holland are in possession of letters which indicate a definite determination not to pay. Such an attitude inevitably puts American labour in the position of the member of a trade union who has failed to pay his contributions. His voice ceases to be heard in the Union, and his vote ceases to have any value.

It is impossible to write or to speak publicly of the inside struggles to maintain moderation in thought and language. It is impossible, too, for Americans who have little knowledge of European politics and European modes of expression to appreciate the differences between the Latin and Scandinavian forms of expression and the Anglo-Saxon. In the minds of many Latins and Scandinavians who speak of revolution, there is no conception of anything beyond rapidly progressive development. They are very often evolutionaries who have been captured by phrases and who have very unwisely adopted the forms of speech used by the communist and the anarchist. They would shrink from the shedding of blood, and many deplore the lack of logic displayed by men who resent the use of force between nations and advocate the use of force within nations.

There are exceedingly grave dangers ahead of France and America, which may involve Britain, because Britain could not see a combination against these two countries without herself taking action. She might regret the necessity, but would be compelled by the same sense of obligation that compelled her to go to the assistance of Belgium.

Those who move in and out, not of the chancelleries of Europe, but in and out of the haunts of the people, know that strange combinations are already within the realms of thought, and from thought to action is not necessarily a long step.

There are many thinkers in the working-class movement of Europe who know that to-day Russia is in the hands of military autocracy. The history of the world shows the difficulty of confining military autocracy to the country of its origin. In the past, this has only been possible by huge expenditures in blood and treasure. A salutary study for the present moment, both for American and British labour, would be the Napoleonic enterprises and their consequences.

The Manifesto of the International must, after all, be judged on its intentions rather than upon its manner of expression. If war is to cease, and labour is to assist in its prevention, it can best do this by refusing to make or handle munitions. It is no use trade unions passing pious resolutions about war. They must be prepared to deal with any unemployment that results from their professions and actions, or they must change these and agree to let the world wag on in its old way.

Mr. Appleton further said that the first, fourth and seventh paragraphs of the manifesto might have been drafted by the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the president of the American Federation of Labour, and stated that the declarations contained therein would test the sincerity of Russia because it demands of her the fullest liberty for Poland. The writer closed with this statement:—

Upon the manner in which she acts, not speaks, depends the attitude of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In the organization the Polish workmen and the Russian are of equal importance and any attempt of the latter to oppress the former will be resented.

#### ATTACK FROM MOSCOW ON INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

As an effort to offset the work of the International Federation of Trade Unions there was founded in Moscow on July 15, 1920, what was styled the "International Council of Trade Unions," representatives, it was stated, being present from Britain and France. A manifesto was issued on August 1 attacking the trade union organization as being unprogressive and only an appendage of the League of Nations, which is also attacked. On account of the revolutionary character of the document, a copy is herewith reproduced:—

#### TO THE TRADE UNIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES

The growth of the trade union movement in all countries, caused by the widespread misery which the war has brought on the working classes, has imposed upon the workers a task of forming an international staff of labour organizations. Every day incidents of the class war indicate no other alternative than an international struggle.

At the present time class is arrayed against class as never before. All the power of the international bourgeoisie, all their available means and resources are concentrated in one international class organization. The bourgeoisie, in fact, possess their general staff—the League of Nations—they hold the enormous apparatus of modern capitalist society in their grasp. They mobilize their power and means in order to fight when the hour of socialist convulsion has struck.



We were in a position to gauge the power of the class conscious factor of organized capital internationally by the rate of Soviet Russia and Hungary. When Soviet Hungary was crushed, the exploiters in all countries gave vent to exaltation. The existence of Soviet Russia is not the fault of international capital: it is its misfortune.

The master class is able to present a formidable front not only by class consciousness, by organization, and by its grip upon the international aspect of the struggle, but by the lack of class consciousness in the standpoint of the broad masses, and above all because the bourgeoisie can utilize the assistance of working class organizations against the working class. This is outrageous, but is nevertheless true.

What have the trade unions of both great and small nations done during the course of the war? How have they carried out the solemn pledges of international solidarity and working class fraternity? The trade unions mostly became the pillars of jingo policy on the part of their respective governments: they worked hand in hand with bourgeois nationalist rogues, and aroused in the minds of the workers the basest of chauvinist instincts.

The fact that the war lasted so long; that we have lost millions of comrades from our ranks; that Europe has been turned into a colossal cemetery; that the masses of the people have been driven to dire despair; is due for the greater part to those Labour Leaders who have betrayed the masses.

Instead of our watchword "Workers of the World, Unite," they have employed a new motto: "Workers of the World Kill and Strangle One Another."

These persons for a period of many years have been the henchmen of their respective governments. The latter have directed all their energy to mutual extermination of the people, whilst the former have now commenced to reconstitute the International Federation of Trade Unions, which had collapsed through their treachery. At Berne and Amsterdam those trusted protagonists of the bourgeoisie, namely Messrs. Legien, Oudegeest, Jouhaux, Appleton, Gompers, etc., became reconciled; they re-established the International Federation of Trade Unions after long nationalist discussions and mutual recriminations of a chauvinist character.

What are the principles of this federation? What is its programme? What is the attitude of this international organization to the violent social conflicts of our times? How, in their opinion, will they emerge from the blind alley into which capitalist imperialism has driven humanity?

The answers to these questions are expressed by the fact that: The dictators and leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions are at the same time the principles of the infamous International Labour Office of the rapacious League of Nations. This labour office, as is known, is to continue and strengthen the collaboration of the classes for the further exploitation of the workers by international capital, upon which basis has depended the entire war policy of the imperialist countries.

It is quite clear that the International Federation of Amsterdam is a cloak for yellow trade union leaders; for leaders siding with imperialism, who have pursued their war-time policy of placing the organized power of the trade unions at the disposal of capitalist society.

The natural result of this unnatural combination of two diametrically opposed interests is the total barrenness and absolute incapacity of the two organizations in question to safeguard in any way the interests of the working class, namely, the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

Both organizations serve the interests of the capitalist class.

The attitude of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions to Soviet Russia and to Soviet Hungary may be taken as a blatant example of this. Without a protest on their part Soviet Hungary was crushed. They made a weak attempt to bring the murderer Horthy to book by means of the boycott—the man who instituted the White Terror and too openly compromised the collaboration of classes. The International Federation of Trade Unions, however, retraced their steps immediately afterwards by seeking a compromise with these very same scoundrels.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has taken the same line of action with regard to Soviet Russia. Up to now it has made no attempt to show a firm and resolute attitude against foreign intervention in Russian affairs, although they are well aware that the Entente derives great advantage from its hesitating attitude.

The attitude of the Amsterdam International is a logical consequence of constituting the Federation by component factions. It is an organization of social patriots, of traitors to the interests of the workers of all countries. It is an International Federation of Betrayal.

The Trade Union Movement of the world cannot be satisfied by a mere statement of fact. The war within society has entered upon a more acute stage. Civil war is not confined to national frontiers any longer.

Revolutionary class organizations are taking part in a struggle between two bitterly hostile factions. They cannot do otherwise; they must march shoulder to shoulder with the communist parties of all countries.

It will be seen at once that the International Federation of Trade Unions, which after all is an appendage of the League of Nations, cannot be the centre of revolutionary trade unionism.

Such a centre with its general staff had to be brought into existence as a counter-influence to the International Federation of Trade Unions. It was founded on July 15 in Moscow by the Trade Unions of Russia and England, under the name of "The International Council of Trade Unions."

The newly-formed general staff of revolutionary trade unionism representing eight million members calls upon the trade unions throughout the world to repudiate those leaders who voice the criminal policy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie; moreover to enlist themselves under the banner of class war to the bitter end for the emancipation of mankind.

The International Council of Trade Unions proclaims war not peace on the bourgeoisie of all countries; that is the substance of our agitation. Our programme is the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by force; the bringing into effect of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of irrepressible class struggle, both nationally and internationally, and to form an immovable alliance with the Communist Internationale.

Be it known that we regard those leaders of trade unionism as our class enemies who are of opinion that negotiations and compromise will solve the social problem; who seriously think that capitalists will hand over the means of production on the achievement of working-class majority in Parliament; who think that trade unions can remain "neutral" at a time of collapse of the old social order and at a time when the destiny of the world is being determined; and who preach social reconciliation at a time of rabid class warfare.

We shall employ the most stubborn resistance in order to defeat them and their manoeuvres.

The International Council of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam stand on different sides of a barricade; on one, the side of social revolution; and on the other, of reaction.

Long live the proletarian world revolution:

Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat:

Long live the International Council of Trade Unions:

Long live the Third Internationale.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS

Moscow, August 1, 1920.

#### REPLY FROM THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

To the above manifesto issued by the newly-formed International Council of Trade Unions the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions published the following in reply:—

We desire to say that there is no necessity whatever for the International Federation of Trade Unions to waste time defending itself against absurd attacks made by a few people who lack the courage to sign their own names.

This so-called International Council of Trade Unions has no real existence. It represents nothing more than bluff and humbug. This is proved by its claim to speak on behalf of the Trade Unions of Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain. The truth is that the trade union movement of these countries, together with the trade union movement of eighteen other countries, are affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The anonymous writers of this very extraordinary manifesto are either wilful liars or they are woefully ignorant of the principles, the work, and the aims of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The charge of subservience to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office is a case in point. The International Federation of Trade Unions is jealously independent of these institutions. It has opposed and will continue to oppose the policies of both of them whenever opposition is in the interests of the workers.

The charges of barrenness, of incapacity, of treachery, and of yellowness are met by the record of accomplishment during the few months the Federation has been in existence. At Washington the International Federation of Trade Unions compelled the League of Nations to concede the same rights of representation to the Germans; and to the Austrian people the same rights which workers of other countries had acquired. When the Austrian workers were dying of hunger the International Federation of Trade Unions took them food and helped them to uphold their organization and their industrial power.

When the White Terror overran Hungary it was the International Federation of Trade Unions which interfered, and when the situation between Poland and Russia threatened once more to plunge the world into war, it was the International Federation of Trades Unions and its affiliated organizations which stood in the way.

Always it is the International Federation of Trade Unions which takes action while its critics amuse themselves with manifestoes and revolutionary speeches.

The International Federation of Trade Unions will continue in the future as in the past. It will look neither to the right nor to the left for instruction or for guidance. It will oppose all dictatorships, whether these come from Moscow, Geneva, or any other place. It has only one objective and that is the liberation of the people of all countries from tyrannies, no matter whether these be political or economic. The International Federation of Trade Unions will oppose the Moscow tendency to divide the workers on political issues or the old cry of "Workers of the World, Unite."

#### TRADES CONGRESS' ATTITUDE ON THE MANIFESTO

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, gave publicity to the manifesto issued by the newly-formed International Council of Trade Unions and called attention to the tactics of those who would substitute direct action and revolutionary methods for orderly progress through constitutional channels. Mr. Moore further stated that:—

Similar propaganda to this manifesto is being circulated continuously throughout Canada. It is well that the source from which it springs should be made public. The stabilizing influence of bona fide trades unions is fully realized by these would-be wreckers of society,



and it is necessary not only for trades unionists, but all other classes, to realize the dangers that still lie ahead. The propaganda directed from Moscow cannot be killed by ignoring it. The best method is the fullest publicity and trust in the commonsense of Canadian citizens to do the rest when they once fully understand the final objective.

#### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

In October the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada received notification of the calling of a special convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions for November 8, the meeting to be held in Brussels, Belgium, this special session to take the place of the 1921 regular convention. The date was subsequently advanced to November 22, and the meeting place changed to London, England. Mr. H. J. Halford, vice-president of the Trades Congress, was sent as the delegate to represent that organization, and was the only representative from the North American continent. At the opening session of the federation Mr. W. A. Appleton resigned from the presidency, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. In his letter of resignation Mr. Appleton stated that his decision to resign was in accordance with his intention conveyed on April 15, 1920, to Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, who had recently repudiated the International Federation for its action in regard to Soviet Russia. While Mr. Appleton did not completely endorse Mr. Gompers' stand, and did not agree with all the statements made by Mr. Gompers against the federation, he nevertheless felt compelled to range himself on the side of his American colleagues. The conference was attended by approximately 100 delegates, representing 24,616,000 organized workers. The countries having delegates present were Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Holland, Norway, Poland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Luxemburg, Peru and France. Asked regarding the absence of delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the secretary stated that there was no official explanation, but thought that the explanation was that the Americans considered the tendency of the international to be revolutionary.

At the opening session attention was called to a letter addressed by the Third Internationale to the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which it was stated that the federation was a congress of yellow leaders who continually betray the fundamental interests of the labour movement in general and the trades unions in particular. At a later session a resolution was adopted by 22,122,000 votes to 150,000 declaring that the last manifesto from Moscow did not come from the Russian proletariat and that they should not be held responsible for it.

As a further reply to the attack on the International Federation from Moscow, a resolution was adopted declaring that it would not allow itself to be divided or destroyed and assured central affiliated organizations of their autonomy. It also sent greetings to the Russian workers and to all workers who have been misled as to the aims of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which it invited them to join. Subsequently, the federation went a step further in their opposition to the Communist Internationale by declaring it to be irreconcilable and inadmissible that chiefs of government, even Communist, should at the same time be leaders of the workers' international movement.

At the sessions of the federation held in November 23, Mr. Fimmen, the secretary, reported on the work in which the federation had been engaged in Europe, referring especially to its actions in Hungary, Finland, Spain and Greece. He maintained that the International Federation of Trade Unions had been the only organization to prove the solidarity of labour with the Russian workers. The workers in the Far East were kept away from the federation by sheer ignorance, not being permitted to know the work that it was doing. He deplored sectional strike action. It was a crime, Mr. Fimmen contended, for masses of men to strike for comparatively small wage advances without consultation with comrades at home and abroad. Mr. Fimmen then moved a series of resolutions on behalf of the executive committee, the first of which emphatically protested against all open and covert attempts of the dominant class and

their governments throughout the world to suppress the freedom of organization and action of workers, and against the military and commercial war still carried on against Russia. It further declared that it was their duty to fight the world reaction which threatened the growth, existence, and the very life of the trade union movement, and that the movement must join issue with capitalism and imperialism throughout the world. Militarism, it is stated, must be combatted in every form, and the whole trade union movement of all countries should resort to general withdrawal of labour and to international boycott as a stern and effectual weapon in the fight against reaction and for progress. The resolution also appealed to all affiliated centres and to all international trade secretariats to co-operate persistently with the federation for consolidated action for the use of these methods, and by thorough and effective propaganda to impress on the working classes of all countries the necessity for international mass action in the assault on reaction, in declaring war against war, and for the realization of a new social system.

The second resolution had reference to the draft convention adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington, in which the principles were outlined for the application of the eight-hour working day and 48-hour working week to industrial establishments; and it protested against the hostile attitude to labour on the part of both employers and their governments, and demanded the full recognition and enforcement of the Washington decisions. It also stated that the federation would refuse to lend further trade union support to the efforts of the International Labour Office if ratification of the decisions were not effected within the period already fixed.

The third resolution declared that the struggle against all war on the part of the working class must not be confused with the pacifism of the capitalist bourgeoisie, and condemned all belligerent measures made with the object of imposing new political conditions upon the nations against their will.

In the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions, Mr. Halford, the delegate from Canada, contended that the federation was a purely revolutionary body and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was a purely legislative organization. The chairman intervened and stated that the federation had no plenary powers and that they were subject to the rules and constitutions of their respective organizations. Objections being raised to the second and third resolutions, they were sent to a committee, the first being adopted by 21,906,000 votes to 2,710,000.

At the sessions of the fourth day the convention took up the consideration of the resolution on the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week as submitted on November 23, and referred to committee. A proposal was made that there should be no co-operation between trade unions and the International Labour Office. This proposition was defeated, Norway, Italy, France, Canada and Luxemburg voting against, after which the resolution as a whole was carried. The third resolution on pacifism was also adopted.

Mr. C. Mertens (Belgium) moved a resolution declaring that one of the essential conditions of economic restoration is a just and fair distribution of the total available world supply of raw materials and urged that the capitalist system is a hindrance to efficient distribution; consequently, it is the duty of organized labour to strive for national organization of production and distribution. With this object the International Labour Office should be asked to create a permanent office for the distribution of raw materials. This resolution was carried with the addition of a clause stating that the activity of the International Labour Office could only be efficacious if the whole of the trade union organizations in all countries use their influence to the utmost to oblige governments to distribute indispensable raw materials.

The effects on the workers of the state of the international exchange was discussed by the Federation. The committee which had been appointed on the subject brought forward an addendum to the resolution recommending the mutual cancellation of



international war debts as one of the means of counteracting the effects of the crisis in the exchange. A special clause dealing with the cancellation was put to a vote separately and carried, Canada and Belgium voting against and Britain remaining neutral. The general resolution on the subject declaring the financial problems inseparable from economic, and advocating universal peace and an international loan on the security of the wealth of all nations, was also adopted with Norway, Italy and Canada voting against.

On the subject of socialization a resolution was presented by the committee to which the matter had been referred and who reported demanding the socialization of land and other means of production, and that a commencement should be made with minerals, transport industry and all branches of production, which, in the estimation of the proletariat of every country is realizable. This was adopted without opposition.

A letter was read to the convention from the Ural trade unions, which include about 145,000 members, in which the following statements were made:—

A free and independent trade union movement does not exist in Russia at present. All the workmen's unions have been turned by the Soviet Government into government institutions which do not organize trade disputes nor fight for the workman's ideals, but are simply departments of the general bureaucratic apparatus.

It is at present absolutely impossible for the Russian labour class to express its opinion openly, owing to the political and economic serfdom which has been introduced into Russia by the Soviet Government.

The leaders of the Russian trade unions are severely and cruelly persecuted by the Soviet Government; many of them have been shot; many are still in prison and camps, or else in exile.

At the concluding session of the federation a resolution was presented by the delegation which investigated conditions in the Ruhr Basin of Germany, and a resolution dealing with the subject was adopted.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The following are the officers of the International Federation: President, Right Honourable J. H. Thomas, M.P., Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, England; first vice-president, L. Jouhaux, France; second vice-president, Corneille Mertens, Belgium; treasurer, J. Oudegeest, Holland; secretary-editor, Edo Fimmen, Vondelstraat, 61, Amsterdam, Holland.

## VIII. BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

*Summary of the Proceedings of the Portsmouth Meeting—Big Increase in Membership—Important Change made in Form of Organization—Some of the Important Resolutions Adopted—Fraternal Delegates—Chief Officers of the Congress.*

The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress was held in Portsmouth, England, September 6-11, 1920. There were 955 delegates in attendance, representing an approximate membership of 6,505,482, an increase of 1,221,806, as compared with the number represented at the 1919 gathering. The fraternal delegates present included one from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two from the American Federation of Labour. A most important change was made in the method of organization of the congress by the adoption of a plan to replace the parliamentary committee of sixteen members by a general council of thirty-two members, to be elected from eighteen trade groups, the new plan to become operative in twelve months. These thirty-two members are to be divided into five sub-committees, which are to be responsible for keeping in contact with and collecting information from the unions they represent. For this purpose full time paid officials are to be appointed, the annual affiliation fee to meet the increased expenditure for such services to be 1d. per member. The functions of the general council include the following duties: (1) to keep watch on all industrial movements and where possible to co-ordinate industrial action, (2) to promote common action on any general questions such as wages and hours of labour that may arise and to assist any union attacked on any vital question of trade union principle, (3) to use its influence to promote settlements of disputes between trade unions, (4) to assist in trade union organization, and to carry on propaganda, and (5) to enter into relations with trade union and labour movements in other countries. The congress also endorsed the formation of the council of action (referred to in another chapter) and approved of its decisions. The congress determined that the British trade union movement should be affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions only through the Trades Union Congress and directed the parliamentary committee to refrain from co-operating with any sectional body. (This resolution was directed against the General Federation of Trade Unions, which body had equal representation with the Trades Union Congress at the April, 1920, meeting of the International Federation, although the General Federation has a membership of 1,000,000 only as against over 6,500,000 in the congress.) Many other matters of domestic and wider import were before the congress, but the present synopsis only deals with the more important resolutions adopted.

### HOUSING

A resolution on this subject declared that the housing of the working classes at a fair rental is not possible under the system of private ownership of land and dwellings, and instructed the parliamentary committee to oppose any increase in rent beyond ten per cent over the standard rental until a normal supply of houses is available. The resolution also instructed the parliamentary committee to confer with the Labour Party to bring about such changes in the national policy on housing as will make the cost of the land and the interest on loans for all housing schemes a national charge. After a brief discussion, in which some opposition was offered, the resolution was carried on a card vote of 2,179,000 in favour to 1,839,000 against.



## WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS

The following resolution in reference to the draft conventions adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington was unanimously approved:—

That this congress, believing that the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in November, 1919, constitute a foundation for sound international legislation, although of opinion that they fall far short of the necessity of the times, calls upon the Government to give effect to all the draft conventions, and to introduce immediately the necessary bills, and to give full facilities for their passage into law. In particular, it urges the Government to carry out the convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth by introducing provisions in this bill, providing benefits for mother and child on a universal and noncontributory basis.

## PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

The congress approved of pensions for mothers by adopting the following:—

That this Congress, recognizing the value of home life in relation to the upbringing of children, demands that the Government provide pensions for mothers on the principle of the schemes now in operation in many of the States of America. Further, in view of the great wastage of life caused by the war and by industry, is of opinion that this provision is an urgent economic necessity. Therefore, this congress instructs the parliamentary committee to approach the Prime Minister with a view to giving effect to this demand.

A resolution was also adopted disapproving of any scheme of payment for pension allowances or gratuities which did not allow for the difference between pre-war rates and present abnormal conditions. Another resolution on the question of pensions was adopted to the effect that the amount of old age pensions should be paid by the Government in full, irrespective of income received by any person from any other source.

## FISCAL POLICY

A resolution was introduced reaffirming among other things that in the opinion of the congress "the economic conditions created by the war had in no way altered the fundamental truth that free trade between the nations is the broadest and surest foundation for world prosperity and international peace in the future, and that any departure from the principle of free trade in the country would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes and injurious to the nation as a whole. . . . ." While one of the speakers on the resolution was proceeding his time limit expired, whereupon he moved the previous question, which was approved, no vote being reached on the main motion.

A resolution was adopted declaring in favour of a direct tax on land to meet the heavy expenditure in connection with the war. Assent was also given to a proposal condemning the failure to acquire the war wealth into which special inquiry had been made, and declaring that conditions of national finance, taxation and prices require an immediate capital levy.

A proposal was approved asking that the Government be requested to make a grant to the superannuation funds of those societies whose members served in the naval, military or air forces during the war, and who by reason of such service were unable to keep up their contributions to such funds, thereby lengthening the qualifying period for superannuation benefits, each society concerned to receive a sum equivalent to that which each member would have paid had he remained in civilian life.

## OPPOSED TO TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM

The following resolution protesting against women and young persons working two shifts was adopted without dissent:—

That this congress welcomes the Women, Young Persons, Children (Employment) Bill in so far as it carries out the provisions of the Washington Conventions, but strongly protests against clause 2 of this bill enabling women and young persons to work two shifts beginning at 6 a.m. and ending at 10 p.m. It draws attention to the prolongation of working hours, to the pre-breakfast work, and to the increased facilities for evasion involved; and condemns the legislation of such a mischievous and retrograde system of work in a bill ostensibly introduced to carry out certain of the Washington Conventions.

A resolution in favour of the early closing of shops was adopted, as was also one declaring that no workmen shall be evicted or dispossessed of a dwelling-house of which his employer is the owner upon his ceasing to be employed by such employer without legal proceedings being taken before a proper court.

#### THE COAL CRISIS

Although the reports submitted made no reference to the miners' dispute, inquiry was made as to whether or not a statement was to be forthcoming. The chairman thereupon made a brief explanation, after which the secretary of the Miners' Federation gave an outline of the miners' claims for higher wages. At the conclusion of the statement of the case for the miners the following resolution was submitted and adopted:—

That this Trades Union Congress, having heard the statement of the miners' case for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. per ton, and an advance of wages of 2s., 1s., and 9d per shift for adults, youths, and boys respectively, is of opinion that the claims are both reasonable and just, and should be conceded forthwith.

#### PROTEST REFUSAL OF ENTRY OF RUSSIAN DELEGATION

A resolution was introduced protesting against the action of the British Government in refusing to allow the Russian trade union delegation, invited by the congress, to proceed to Great Britain. Some discussion ensued, but the resolution, which read as follows, was adopted:—

That this Trades Union Congress expresses its strongest resentment to, and emphatic protest against, the refusal of the British Government to carry out their pledge given to the Russian Trade Union delegation that they should be allowed to proceed to Great Britain, on giving an undertaking not to carry on Soviet propaganda. The congress is unable to understand why abundant hospitality should be offered and given to Russian grand dukes, royal princes, ex-landlords, and capitalists, while no permission can be given to representatives of the Russian working class to land in England. The delegates assembled regret this further affront to the British, Russian, and international labour movements, and refer this matter to the parliamentary committee to take any measures in order to secure that Russian trade union representatives shall have a similar opportunity to investigate British economic, political, and industrial conditions as the British delegation enjoyed to examine Russian affairs.

#### \* COST OF LIVING

Under this caption a report of a special committee was presented, subsequent to which the following resolution on the subject was moved and adopted:—

That, in the opinion of this congress, the trade union movement should concentrate its efforts on a reduction of the cost of living. It therefore instructs the parliamentary committee to take immediate steps in the preparation of a policy for adoption, such policy to include nationalization, in so far as it may be immediately necessary to secure the object in view, and to refer the adopted policy to a ballot vote of the members of all affiliated unions for approval; and, if approved and the Government fail to take adequate steps to carry out such policy, then all and every means to be used to enforce same.

#### FAVOUR NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF THE LIQUOR TRADE

The following resolution in favour of public ownership and local control of the liquor trade was adopted by a large majority:—

That this congress, recognizing the existence of the social evil and the national waste caused by the excessive consumption of alcoholic liquors, and also the economic exploitation and political corruption associated with the private ownership of the drink industry, affirms its belief in the policy of eliminating private capitalism from the industry, establishing national ownership and instituting full local control whereby localities shall be entitled.

(a) To prohibit the sale of liquor within their own boundaries;

(b) to reduce the number of licenses, and

(c) to determine within the fundamental conditions presented by statute, the manner in which the public places of refreshment and social intercourse in their areas shall be organized and controlled.

#### TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Three resolutions on the question of unemployment were originally on the agenda. These were consolidated into one and presented to the meeting as follows, the resolution being adopted:—



Recognizing that irregularity of employment and the loss of wages arising therefrom is the chief cause of social distress, involving low wages and continuous poverty for a large section of the workers, and believing that by proper organization of industry unemployment could be eliminated, this congress declares that responsibility for unemployment shall be borne by the industry, and that in no case should the level of income fall below 85 per cent of the wages earned when in full employment. In order to raise the necessary funds, power should be obtained to force a levy on the industry; and further, congress hereby instructs the parliamentary committee to take such action as may be deemed necessary to obtain amendments in existing legislation or to secure the introduction of further legislation towards that end.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR OF SEAMEN

A resolution was adopted in favour of the inclusion of seamen in the Hours of Labour Bill before Parliament for a forty-eight hour working week. Another resolution, which was approved, declared that the accommodation for seamen on board ships was inadequate and requested improvements in conditions. A protest was also adopted against the employment of Chinese and cheap Asiatic labour in the manning of all British ships.

#### OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

The congress went on record opposing a government regulation which prohibits any individual employed in a dockyard from continuing in such service if he aspires to political honours. The order, it was pointed out, was an extension of the civil service regulations which have been in existence for many years. The regulation applying to dockyard employees reads as follows:—

It has been decided that any individual employed in a dockyard seeking a seat in the House of Commons shall resign his appointment as soon as he issues his address to the electors, or in any other manner publicly announces himself as a candidate.

#### NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS

On the question of state ownership of the railways the congress reaffirmed its position by adopting the following resolution:—

That this congress reaffirms its previously expressed conviction that the complete nationalization of the railways is essential in order to secure the best interests of the community. It expresses its keen regret that in the establishment of the Ministry of Transport due provision was not made for the State purchase of railways, and urges upon the Government the pressing need for the introduction of legislation providing for the nationalization of this vital public service and for a share in the control of the industry by the workers.

A resolution was also approved urging a co-ordination of the internal transport system covering canals, railways, road transport and coastwise services, with the view of preventing delays in transport.

#### ELECTORAL REFORM

The congress reaffirmed its demand for electoral reform by adopting the following as a resolution, with instructions to the parliamentary committee to press for its enactment:—

(a) The extension of the franchise (both for parliamentary and local government elections to all adults, male and female).

(b) A reduction to not more than three months of the qualifying period by which electors may be placed on the register.

(c) The proportional representation of all opinions and interests by means of the single transferable vote, with constituencies returning at least five members.

(d) The closing of public houses during the hours of polling.

(e) The abolition of plural voting and the pauper disqualification in parliament and local government elections.

(f) That the parliamentary register of voters be the register of voters for all elections of local authorities.

#### OTHER RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Among other matters receiving favourable consideration at the congress was (1) a protest against the manner in which the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons has been administered and suggesting means of making the resolution more

effective, (2) asking for amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to remedy defects in the law, (3) in favour of amendment of the Trade Boards Act in order to co-ordinate the work of the several boards and to speed up the fixing or varying of minimum rates of wages, (4) in favour of a meeting of officers of various trade unions affected by recent disturbances in Belfast with a view to their taking a common line of action for the reinstatement of all trade unionists expelled from their work in the Belfast area, (5) in favour of the state employment of colliery deputies, (6) opposition to any mine owners' benefit schemes which prevents certain employees from identifying themselves with trade unions, (7) asking that men filling the position of official as defined in the Mines Act as superior to the firemen, but inferior to the under-manager, should hold at least a second-class certificate of competency.

#### FRATERNAL GREETINGS

Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, extended greetings from the organized workers of Canada and Mr. Timothy Healy and Mrs. Sara Conboy, the two delegates from the American Federation of Labour, conveyed messages from the United States workers.

Neil McLean, M.P., of the Workers' Union, was elected as fraternal delegate to the 1921 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. J. Walker, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, were chosen as the fraternal representatives to the American Federation of Labour Convention.

Mr. E. L. Poulton is the chairman of the congress and the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., secretary. The offices of the congress are located at 32 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1, England.



## IX TRADES UNIONISM IN INDIA

*All-India Trades Union Congress Meets and Asks that the Workers be Allowed to Organize—Series of Resolutions Adopted at Conference of Mill Hands in Bombay.*

The first trade union established in India was formed in 1918 in Madras. Since then unions have sprung up in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. What is supposed to have been the first conference of workers held in India was the meeting of the mill-hands of Bombay, who on December 14, 1919, passed a series of resolutions to be presented to the authorities asking for improvements in the working conditions in the mills and factories. As an evidence of the growth of trades unionism in India it may be mentioned that the first session of the All-India Trades Union Congress was held in November, 1920, to which the British Labour party sent a fraternal delegate. One of the resolutions passed by the congress asked that the Government issue general instructions to the heads of districts and the police department that no obstruction be placed in the way of workers organizing themselves into unions. At the conference of mill-hands in Bombay a series of resolutions were adopted, to be submitted to the Bombay Government, the Vice-Roy, the State Secretary, the International Labour Conference, leading labour federations in Europe and America and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. The demands made indicate the trend of the minds of the Indian workers, and as they may be of interest to the readers of this report, they are presented herewith:—

(1) The workmen of Bombay congratulate the King Emperor of the most successful peace celebrations and express their loyalty to the British Raj.

(2) That the present system of 12 hours' work be reduced to 9 as the strain of continuous 12 hours' work tells upon the health of mill workers; that one hour recess be given instead of one-half hour.

(3) That arbitrary and inequitable mill rules and regulations be abolished and that employers be asked to adopt uniform humane and equitable rules.

(4) That government be requested to procure detailed figures under the heads of forfeited and unclaimed wages and fines in mills and factories, with a view to publish the same in the factory report, and that these hard earned wages of the poor be utilized for the betterment of the employees.

(5) That payment of wages be made on one fixed date, the 15th of every month, and the authorities be requested to close liquor-shops in the afternoon of that day.

(6) That the age of half-timers be raised from 9 to 12 as the present system of employing child labour is injurious to the health of working-class children.

(7) That half-timers from 12 to 14 years be compelled to attend schools in mills and that these schools be under the control of the Municipal School Committee.

(8) That Government be asked to give in the annual Factory Report a more detailed list of serious accidents in mills and factories so as to include also those not due to machinery.

(9) That legislation based on the lines of Workmen's Compensation Act and Employers' Liability which prevail in England be introduced in this country.

(10) That full-time doctors be employed in our mills and factories so that medical aid may be available to employees whether in mills or at their homes.

(11) That crèches be established in mills for the children of women workers.

(12) That banks be started in mills and arrangements made to advance moneys to employees without charging any interest; that employers be requested to start provident funds and co-operative stores for their employees.

(13) That employers be compelled by legislation to provide cheap and sanitary housing for their men.

(14) That liquor shops, both foreign and Indian, be closed during holidays and that Government be asked to take steps for the early closing at 8 p.m. of liquor shops.

(15) That mills and factories be closed on every Sunday irrespective of any holidays in the week days.

(16) That departments like the reeling and winding, where only females work be under the supervision of literate women and that the clerical staff in these departments should consist of females.

(17) That first-aid and ambulance training be made compulsory in mills.

(18) That the system of withholding small copper change at the time of payment of wages be discontinued and millhands be not compelled to contribute for medical aid from their meagre earnings.

(19) That mill owners be asked to erect decent halls for their employees for taking their mid-day meals.

(20) That employers be requested to provide swimming baths, adequate latrines and water closets according to the latest sanitary principles for their employees.

(21) That millhands in the city of Bombay are grateful to their employers for the bonus promised to them this year and pray that workers in the blow room, ring throstle, side piecers, doffer boys and half-timers will be equally dealt with in a liberal spirit so that each adult may receive a minimum of Rs. 20 and half-timers Rs. 10 each.

(22) That the practice of sucking shuttles in weaving department was highly unsanitary and that some hygeinic measures be taken by mill owners to prevent any contagious disease being carried to other works by such sucking.

(23) That workingmen submit to Government the necessity of nominating representatives from the backward communities in the municipal corporation and in the legislative councils to safeguard their interests on these bodies.

(24) That when nominating any delegates for the International Labour Conference that Government will be pleased to make the choice from the backward communities and strongly protest at the favouritism shown by Government when nominating a representative to the last conference at Washington.

(25) That Government be asked to appoint a commission to inquire into their poor condition due to the high prices and fix the minimum wages for labourers.



## X. INCIDENTS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOUR

*Trades Congress Revokes Charter of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Amalgamated Society of Engineers Withdraws from North America—To Avoid Stoppage of Work in Building Industry—O'Leary and Hevey Win Suits Against Simpson—Railway Employees Object to Order Re Politics—Women Form Educational Federation—Machinists and Locomotive Engineers Establish Banks—Other Items of Interest.*

In addition to the matters which have been discussed in preceding chapters a number of incidents dealing with labour activities both at home and abroad, and of more than passing interest, have come under the notice of the department, and are mentioned in the present chapter. Perhaps the most important event, so far as organized labour in the Dominion is concerned, was the revocation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. For those who may not be familiar with the details it should be stated that for some time efforts had been made to effect an amalgamation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, both of which being affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress, the first-named body holding a charter granted on December 17, 1917, and the international brotherhood by reason of its paying to the congress a per capita tax on its Canadian membership. Conferences have been held for the purpose of endeavouring to find amicable ground on which amalgamation could be effected, the executive of the congress assisting in the negotiations. Propositions and counter propositions have been made, but to no avail. In November, 1920, the president of the international body made a further suggestion to the Canadian Brotherhood, which the latter declined to accept. The executive of the Trades Congress on December 14, 1920, believing that continued efforts to bring about an adjustment of the controversy would be fruitless, cancelled the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The brotherhood objected to this action, and took legal proceedings to prevent the congress from annulling the charter of affiliation. The action was tried at Ottawa, and just previous to this report going to press it was reported that the court had given judgment in favour of the brotherhood.

An event of considerable importance was the action of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization composed of mechanics in the machinist trade, in deciding to cease its operations on the North American continent, thus leaving the field to the International Association of Machinists. The original proposal for this course was made by the last-named organization, which in June, 1919, sent a delegation to England to confer with the British society, which in turn sent representatives to America. The result of the negotiations was the decision of the Amalgamated to cease operations on this continent, but no arrangements were made to transfer the members to the international association, although it is expected that the majority, if not all, will become members of that body. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers was one of the first labour organizations to extend its operations into Canada, having established branches in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1851.

With a view to avoiding interruption in the building industry, representatives of employers and employees in May, 1920, agreed to the formation of a board to act as an agency to deal with questions affecting employers and workmen. This body is known as

the Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, and is made up of equal representation of employers and employees, with a chairman-secretary appointed by the Minister of Labour, who selected Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, for the position.

Verdicts were rendered in May, 1920, in the suits for damages brought by Arthur O'Leary and W. J. Hevey, ex-officers of the Toronto District Labour Council, against James Simpson. Mr. Simpson had accused the plaintiffs of offering for the sum of \$5,000 to break a strike of metal mechanics. Mr. O'Leary was awarded \$1,500 damages and Mr. Hevey \$4,000 with costs.

On October 25, 1920, an order forbidding employees of the Canadian National Railways to accept nomination for any political office, was issued over the signature of Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railway. As a result of this order, one employee who was a candidate for the Ontario Legislature, resigned his position in the boiler shop at Leaside rather than retire from the contest, and two other employees, who had been previously elected to the Manitoba Legislature, were dismissed from the service. The organized railway employees took strong exception to the order of President Hanna, sending a committee to Toronto to urge the withdrawal of the order and the reinstatement of the employees concerned. This request being refused, the committee applied for and was granted a board of conciliation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The report of the board recommended in effect the withdrawal of the order, while a minority report supported the policy of the Canadian National Railway management, but suggested that a question of such importance should be decided by Parliament. The board, however, recommended unanimously that the three employees concerned should be reinstated without loss of seniority and should be paid for lost time, this being urged on the ground that the employees concerned had not been fully apprised of the order. The board of directors of the railways, while not formally accepting the findings on any point, undertook to reinstate the three men concerned, paying them for lost time, and to grant the two Manitoba legislators leave without pay to attend to their parliamentary duties. In arriving at this decision the directors made it clear that they merely withdrew the retroactive effect of the "no politics" order on the ground that the employees had acted in ignorance of the views of the management, but re-affirmed the regulations that no employee can continue in the service of the railway and accept a political nomination.

Some delegates at the annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario held in Brantford in May, 1920, having taken exception to the presence of representatives from women's branches of the Independent Labour Party as being contrary to the constitution, it was pointed out that their object in being present was to take steps to form a provincial federation of women's organizations which would uphold the principles of organized labour. At the close of the convention the women representatives organized the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario and adopted a platform of principles.

For the purpose of unifying the aims of school teachers, there was established in Calgary in July, 1920, an organization known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The body, though having no connection with organized labour, proposed that in all matters of dispute all provinces represented in the federation shall act together.

Two of the labour bodies operating in Canada and the United States—the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—have established banks for the purpose of taking care of their own financial operations, the first-named with a capital of \$200,000 and the latter with \$1,000,000.

As is well understood, there are several labour organizations which for certain reasons are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. One of these bodies, the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, suspended from the American Federation of Labour in 1918, at the convention held in 1920, approved a proposal for the establishment of a new federation to embrace what were termed independent organizations.



The case of Tom Mooney, convicted to life imprisonment in connection with the bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916, received some consideration during the year and efforts were made to procure a pardon both for him and Warren K. Billings, who was convicted for the same offence.

The indictments against the persons who were accused of deporting 1,186 miners and others from Bisbee, Ariz., in 1917, were dismissed, owing to the difficulty in securing witnesses and the strong sentiment against a continuance of the cases.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which was founded in 1914 by seceders from the United Garment Workers, has had injunctions issued against the organization to prevent members of the amalgamated from interfering with the employees of firms who did not desire to enter into agreements with the seceding body. Two of the injunctions were made permanent and decisions in other cases are pending.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers along with the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers had delegates at Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1920, where the International Clothing Workers' Congress, which had ceased to function during the war, was re-established. These three organizations last named, together with the International Fur Workers' Union and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, early in December, 1920, established the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America, the object of which is to act in an advisory capacity for the affiliated unions in regard to strikes, lockouts and general organization and trade matters and to render assistance to each other in times of difficulties.

A federation known as the International Congress of Food Workers was formed in Zurich, Switzerland, in August, the representative from America being a delegate from a group of New York food workers.

The Confederacion Generale du Travail (the French Federation of Labour) having participated in a general strike, the French Government took action under a law passed in 1884 to bring about a dissolution of the confederation. The law referred to gives to syndicates and trade unions the sole right of defending their economic interests. It was held by the Government that the strike being purely political and in support of the demand for nationalization of railways, the federation had overstepped its functions and had become an illegal body, threatening the liberty of labour. The decision of the court ordered the dissolution of the confederation, but it is understood an appeal is to be entered.

The tribunal established in the United States in 1919 for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry without interruption of operations, confirmed an agreement made previous to its creation and rendered during the year awards in twenty-three other cases submitted for decisions. Other jurisdictional claims were before the American Federation of Labour convention and the Building Trades and Metal Trades Departments of that body. In most instances it was arranged, with a view to amicable adjustment, to call conferences of representatives of the disputants. The Metal Trades Department decided that the executive council of the department should constitute a standing board of conciliation in jurisdictional controversies among the metal trades organizations.

With the object of securing betterments for the clergy there was established in England in 1920 an organization composed of clergymen under the name of the National Clerical Union.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which has a number of local branches in Canada, has decided to add a Canadian representative to the board of directors.

The retiring president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees was presented with the sum of \$10,000 as a recognition of services rendered and retiring president of the International Typographical Union received a gift of \$1,000 from his friends in that organization.

There are in Newfoundland two national organizations, the chief of which is the Fishermen's Protective Union, with a membership of 21,000. Besides these a number of international bodies, including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, have established local branches in the colony.

#### TRADES CONGRESS REVOKES CHARTERS OF CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

On December 17, 1917, the Trades and Labour Congress issued a charter to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees on the understanding that the brotherhood would not seek to secure as members those workmen who were eligible for membership in any international organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labour or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and also that such members as the brotherhood possessed who were eligible for membership in existing international unions would be transferred to such international bodies.

With the extension of the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and other international unions covering railroad workers, it became increasingly difficult for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to comply with this understanding without considerably weakening its own membership. Steps therefore were taken by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress, at the request of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to bring about an amalgamation between that organization and that of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, to which the bulk of the brotherhood membership was regarded as eligible. These negotiations were carried on uninterruptedly during the following two years, and, on the advice of the Executive Council, the Conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress, held respectively at Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor, and with a view to further negotiations for the consolidation of these two organizations, refrained from taking definite action looking to the revocation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

During the latter part of 1920 further efforts in this direction had been made by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress, but without success. Under date of November 9th, 1920, Grand President Fitzgerald of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, submitted a final offer to Grand President Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, proposing in brief, that the International Union would accept members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees into its organization, free of initiation fee, and credit them with the period of membership they had held in the Canadian Brotherhood; that the international union would further reimburse the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees for investments which had been made in its printing plant at Ottawa, etc. Grand President Fitzgerald, acting under instructions of the board of directors of the international union, stated that this was absolutely the final offer which would be made by his organization. Grand President Mosher, of the Canadian Brotherhood, refused the proposition of Grand President Fitzgerald and definitely laid down the conditions (\*) which he insisted must be met before he was willing to continue further negotiations.

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\* President Mosher of the C.B. of R.E., under date of November 13, 1920, in replying to the proposition of President Fitzgerald, stated that any offer to be entertained by the Canadian Brotherhood must deal specifically with five basic points, viz:—

- (1) The degree of national autonomy to be accorded the Canadian membership.,
- (2) The right of the Canadian membership to elect the Canadian officers who will have charge of the work of the brotherhood in Canada.
- (3) The maintenance of an executive office of the brotherhood in Canada, through which the business of the Canadian membership shall be transacted.
- (4) Past membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to be considered as membership in your organization.
- (5) Provision for the present office and field forces of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.



The Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada now formally stated its conviction that no further efforts on its part could bring about an adjustment of the controversy, and that a continuation of the dual operation of two organizations claiming the same jurisdiction and holding affiliation to the Trades and Labour Congress was not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international labour movement as a whole. The executive accordingly on December 19, 1920, cancelled the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. In this action the executive stated its belief that it was carrying out the wishes of the bodies affiliated with the congress.

A circular letter issued by the executive on December 27, 1920, on this matter intimated that the congress recognized the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, which has its Canadian membership affiliated with the congress, as the only body representing the classes of workers named, and notified chartered trades and labour councils that they were to accept as delegates only members of the international brotherhood.

The executive board of the Canadian Brotherhood shortly after receiving notification of the revocation of its charter by the Trades Congress met in Ottawa and gave official sanction to legal proceedings against the congress to prevent the latter body from revoking the charter of the brotherhood, a claim, it is understood, being set up that the brotherhood having contributed to the funds of the Trades Congress had certain rights in the administration of the property and funds of that body. At the court proceedings subsequently held, by the consent of both parties, the original action to secure an interim injunction to restrain the executive of the congress was changed to a motion for judgment. After the close of argument by counsel for the plaintiffs and defence, Justice Rose, who heard the case in the Supreme Court of Ontario, reserved decision. Word was received just previous to this report going to press that the court had decided that the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress had exceeded its powers in cancelling the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood. The judgment further restrained the congress officials from representing that the brotherhood had ceased to be a member of that body.

#### AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS WITHDRAWS FROM NORTH AMERICA

In this report for 1919 reference was made to the efforts being put forth to effect an amalgamation of the Canadian and United States members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization, with the International Association of Machinists. A delegation from the latter body went to England in June, 1919, to lay the proposal of the International Association before the Amalgamated Society. Subsequently the British society sent representatives to this continent to make an investigation and report. At a conference held in Washington, D.C., in November, 1919, the officers of the International Association submitted the following proposition to the representatives of the Amalgamated Society:—

1. That the A. S. E. shall cease to operate as a labour organization on the North American Continent.
2. All branches of the A. S. E. on the North American Continent to transfer their members to the I. A. of M., under conditions hereinafter set forth.
3. All transfers of members of the A. S. E. to the I. A. of M. to be without cost to the members.
4. The A. S. E. members shall pay the same dues as the I. A. of M. members, and be entitled to all benefits immediately upon such transfers taking place.
5. All members of the A. S. E. transferring to the I. A. of M. shall be entitled, under this arrangement, and shall receive all rights and privileges and benefits of the I. A. of M. on the basis of their years' membership in the A. S. E., whether such benefits are controlled by the Grand Lodge or by local lodges.
6. The A. S. E. members coming into the jurisdiction of the I. A. of M. after this agreement is effective shall be accepted into membership in the I. A. of M. free of cost upon presentation of a paid-up membership card or book to any local lodge in the I. A. of M., the same privileges to be guaranteed to members of the I. A. of M. going into the jurisdiction of the A. S. E.
7. Transferred members of the A. S. E. shall be entitled to full right to vote and nomination for election to any office of the I. A. of M., and their years of membership in the A. S. E. shall count as qualifications for these franchised privileges guaranteed to the membership of the I. A. of M., according to the constitution of the I. A. of M.

The representatives of the Amalgamated Society presented a report to their organization in London on January 5, 1920, expressing the view that the amalgamated body could never become a dominant factor on the American continent, and unanimously recommending that the Amalgamated Society should cease to function as an industrial organization in North America. To give effect to this recommendation, the amalgamated in July, 1920, issued instructions to the local branches in Canada and the United States to wind up their affairs by the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1920. No specific instructions were issued to members to join the International Association of Machinists. Provision was made that amalgamated members desiring to continue with the parent body may do so, their contributions to be sent direct to the general office in London, from whence the payment of benefits will be made. With this action of the Amalgamated Society, the Canadian executive council passed out of existence, as did all the local lodges, of which at the end of 1919 there were 24, comprising 3,000 members. At the time the above instructions were issued, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was preparing to merge its headquarters with those of other British metal and engineering organizations. The amalgamation was finally effected and took in nine organizations, including the Amalgamated Society, and in August, 1920, the amalgamated bodies assumed the name of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The combined membership of the new body was reported as being over 470,000 with funds approximating £4,000,000.

#### TO AVOID STOPPAGE OF WORK IN BUILDING INDUSTRY

In March, 1920, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries invited the Trades and Labour Congress to participate in a meeting for the purpose of creating a Canadian agency to deal with questions affecting the building trades. On May 26 a meeting was convened in Hamilton, representatives of the employers' association and delegates from the international building trades unions being present. As an outcome it was decided to establish the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, and resolutions were adopted having as their object the elimination of losses through stoppage of work caused by industrial disputes. The first regular quarterly meeting was held in Ottawa on August 18, when rules and by-laws were adopted. The Joint Conference Board consists of five representatives from both the employers and employees, the chairman-secretary being appointed by the Minister of Labour. (Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, was named as the chairman-secretary by the Minister of Labour). The functions of the board are of an educational and advisory character, furnishing a common meeting ground for the discussion of questions affecting employers and workmen in the building and construction industry in Canada. The board may exercise other powers as may be granted to it from time to time by its affiliates. The board is to present to the Government such proposals as may be requested by both groups, parties to the board, and will advise with its affiliations on measures considered to be of value to the building industries, such as technical education, apprenticeship system, and the movement of labour, etc. The board is also intended to encourage the organization of employers and workmen in the groups represented by the board into local joint industrial boards for the settlement of disputes in the building industry, and may deal with disputes referred to it for settlement by affiliated organizations or local joint industrial boards, provided such disputes have been submitted in the prescribed form, and the chairman-secretary considers them of sufficient importance to be dealt with.

#### O'LEARY AND HEVEY WIN SUITS AGAINST SIMPSON

It will perhaps be recalled that in July, 1919, Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, charged ex-president O'Leary and ex-secretary W. J. Hevey, of the Toronto District Labour Council, with disloyalty to the labour movement, accusing them of having



offered to break the strike of the metal mechanics in consideration of the sum of \$5,000 being paid them by the Toronto Employers' Association for the purpose of starting a labour paper. Both of the accused took action against Mr. Simpson, each claiming \$10,000 damages. The suits had not reached trial in 1919. In May, 1920, the suit of Mr. O'Leary was brought to trial, the jury deciding against the defendant and awarding Mr. O'Leary \$1,500 damages; Mr. Simpson also had to pay O'Leary's costs, which amounted to \$902.60. On June 1, the jury in the case of Hevey vs. Simpson awarded the plaintiff damages to the amount of \$4,000 with costs. On July 6, steps were taken to collect from Mr. Simpson on the judgment. On July 19, a defence committee was formed by some of the Toronto labour bodies for the purpose of raising funds to assist Mr. Simpson to meet his liabilities with respect to damages and costs.

#### RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OBJECT TO ORDER RE POLITICS

On October 25, 1920, Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, promulgated an order of the former management of the Canadian Northern lines to the effect that employees of the Canadian National Railways must not accept nomination for any political office, and if any should do so they would automatically cease to be employees of the road. As a result of this order, Mr. James Higgins, an employee of the railway in the boiler shop at Leaside, who was the labour candidate in the by-election for the Northeast Toronto seat in the Ontario Legislature, resigned his position rather than retire from the contest. Subsequently G. H. Palmer, train despatcher, of Dauphin, and A. E. Moore, carman, of Transcona, employees of the railway who had been elected members of the Manitoba Legislature, were dismissed from the railway service. Very serious objection to this order was taken by the organized railroad employees and by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the latter issuing an official statement on the workers' attitude. At the convention of Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, representing the shop employees of all Canadian railways, held in Winnipeg in October, 1920, a resolution protesting against the order was adopted, and the executive instructed to take up the question involved with the president of the railway. On November 29 a committee representing the organized railway employees met in Toronto, with the object of considering what action should be taken to have the order of President Hanna rescinded and the employees concerned reinstated. Subsequently a letter was forwarded to President Hanna asking for a conference for the purpose of disposing of the following cases:—

*Case 1.*—Reinstatement of G. H. Palmer, despatcher, Dauphin, Man., with pay for lost time; discharged November 11, 1920.

*Case 2.*—Reinstatement of A. E. Moore, carman, Winnipeg, Man., with pay for lost time; discharged November 5, 1920.

*Case 3.*—Reinstatement of James Higgins, boilermaker, Toronto, Ont., with pay for time lost; discharged November 1, 1920.

*Case 4.*—Request the withdrawal of that part of your order reading as follows:—

"That no employee can continue in the service and accept nomination from any political party, federal or provincial."

An interview was granted by Mr. Hanna on December 3, at the conclusion of which he stated that the whole matter would be considered and the committee advised. On December 6 the answer of President Hanna was forwarded to the committee. The reply not being satisfactory, it was agreed by the committee that application be made for a board of conciliation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the points at issue would be referred. Application for a Board of Conciliation was accordingly made on December 10, and a board was established by the Minister of Labour.

The board's findings, which were signed by the chairman and representative of the men, practically recommended the withdrawal of the order forbidding employees of the Canadian National Railways to engage in politics. A minority report submitted by the member of the board named for the railways supported the policy of President Hanna, but suggested that in view of the importance of the question it should be decided by Parliament. The board was unanimous in the view that the three dismissed employees should be, on the ground that they had not been fully apprised of the order, reinstated without loss of seniority and paid for the time lost.

In reply to the findings of the conciliation board the directors of the Canadian National Railways, while not formally accepting the board's findings at any point, agreed to reinstate in the service of the railways with pay for lost time the three men concerned, and to grant the two employees who were elected to the Manitoba Legislature leave of absence without pay to attend to their parliamentary duties. It was pointed out that the directors, in arriving at this decision, merely withdrew the retroactive effect of the "no-politics" order on the ground that the employees concerned had acted in ignorance of the views of the management on this question, and further because a semblance of official approval had been given to the political candidature of these employees by reason of their having been given leave of absence with the knowledge of officers of the railway on which they were employed that they were to be candidates in impending elections. The directors, however, maintained the view that no employees can continue in the service of the railway and accept nomination from any political party, federal or provincial, and that the officers would be so advised.

#### WOMEN FORM EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

Following the convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario (referred to in a later chapter) held in Brantford in May, 1920, a new organization was formed under the name of the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. W. F. Singer, Toronto; vice-president, Mrs. J. Inman, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Fester, Hamilton; executive, Mrs. J. N. Wright, Brantford; Mrs. J. Ingles and Miss Mary McNab, Hamilton. At a subsequent meeting held in Hamilton it was decided to invite all working women's organizations in Ontario to affiliate with the federation. The platform of principles is as follows: (1) The education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. (2) The federation invites information relative to trade grievances and other matters pertaining to women for purposes of investigation and redress. (3) Free and compulsory education until 18 years of age; free education in all institutions supported by the Government, and free textbooks. (4) That a uniform method of teaching be established in all provinces of the Dominion. (5) Equal pay for equal work. (6) Nationalization of the medical profession. (7) Free maternity benefits. (8) A full franchise for all persons who attain the age of 21 years in municipal, provincial and federal elections. (9) Membership to be open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the above principles, and who are willing to work for the attainment of same, such membership to be duly accepted upon the nominal per capita of \$1 per year. (10) Organizations to be entitled to two delegates for the first 50 members and one for each 50 thereafter. (11) The above federation shall hold its convention annually on May 24, in the same place as the Labour Educational Association of Ontario.

#### SCHOOL TEACHERS' FEDERATION

In this report for 1919 mention was made of the agitation throughout the Dominion in favour of the formation of school teachers' associations for the purpose of securing for the teachers more favourable consideration in the matter of salaries and other conditions pertaining to the profession. In the city of Montreal in 1919 the Montreal Teachers' Welfare Association was established under a charter from



the American Federation of Teachers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Other organized bodies composed of teachers have been operating for some time, but no other than provincial effort has been made to unify their aims. In 1920 much progress was made in the co-ordination of the efforts of different teachers' associations, particularly in the western provinces. At a meeting held in Calgary in July representatives from teachers' federations and alliances of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario organized the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and provision was made for the inclusion of the eastern provinces. The constitution, as adopted, is somewhat elastic because the object of the Federation is merely to provide a central organization for securing the co-operation and co-ordination of all the provincial associations upon any questions which are of Dominion wide interest. Perhaps the most far reaching provision of the constitution is that in matters of dispute all provinces in the federation will act together. Each province is to have some form of observance or code of honour, to be drawn up by the provincial organization, and such code or observance is to be supplied to each of the other provinces, and the provinces are to respect each other's code. In the five provinces represented at Calgary it was reported that there were 31,000 teachers, and of these 8,500 were organized, the figures being as follows: Alberta, 2,000 organized out of 3,000; British Columbia, 700 out of 2,500; Manitoba, 2,000 out of 3,000; Saskatchewan, 800 out of 3,500; and Ontario, 3,000 out of 19,000. The executive of the federation is composed of: President, Harry Charlesworth, Victoria, B.C.; vice-president, H. W. Huntley, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Helen S. Arbuthnot, Toronto, Ont. The following are members of the council: Chas. G. Fraser, Toronto; Chas. Laidlaw, Winnipeg; E. K. Marshall, Portage la Prairie; G. B. Stillwell and Miss J. V. Miners, Saskatchewan; H. C. Newlands, Edmonton; T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary; and J. A. Lister, Vancouver.

#### MACHINISTS AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ESTABLISH BANKS

The general executive board of the International Association of Machinists, having approved of the establishment of a bank, instructed the officers located at headquarters in Washington to proceed with the undertaking. Accordingly a charter was secured authorizing a capital of \$200,000. In organizing the institution, which is known as the Mount Vernon Savings Bank, the association sold stock to its own members, to local lodges and to local business men. The bank is located in the Machinists' building in Washington, and opened for business on May 15, 1920, with deposits from individuals totalling \$387,311. At the beginning of December the deposits had increased to over a million and a half dollars. The International Association of Machinists is also a large stockholder in the Commercial National Bank, which is the second largest financial institution in the city of Washington. The same group of business men who are the minority stockholders in the Mount Vernon Savings Bank jointly with the International Association of Machinists control the Commercial National Bank. The Canadian business of the International Association is transacted through the Royal Bank of Canada, the association keeping on deposit with this bank approximately \$100,000 at all times. This arrangement, which has been most satisfactory, has provided against any loss by reason of the exchange situation between the United States and Canada.

In 1915 the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers authorized the establishment of a bank, and instructions were given to the advisory board of the grand officers to take the necessary action which, in their judgment, the time was opportune. During the unsettled conditions occasioned by the war the matter was under advisement. In June, 1920, the decision was reached to organize a national bank and premises were secured opposite the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' building in Cleveland, Ohio; the institution to be known as "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Bank." The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares at \$100 each. The bank began business with a paid-up surplus of 10

per cent, making each share of stock \$110, and giving the bank a working capital of \$1,100,000. The bank has commercial, savings and trust departments. It is a commercial bank in form, but co-operative in its activities. The stockholders are confined to the local divisions and the members of the brotherhood, which number approximately 87,000. It was decided that dividends on stock shall at no time exceed 10 per cent. In order to assist the Canadian members of the Brotherhood in subscribing for stock the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in August issued a circular letter authorizing the local managers of the bank to accept subscriptions for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' bank, no charge being made for the service rendered.

#### PROPOSE ANOTHER FEDERATION

At the 1920 convention of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers held in Cleveland, Ohio, a proposition was approved looking to the formation of a new body to embrace independent organizations, otherwise known as unions outside the pale of the American Federation of Labour. A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to bring about the organization of the proposed federation of independents. In 1914 the above-named organization, which was formerly known as the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers, added the word "Automobile" to its title and was accepting automobile workers into membership. As this was claimed to be an infringement upon the jurisdiction of other organizations, the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labour referred the matter to the executive council to secure an adjustment. No settlement having been secured, the carriage workers' organization was suspended from the American Federation of Labour on April 1, 1918. Since that date the name of the union has again been changed, and is now known as United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers.

#### THE MOONEY CASE

Efforts have been continued during the year to secure the release of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, two trade unionists who were convicted of participating in the bomb outrage which occurred at the time of the preparedness parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916. At the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labour the executive council reported that the federation's attorneys were of opinion that nothing of a legal nature could be accomplished through judicial proceedings, and that the only hope was through a pardon by the governor of California. The executive had, therefore, appointed a committee to urge the governor to grant a pardon to Mooney and Billings, but the application had been emphatically refused. From a report received in the department it is learned that Mooney is now publishing a paper known as Tom Mooney's Monthly, his wife being the business manager. Mooney, who writes his editorials in his cell, states that his object in publishing the paper is to establish the innocence of himself and Billings, and thus secure their freedom.

#### BISBEE DEPORTERS ACQUITTED

On July 12, 1917, 1,186 striking miners and other persons were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., to a desert twelve miles from Columbus, New Mexico, by members of a society known as the "Liberty League."\* The president of the United States appointed a committee to investigate the affair and to endeavour to settle the differences existing. The report of the committee submitted on November 6, 1917, was to the effect that the deportation was wholly illegal. The committee also presented a plan for the adjustment of future grievances. Subsequently indictments were taken out by a number of the deportees against 25 men who were charged with the responsibility for the deportation, the damage claims aggregating \$6,150,000. In June, 1919, it was reported that the defendants were prepared to settle with the deportees without the cases going to court, the terms of settlement being that married men with

\*See Seventh Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1917.



children were to receive \$1,250, married men without children \$1,000 and single men \$500. Some of the plaintiffs refused to accept the terms offered, with the result that after considerable delay the cases went to trial. The first of the defendants was acquitted in April, 1920, after a trial that lasted three months. In November, 1920, at Bisbee the indictments against the remaining 206 defendants were dismissed upon motion of the county attorney, who said it was impossible to go on with the trials because of the inability to get witnesses and the strong sentiment against a continuance of the cases. A few weeks later the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision dismissing the Federal indictment against the defendants. The court did not pass in any way upon the legality, justice or propriety of the Bisbee deportations. The sole effect of the decision is to declare that acts against the civil rights of citizens, if perpetrated by persons as distinguished from the State, are the concern of the State rather than of the Federal courts.

#### PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS AGAINST AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

In July, 1919, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers called a strike against a firm of clothing manufacturers in Rochester, N.Y., for the purpose of compelling the company to deal with the amalgamated as the only organization representing their employees. A campaign of picketing followed. The company concerned on September 29, 1919, brought action for an injunction to restrain the members of the amalgamated from interfering with their employees and for \$100,000 damages. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that prior to the strike a majority of the workers expressed their desire to join the United Garment Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and from which the founders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers seceded in October, 1914. Some time in August, in pursuance of the wish of the employees, the plaintiffs communicated with the United Garment Workers, who sent an agent to organize branches of the workers, and on September 10, the company signed a formal working agreement with the united. The amalgamated persisting in their campaign of picketing, the company took action as above stated. The plaintiffs had contracts with eleven smaller manufacturers in the city to make garments for them, and the defendants succeeded in persuading six of these to break their contracts with the plaintiffs for fear of having labour difficulties themselves. The trial commenced in April, 1920, and lasted several weeks. On June 25, 1920, a decision was rendered, granting a permanent injunction restraining the union from acts of lawlessness and intimidation and all forms of unlawful picketing and misrepresentation, and granting damages to be hereafter determined.

During October, 1919, a firm of pants manufacturers in St. Louis, Mo., made application in the Federal court for an injunction to restrain the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from conducting a strike to unionize the plaintiff's factory. On March 1, 1920, the amalgamated, in pursuance of this policy, attempted to call a strike, which was accompanied by the usual incidents of picketing, etc. The trial under the action entered was opened in July, 1920. The defendants, however, failed to answer or make any appearance. By reason of this default, a permanent injunction issued. Damages also being claimed under the terms of the Clayton Act, the decree provides for the appointment of a special master to make inquiry as to the damages sustained by the plaintiff and rendered judgment for \$1,000 against defendants for attorney's fees.

During the year a temporary injunction was issued against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati, and injunction cases are pending in New York and Buffalo, in each of the latter cases damages being claimed. According to the official journal of the union, the general executive board has decided to carry the fight against the injunctions to the highest courts.

## INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING WORKERS' CONGRESS

The International Clothing Workers' Congress, which ceased to function at the outbreak of the war, was re-established at a convention of representatives of the needle trades held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 15, 1920. Eleven countries were represented, among them being America. The American delegates were Frank Dahlmann, representing the Journeymen Tailors' Union; Benjamin Schlesinger and Samuel Lefkowitz, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and Joseph Schlossberg, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The congress decided to establish an international bureau at Amsterdam, which will be a clearing house for information about the needle trade of the world. Mr. B. Schlesinger was chosen as the American representative on the international bureau, which consists of six members. The delegates adopted resolutions in favour of week work and for the abolition of piece and home work. A resolution sympathizing with the Russian revolution was introduced, but was withdrawn. The next congress will be held in Switzerland in 1923.

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, the delegate from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which organization he is secretary-treasurer, made a tour of nearly four months through Europe, but the British authorities refused to permit him to visit England. Mr. Schlossberg planned to go to Russia before returning to the United States, but he was compelled to return to New York owing to business matters concerning his organization.

## ALLIANCE OF NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS FORMED

In May, 1919, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers adopted a resolution in favour of the formation of a federation of needle trades workers. This was followed by similar action on the part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in May, 1920, which organization called a conference, which met in New York on December 9-11, and was attended by representatives from the two organizations above mentioned, as well as by delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Fur Workers' Union and the Journeymen Tailors' Union. As an outcome of the conference, it was decided to establish the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America, the following being adopted as the basic principles of the organization:—

1. The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America is to be a federation of the workers of the needle trades and its executive agency shall consist of an Executive Council, to be composed of three members of each affiliated organization. From this Executive Council, the Alliance is to elect the president, secretary and treasurer.

2. Each union affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America is to preserve its autonomy as before. None of the component parts of the Alliance are to interfere in the internal affairs of the others, and the power of the Executive Council is similarly limited.

3. The Alliance is to act in an advisory capacity for the various affiliated international unions with regard to strikes, lockouts and general organization and trade matters, and is to assist the affiliated organizations in times of struggles with their employers by every means at its command.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FOOD WORKERS HELD AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

The first international congress of the organizations representing the interests of the workers employed in the food industries was held at Zurich, Switzerland, beginning on August 25 and lasting for three days. There were present 34 delegates, who represented a membership of 328,259 in nineteen different countries. The new organization, which grants the different organizations full autonomy in their respective countries, advocates the consolidation of smaller branch organizations into effective industrial organizations. The congress approved of a resolution expressing the opinion that the language question in no country should be used as a means to create separate organizations in any one trade.



## FRENCH FEDERATION OF LABOUR ORDERED TO DISSOLVE

On the 1st of May, 1920, a general strike of twenty-four hours was called in France for the purpose of demonstrating the solidarity of labour. The strike, however, did not end with May-day so far as the railway employees were concerned. With certain grievances remaining from a former strike and a desire to force the nationalization of the railways, the railway workers continued on strike. The *Confederacion Generale du Travail* (French Federation of Labour) supported the railwaymen by calling out one trade after another and in two weeks the strike was reported to be almost completely effective, a comparatively small number of men being at work. On May 11 the Government started proceedings against the *Confederacion Generale* for violation of the law of 1884, the proceedings looking to the dissolution of that body. Certain articles of the law under which action was taken give syndicates and trade unions the sole right of studying and defending their economic interests. It was contended that the strike was purely political and had for its object the nationalization of railways and that the federation had thus overstepped its powers and become an illegal body, threatening the liberty of labour. (*La Confederacion Generale du Travail*, as understood in this country, is a body which unites the various unions of France for the purpose of giving expression to the desires of the organized workers, and has a membership of over 2,000,000.) On May 21 the national council of the federation by a vote of 96 to 11 called off the strike, work to be resumed on the following day. On June 21, Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the confederation, appeared before a magistrate to show cause why the organization should not be dissolved. On October 30 Mr. Jouhaux and three assistant secretaries and the treasurer of the confederation were committed for trial. The trial opened on December 16, 1920, and on January 13, 1921, the court which heard the case ordered the dissolution of the confederation and imposed fines of 100 francs on each of the five defendants against whom action was taken. It was subsequently reported that an appeal would be taken against the verdict, and that in the meantime the stronger unions intended to ignore the order for dissolution of the confederation. It is therefore probable that the trade unions of France are to be engaged in the biggest fight since the right of organization was conceded, and the whole question will no doubt be watched with interest.

## JURISDICTIONAL MATTERS

In 1919 the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour entered into an agreement (\*) with the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council, the Associated General Contractors of America, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and the National Building Trades Employers' Association for the purpose of providing machinery for the adjustment of jurisdictional claims in the building industry without there being any cessation of work. The tribunal which was established is known as the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, and during the first year of its existence has confirmed an agreement made previous to its creation and has rendered awards in twenty-three other cases which were submitted for adjudication.

At the 1920 convention of the Building Trades Department the International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers was granted jurisdiction over tile and marble setters' helpers, and permission was also given to change the name of the organization to Marble, Tile, Slate and Stone Workers' International Association.

At the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department the executive council was instructed to see that the intent of an agreement between the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was carried out by the last-named organization. Complaint having been made that the

\* See Ninth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1919

bridge and structural iron workers and the steam and operating engineers were infringing on the jurisdictional rights of the International Association of Machinists in doing such work as erecting machinery and making repairs on steam rollers, etc., it was decided by the department that where emergency repairs to engines are necessary, and machinists are not available, the work may be done by members of the union of steam engineers, but where machinery fitting or general overhauling and repairing is needed the same shall be done by members of the association of machinists.

The President of the Metal Trades Department in his report to the 1920 convention made reference to the tribunal which had been established in 1919 by the Building Trades Department for the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry, and suggested a similar board for the metal industry. As an outcome of this suggestion, the convention decided that the executive council of the department shall constitute a standing board of conciliation in jurisdictional controversies between affiliated organizations with the view of bringing about amicable adjustments when the organizations concerned fail to agree.

The Building Trades Department submitted a resolution to the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labour asking that the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees cease encroaching on the jurisdiction of the building trades unions by attempting to establish control over construction work in moving picture studios. The convention decided that a conference of the parties at interest should be called by the executive council within sixty days for the purpose of effecting an adjustment. Similar action was also taken over a dispute between the teamsters and chauffeurs and bridge and structural iron workers. The steam and operating engineers, who claim jurisdiction over engineers employed in quarries, asked the convention to request the Quarry Workers' International Union to allow engineers so employed to withdraw from the quarry workers and join the steam engineers. The question was referred to the executive council to call a conference of the interested organizations. A dispute between the plumbers and machinists' organizations, in which the former asked that the machinists refrain from doing pipe-fitting, was also referred to the executive council to call a conference of the interested organizations. The plumbers also asked that the members of the sheet metal workers' union who are doing pipe-fitting be handed over to them, in accordance with an agreement previously entered into. This matter, too, was handed over to the executive council to have the agreement consummated within a period of ninety days, and this, it is understood, was accomplished. The long-standing controversy between the jewellery workers, metal polishers and machinists was settled in so far as the jewellery workers and machinists were concerned. Efforts to make an amicable adjustment between the metal workers and jewellery workers were continued. An agreement was prepared defining the jurisdiction of each organization. The representatives of the metal polishers accepted, but the jewellery workers disapproved. The convention adopted the recommendation of the executive council that unless an agreement shall have been reached on a basis mutually agreeable to the two organizations involved within ninety days that the charter of the jewellery workers be suspended. Concerning the dispute between the machinists and flint glass workers over the making of moulds for glassware, and in which the machinists were directed to relinquish control over this class of work, it was reported to the convention that a basis of settlement had been reached. The machinists at their 1920 convention, on recommendation of the president, agreed to waive their claim of jurisdiction over the making of moulds for glassware and allow the men employed at this work to transfer to the flint glass workers.

#### NATIONAL CLERICAL UNION

The department received during the year 1920 a copy of a document stating the aims of the National Clerical Union which was founded by the Rev. C. Lloyd Evans, D.D., of Blandford, Eng., who is the honorary secretary of the union. The founder



describes the organization as a kind of trade union of the clergy, but adds that in securing its object the organization would have to employ methods suitable to the calling, which would of course preclude anything in the nature of a strike. The aims of the National Clerical Union are as follows:—

1. To give to the clergy some such protection against injustice and oppression as is given (e.g.) to doctors and lawyers by their associations: on the lines of the ancient church guilds and in accord with modern democratic principles.
2. To approach Parliament as a corporate body so as to obtain a commission to report on the condition of the clergy and the disabilities under which they labour.
3. To obtain a minimum wage of £400 for all married clergy, and £300 for unmarried.
4. To press the claims of all chaplains who have served abroad, both in army and navy temporarily during the great war, for sympathetic consideration in all vacant preferment, both ecclesiastical and government.
5. To give to the laity due and full information as to the clerical incomes and the charges upon them, and to impress the truth that the "pooling of livings," whilst possibly an unavoidable step towards reform, would not provide anything approaching a living-wage all round.
6. To call upon every parish and congregation to contribute a certain annual quota towards the support of their own clergy and the maintenance of their official residences. Very poor parishes to be regarded as missionary areas demanding special treatment, and small contiguous parishes to be conjoined wherever possible.
7. To advocate the retirement of all ranks in the church at the age of 70 on an adequate pension as a general principle.
8. To provide a scheme on a self-contributing basis for the widows and orphans of the clergy.
9. To approach the ecclesiastical commissioners and governors of "Queen Anne's Bounty" that the clergy may be given immediate relief from their present terrible liability for "dilapidations" (a liability now immeasurably increased by years of war and by labour troubles, and facing hundreds of clerical families with utter ruin); and that the clergy may also be set free from such charges as insurance of chancels and parsonages, tenths, first fruits, etc., and given due relief in regard to parsonages which are for whatever reasons unfit for residence or too expensive to maintain.

#### PRESSMEN TO HAVE CANADIAN ON EXECUTIVE

At the annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union held at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., in October, 1920, at which nearly 200 delegates were in attendance, it was decided that a Canadian representative should be added to the board of directors. Among other business transacted was approval of increasing the death benefits from \$100 to \$600.

#### PRESENTATION TO RETIRING PRESIDENTS

A gift of \$10,000 to their retiring president, Charles C. Shay, of New York, was made by members of the International Alliance of Theatrical State Employees and Motion Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, at the closing session of their annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in recognition of his services as president for ten years. Mr. Shay was elected president emeritus, James Lemke, of Troy, N.Y., being elected president.

At the concluding session of the 65th convention of the International Typographical Union held in Albany, N.Y., in August, Marsden G. Scott, the retiring president, was the recipient of a gift at the hands of his friends, the present consisting of \$1,000.

#### LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

In this report for 1919 was given an account of the inception and growth of the Newfoundland Industrial Workers' Association. From a report received in the department, the association appears to have lost ground during 1920, the local branches being reduced from thirteen to eight, which includes a women's branch. The officers of the organization, whose headquarters are in St. John's are: President, T. G. Noel, 156 Pleasant street; financial secretary, A. E. Earle, Fleming street; treasurer, W. J. Malloney, 178 Gower street; recording secretary, B. Snow, 13 Balsam street.

The most important body of workers in Newfoundland is the Fishermen's Protective Union, which was founded on November 2, 1908, at Herring Neck by Mr. W. F. Coaker, who has been the president since its inception, and is now Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Newfoundland House of Assembly. The union has made much progress, and has established a trading company, electric light and power company and a shipbuilding plant. The union also operates a publishing company which issues the official paper, *The Advocate*, both daily and weekly editions. The business enterprises of the Fishermen's Protective Union represents an investment of considerably over \$1,000,000. In the general election for thirty-six seats in the House of Assembly, held on November 3, 1919, the union had twelve candidates in the field and succeeded in electing eleven, two of whom are now cabinet ministers. The union has six district councils, comprising 243 branches, representing a total membership of 21,000, about 6,000 of whom are shareholders in the subsidiary companies of the organization. The president of the union is the Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, and the secretary, Geo. F. Grimes, Port Union. In addition to these two national bodies a number of international organizations are operating in the sister colony, including the International Typographical Union, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with one branch each, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with two branches and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers with six branches.



## XI. INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION BODIES

*American Federation of Labour—The Head of the Labour Movement of North America—Aims and Objects—The Platform—Attendance at 1920 Convention—Report from Canada—Growth and Present Membership—Standing of the Federation Departments—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Executive Officers—Names and Addresses also of Officers and Organizers in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Organization in the Dominion.*

In the main the organized workers of Canada are connected with international labour organizations, the majority of which are working under charters derived from the American Federation of Labour, the recognized head of the labour movement of the North American continent. The Canadian labour unions being so closely identified with those operating in the United States, it is necessary that in a report dealing with labour activities in Canada some attention should be given to the American Federation. This body is established on a scale intended to be sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the organized workers, and is without doubt one of the more important labour federations in the world. For the purpose of bringing together kindred trades, there have been established by the federation departments which deal with matters affecting the immediate interests of the trades thus associated. During its forty years of existence the federation has been very much in evidence in advocating legislation for improving the working conditions of its affiliated membership, and has on occasions supported affiliated organizations both morally and financially in their efforts to secure their demands. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances their authority in such matters is recognized. The federation delegates took a prominent part in the closing of the old International Federation of Trade Unions and in the establishment in 1919 of the new international body, but the federation has not yet formally affiliated, owing partly to dissatisfaction with the per capita tax decided upon.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is dealt with in another chapter.) The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is recognized by the federation as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, and pays a per capita tax to the congress on the members of its chartered federal labour unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the Federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being accepted by refusing to seat at the annual conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

All the important international organizations have affiliations in Canada, the majority of which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The bulk of these central organizations are what are known as craft unions, although some

of them are of an industrial character, embracing in their membership workmen of different trades. Many of these international organizations have in the Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of protecting the interests of their Canadian membership and of keeping the general officers informed on the course of events as affects the organized wage-earners in the Dominion.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.
2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.
3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.
4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.
5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

#### THE PLATFORM OF THE FEDERATION

The declaration of the principles of the federation is contained in the following platform:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, work-shop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

For the purpose of organization on the part of the American Federation of Labour the various states of the United States and the provinces of the Dominion are divided



into districts, the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded in the allotment of territory. For the fiscal year ending with April 30, 1920, the sum of \$285,584.45 was expended for organizing work, \$6,984.50 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade or federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) From international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout. Local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct are also required to forward to the Federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

The American Federation of Labour, in the development of its organization, has established departments covering five leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, mining trades, railroad employees, and union-label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course, to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual conventions of the federation.

Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, *i.e.*, bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control.

At each convention a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between unions, and which have not been settled by the organizations involved or through the department with which they are connected.

The attendance at the fortieth annual convention held in Montreal, Que., from June 7 to 19, 1920, numbered 575. Ninety-nine national and international organizations were represented by 328 delegates and 29 state federations, 119 city central bodies were represented by one delegate each; 92 trade and federal labour unions had 90 delegates present. Five fraternal delegates were also present, which included the representatives from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the British Trades Union Congress. Included in the representatives of the international organizations were a number of members of local branches in Canada. Ten of the Canadian trades and labour councils and eleven federal labour unions, which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, had delegates present.

#### REPORT FROM CANADA

A report was submitted to the convention by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the opening paragraphs of which referred to the growth and membership of  
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the international trade union movement in the Dominion. The international organizations which had not affiliated their Canadian memberships were urged to do so in order to assist the congress in fighting the opposition movements which were developing in Canada. The remainder of the report was as follows:—

*General Activities.*—In order to effectively carry on the legislative work throughout the Dominion, the Trades and Labour Congress has chartered Provincial Federations of Labour in Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec provincial executives carry on the duties of presenting legislation under direction of the congress executive. Until the latter part of 1919 British Columbia had a provincial federation of labour. The officers of the federation, however, took upon themselves to return this charter and since then have declared themselves as a unit of the O. B. U. This has temporarily left the province of British Columbia without any central executive authority. Throughout the Dominion there are fifty-eight trades and labour councils chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress and acting as the legislative body in their respective cities.

In addition to presenting to the Federal and Provincial Governments legislation called for by the organized workers the Trades and Labour Congress has spent considerable effort in combatting the activities of the O.B.U. and the national organizations. Through the aid of the congress charters have been secured for several of the international organizations in addition to much assistance in building up the membership of the other established local unions.

Bulletins have been issued to the workers of the Dominion at intervals keeping before them the policies of international trade unionism and drawing attention to the progress which has been possible by such organization.

In June last the congress was requested to name two representatives as members of the Industrial Relations Commission. This commission visited all the chief industrial centres of Canada and issued a report making many recommendations which received the general approval of all classes in Canada.

In September, the congress was again requested by the Dominion Government to nominate workers' representatives to participate in a National Industrial Conference. Sixty-five workers were selected from the different labour organizations affiliated to the congress located in different parts of the Dominion, who along with sixty-five employers and a number of others forming a third group, met in Ottawa to discuss and reach conclusions on questions affecting labour. A full report of this has been issued by the Dominion Government and on the suggestion of the Trades Congress Executive a copy was mailed to each headquarters of international unions for their information.

In accordance with the labour section of the Treaty of Peace the Canadian Government (who are members of the League of Nations and the International Labour Body) called upon the Congress to nominate one delegate and five advisers to represent the workers of Canada at the annual conference of the International Labour Body, held in Washington. Full reports as to the work accomplished at this conference have already been published.

The Trades Congress has again been called upon to nominate the delegate and advised to attend the second annual conference of the International Labour body to be held in Genoa in June, 1920, when the question of the general conditions under which seamen work will be the chief subject under discussion.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is officially recognized by the Dominion Government as the authoritative source from which the labour representatives should be nominated for the annual conferences, etc., taking place, and in addition to nominees of the Congress already serving on Government Commissions during the year, we have been able to place members on the Dominion Advisory Council of the Labour Bureaus, Research Committee on Industrial Fatigue, the newly created Federal Health Board, and Commission for the unifying of Provincial Labour Laws relating to compensation, factory legislation, etc., throughout the Dominion.

*Legislation.*—Many requests have been placed before the Provincial and Federal Governments for legislation in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual conventions. We were successful in having passed a Dominion Act providing for the establishment of Federal Bureaus on Technical Education. We also succeeded in securing the creation of a Ministry of Health and Public Welfare, an act to provide compensation for injured federal employees, amendments to the Immigration Act, provision for a literary test, besides other measures indirectly assisting labour, whilst through the various Provincial Governments extensions of the application of Workmen's Compensation Act, improvements to factory legislation and other valuable measures have been secured.

*The Eight-Hour Day.*—Considerable propaganda has been carried on by the Congress for the adoption of the eight-hour day, both by industrial activity and legislative enactment. Though we have not as yet secured any legislation providing for this legal limitation of the workday other than for the mining industry, it is satisfactory to note that out of a survey covering over 600,000 workers that close to 50 per cent are now working eight hours or less in the Dominion of Canada.

*Opposition Movements.*—The One Big Union has continued its campaign of vilification against the officers of international trade unions, the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and have succeeded in temporarily alienating many members of the international labour movement by these methods. Their policy of general strike, though ending in failure whenever put into operation, nevertheless still finds some favour with workers who have little experience of organized effort. Whilst claiming a membership of 41,000, the figures submitted for the amount of per capita tax paid up to the time of their convention in Winnipeg in January this year their balance sheet shows a per capita tax collected of \$5,200 which can not mean more than 5,000 dues paying members.



Increased activity is also being shown by the National Catholic Unions who are waging an aggressive warfare in the province of Quebec against international trade unionism. They submit a claim to the Dominion Government Directory of Labour of a membership of 35,000, but for the purpose of showing this membership have changed their name from National Catholic Federation of Labour Unions to the National Catholic Union and have included in their aggregate membership many forms of organization which can not by any stretch of the imagination be classed as labour organizations.

The Canadian Federation of Labour is also making strenuous efforts to build up its membership, employing a permanent organizing secretary for this work. There are also existing other independent unions having none but local federations.

The efforts of the congress have been concentrated towards offsetting these activities and whenever possible steps taken to bring about consolidation of independent or national units with established international trade unions.

The above report was supplemented by the address of Mr. J. A. McClelland, fraternal delegate from the congress, who referred to the opposition labour bodies in Canada, to the increase in international trade union membership in the Dominion and to the success which had been achieved by the labour political party and the advanced legislation which had been secured as a result of its efforts.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., president of the Canadian Privy Council and Acting Secretary of External Affairs, attended the convention on invitation and delivered an address.

The membership of the American Federation of Labour when it was formed in 1881 was less than 5,000. At the 1920 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1920, was 4,078,740, an average increase of 818,672 members over last year. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty-four years was as follows:—

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1897.. . . . .	264,825	1909.. . . . .	1,482,872
1898.. . . . .	278,016	1910.. . . . .	1,562,112
1899.. . . . .	349,422	1911.. . . . .	1,761,835
1900.. . . . .	548,321	1912.. . . . .	1,770,145
1901.. . . . .	787,537	1913.. . . . .	1,996,004
1902.. . . . .	1,024,399	1914.. . . . .	2,020,671
1903.. . . . .	1,465,800	1915.. . . . .	1,946,347
1904.. . . . .	1,676,200	1916.. . . . .	2,072,702
1905.. . . . .	1,494,300	1917.. . . . .	2,371,434
1906.. . . . .	1,454,200	1918.. . . . .	2,726,478
1907.. . . . .	1,538,970	1919.. . . . .	3,260,068
1908.. . . . .	1,586,885	1920.. . . . .	4,078,740

These figures do not give the exact membership of the organizations affiliated, as national and international bodies are required to pay per capita tax only upon their fully paid-up membership, and therefore the figures recorded do not include the members involved in strikes and lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year.

The total affiliations at the end of the fiscal year, included 110 national and international organizations, representing 36,741 local branches, and 1,286 local trade and federal labour unions, making in all 38,027. Five trade departments, forty-six state federations, and 926 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; of them also are constituted the state federations, city central bodies and department councils. There are 682 of the last named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

According to the latest reports, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour has affiliations including seventeen international unions, with an approximate membership of 803,920, and also seven state councils and 362 local building trades councils, thirteen of which are located in the following Canadian cities: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Moncton, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, with an approximate membership of 543,950, and three state and six district councils, one of which

is located in the Dominion, as well as 109 local metal trades councils, 9 of the latter operating in Canada as follows: Montreal, Sorel, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Kingston, London, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria. The Mining Trades Department is composed of five international unions, with approximate membership of 640,000. The Railway Employees' Department has eight international organizations in affiliation, with a membership of 750,000. There are also 134 railroad system federations or departments under charter, seven of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways: Dominion Atlantic; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; Grand Trunk (Canadian Lines); Grand Trunk Pacific; Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island; Temiskaming and North Ontario; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The Union Label Trades Department has forty international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 723,716. In addition there are 119 local label departments under charter, of which four are located in Canadian cities, viz., Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie and Hull.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The names and addresses of the officers are as follows:—

*President.*—Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*First Vice-President.*—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass.

*Second Vice-President.*—Joseph F. Valentine, of the International Moulders' Union, Box 600, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Third Vice-President.*—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fourth Vice-President.*—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, 1107 Merchants' National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fifth Vice-President.*—Wm. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 104 E. High street, Detroit, Mich.

*Sixth Vice-President.*—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

*Seventh Vice-President.*—Jacob Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Eighth Vice-President.*—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer.*—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Secretary.*—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.*—Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, and Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary, United Textile Workers of America.

*Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—Wm. G. Shea, organizer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The secretaries of the various departments of the federation are:—

*Building Trades Department.*—Wm. J. Spencer, Rooms 500-503 American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Metal Trades Department.*—A. J. Berres, Rooms 402-404, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Mining Department.*—James Lord, Room 405, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Railway Employees' Department.*—John Scott, Room 507, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Union Label Trades Department.*—John J. Manning Rooms 202-204, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

#### OTHER INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Information gathered by the department shows that there are besides the American Federation of Labour, 136 national and international craft organizations operating on the North American continent, most of which have established one or more local branches in the Dominion. In 1919 the published list of national and international bodies contained 146 names, ten more than the number recorded in the



present report. The decrease is, in the main, accounted for by the disappearance of the names of some unimportant unions which have failed to report to the department, and whose operations have been limited to a comparatively small area, which also are not affiliated with the American Federation. The names omitted are the following:—Brotherhood of Chandelier, Brass and Metal Workers, National Protective Association of Glass Snappers, United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' Union, National Loomfixers' Association, Brotherhood of Metal Workers, United Association of Newspaper Web Printing Pressmen and Juniors, International Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, United Shoe Workers of America, Tile Layers' International Union, and National Federation of Cloth Weavers. Names dropped also are those of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Knights of Labour, the first-named because it has ceased operations in North America (referred to in a previous chapter) and the last-named having, as it is understood, ceased to be a factor in the labour movement.

The names of three new organizations are included in the appended list, viz., American Federation of Textile Operatives, United Association of Railway Employees and the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers, the latter being an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour. The United Association of Railway Employees came into existence in 1920 as a result of the expulsion by certain of the railroad brotherhoods of lodges whose members had engaged in an unauthorized strike which occurred in Chicago early in April. Among the organizations which cancelled charters were the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which suspended 86 lodges, the Switchmen's Union, 18 lodges, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 60 lodges. All these charters, it is understood, have been re-issued by the respective brotherhoods to the same localities from which they were withdrawn. The United Association of Railway Employees is an advocate of the One Big Union idea in so far as it applies to the railroad industry, including masters, mates and pilots on railroad-owned boats; but, it is proper to state, the constitution generally is on lines wholly different from that of the O.B.U.

The name of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which has hitherto been classed as a non-international body, is transferred to the international group by reason of having during 1920 extended its operations into the United States and Newfoundland, where local lodges have been established. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was founded in October, 1908, and secured in July, 1909, from the Dominion Government a charter of incorporation. The organization endeavours to organize for the purpose of promoting their general welfare such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The American Federation of Labour, in addition to having the majority of the central organizing bodies in affiliation, also has under charter a number of federal labour unions in Canada, no other central organization having jurisdiction over the class of workmen comprising the membership.

The Industrial Workers of the World, which has on previous occasions been discussed in this chapter, is dealt with in a separate chapter.

Notwithstanding the amalgamation so far as concerns local unions in Canada and the United States of the two carpenters' organizations known, respectively, as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose head office is in the United States, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, with headquarters in Great Britain, the names of both organizations are retained in the list. Both carry on business as heretofore, but for trade purposes the local branches of the Amalgamated Society are also known as locals of the United Brotherhood, retaining their connection with the Amalgamated Society for beneficial purposes. The affairs of the Amalgamated Society in Canada and the United States are looked

after by an executive board in each country, returns being made by them to the head office in Manchester, England. The 29 branches of the Amalgamated Society are also included in the number of local branches of the United Brotherhood. The full text of the plan of solidification of the carpenters' organizations was published in this report for the year 1913.

During the year the charters of three organizations, viz., Amalgamated Lace Operatives, United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and the International Spinners' Union, were suspended for non-compliance with certain decisions of the American Federation, and these bodies are accordingly classed as non-affiliates. As above stated, the American Federation issued a charter to one of the newly-formed central organizations, thus making 109 national and international organizations connected with that body. There are besides 35 organizations, including the operating railroad brotherhoods, which are not affiliated with the federation. The combined number of these organizations operating in North America is 136, of which 100 have one or more branches in Canada. The American Federation also having unions in the Dominion under charter makes a total of 101 international labour organizations operating in the Dominion, of which only fifteen are not connected with the federation.

The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and addresses of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

*Actors and Artists of America, Associated.*—Pres., James W. Fitzpatrick, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, N.Y. Sec., Harry Mountford, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada, being affiliated with one general organization.)

*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and*—Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham street, Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. (5 local unions in Canada.)

\**Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.*—Pres., W. A. Logan, Absopure Building, Grand River and Henry streets, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Chas. B. Dickerson, Absopure Building, Grand River and Henry streets, Detroit, Mich. (1 local union in Canada.)

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.*—Corresponding Sec., Chas. Iffland, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. Financial Sec., H. Koch, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. (15 local unions in Canada.)

*Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.*—Pres., Frank X. Noschang, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—H. J. Halford, 4th vice-pres., 59 John street S., Hamilton, Ont. (35 local unions in Canada.)

*Bartenders.*—(See *Hotel and Restaurant Employees.*)

*Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of.*—Pres., P. F. Murphy, 2425 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, Long Acre Building, Room 1021, 42nd street and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Kline, 1150-9 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill. Sec., W. F. Kramer, 1150-9 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—W. G. Powlesland, vice-pres., 250 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont. (33 local unions in Canada.)

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 315 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada:—R. C. McCutcheon, vice-pres., La Salle Block, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, vice-pres., 2450 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Que. (53 local unions in Canada.)

*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walter N. Reddick, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., David T. Davies, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—Wm. Glocking, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley Road, Toronto, Ont. (12 local unions in Canada.)

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.*—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Blaine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada:—Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 1215 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 221 Stinson street, Hamilton, Ont. (19 local unions in Canada.)

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.*—General Sec.-Treas., Adam Huebner, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)



- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.*—Pres., W. J. Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Thos. Izzard, 4th vice-pres., 681 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-pres., 10 Stanton avenue, Toronto, Ont. (52 local unions in Canada.)
- Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.*—Pres., Frank Kasten, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.*—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 308 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Harry Jones, 308 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—Daniel Brophy, 102 Mullen St., Montreal, Que. (26 local unions in Canada.)
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.*—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 4008 Northminster street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will. R. Boyer, 851 King Place, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Walter Armstrong, 6th vice-president, 134 Catherine street N., Hamilton, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.*—Pres., E. C. Hathern, Box 234 Kokomo, Ind. Sec., S. P. Johnston, 2326 Damon street, Los Angeles, Cal. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.*—(See *Meat Cutters.*)
- \**Carters of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., James Tansey, Box 893, Fall River, Mass. Sec., Thos. Blacow, 21 Penniman street, New Bedford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Carmen.*—(See *Railway Carmen.*)
- \**Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.*—Chairman, A. Gould, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Sec., A. G. Cameron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Official in Canada:—W. W. Young, Sec. Can. Executive Board, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. (31 local unions in Canada.)
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que.; organizers: N. Arcand, 982 Mentana street, Montreal, Que.; A. M. Davis, 1506 Holly street, Victoria, B.C.; Pat. Green, 338 Mackay street, Ottawa, Ont.; J. T. Marsh, 20 Jepson street, Niagara Falls, Ont.; J. W. Wilkinson, 2043 Whyte avenue, Vancouver, B.C. (150 local unions in Canada.)
- Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.*—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 116 E. 93rd street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Detlef, 230 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \**Chemical Plumbers and Lead Burners' Association, National.*—Pres., T. F. McNamara, 239 Broadway, Arlington, Mass. Sec., Frank T. Bradley, 92 Glendale street, Everett, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America.*—Pres.-Sec., G. W. Perkins, 440 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—A. Gariepy, 3rd vice-president, 239 City Hall avenue, Montreal, Que. Jas. A. Sullivan, organizer, 105 Lock street S., Hamilton, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.*—(See *Postal Clerks, Retail Clerks and Railway Clerks.*)
- \**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.*—Pres., M. Zaritsky, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Louis Fine, executive board member, 451 Richmond street W., Toronto, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—L. Marcovitz, 37 Prince Arthur street, Montreal, Que. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.*—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Paul F. Schnur, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Thos. Carrothers, organizer, 774 Shuter street, Montreal Que. (9 system divisions in Canada.)
- Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.*—Pres., W. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Coopers' International Union of North America.*—Pres., Andrew C. Hughes, 1012 Boyleston street, Newton Highlands, Mass. Sec., Wm. R. Deal, Bishop Building, Kansas City, Kansas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. Bleau, 28 Clayton street, Worcester, Mass. Sec., Leonard S. Raintz, 156 Short street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.*—Pres., Andries Meyers, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacques Veder, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- Draftmen's Union, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.*—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, 201 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., A. H. Miller, 201 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (2 local unions in Canada.)

- Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Noonan, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Chas. P. Ford, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Ingles, vice-pres., 1016 Wellington st., London, Ont.; J. C. McBride, executive board member, 165 James st., Winnipeg, Man.; John Noble, international representative, 682 Ashdale avenue, Toronto, Ont. (54 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mabel Leslie, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Elevator Constructors, International Union of.*—Pres., Frank Feeney, 402 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 402 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Engineers.*—(See *Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.*)
- Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Pres., Wm. A. Barnes, 121 E. 31st street, New York. Sec., A. J. Marsh, Y.M.C.A., Orange, N.J. Official in Canada:—John C. Lowe, member of executive board, 1 Percy street, Ottawa, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Federal Employees, National Federation of.*—Pres., Luther C. Steward, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., E. J. Newmeyer, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (1 local branch in Canada.)
- Fire Fighters, International Association of.*—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 105, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Chas. A. Watson, vice-president, No. 3 Fire Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; J. B. Dalphond, vice-president, Fire Station No. 34, Montreal, Que. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- Firemen.*—(See *Locomotive Firemen and Stationary Firemen.*)
- Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leonard Holtschult, Kewanee, Ill. Sec., Arthur Austin, 2604 Gravois avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Fur Workers' Union, International.*—Acting Pres., Morris Kaufman, 109 E. 29th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Andrew Wennies, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Garment Workers of America, United.*—Pres., T. A. Rickett, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., B. A. Larger, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—W. F. Bush, member of executive board, 33 Langford avenue, Toronto, Ont. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.*—Pres., Benjamin Schlesinger, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Max Amdur, 84 Beverley street, Toronto, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.*—Pres., John A. Voll, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Glass Workers of America, National Window.*—Pres., J. M. Neenan, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Thos. Reynolds, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.*—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, 345 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, 345 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Glove Workers' Union of America, International.*—Pres., Thomas J. Mahoney, 4173 26th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Miss Elizabeth Christman, Room 1003, 64 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Sidney J. Eden, 3rd vice-president, 367 King street W., Toronto, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., James Duncan, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Hatters of North America, United.*—Pres., Michael F. Greene, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., Martin Lawlor, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hat and Cap Makers.*—(See *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.*)
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.*—Pres., D. D'Alessandro, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. Official in Canada:—Martin Ryan, 348 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.*—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill street, Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.*—Pres., Edward Flore, 375 Oak street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Wm. Mackenzie, organizer, 441 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., M. F. Tighe, 506 House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Fred. Keightly, 503 House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Official in Canada:—Ernest Curtis, vice-president, 65 Main street W., Hamilton, Ont. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.*—Pres., S. E. Beardsley, Room 713, 63 Park Row, New York, N.Y. Sec. Treas., Abraham Greenstein, Room 714, 63 Park Row, New York, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—T. G. Sullivan, general representative, 121 Manning avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Wm. Payne, general representative, 162 Young street, Hamilton, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)



- \*Lace Operatives, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Jonas Robinson, 545 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., J. B. Bowen, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- Laundry Workers' International Union.*—Pres., James F. Brock, Box 11, Lons station, Troy, N.Y. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second ave., Troy, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Leather Workers, International Union, United.*—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada:—Frank Lafortune, organizer, 12 Papineau street, Ottawa, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Letter Carriers, National Association of.*—Pres., Ed. J. Gainor, Washington, D.C. Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell, Kenois Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Letter Carriers, National Federation of Rural.*—Pres., John R. Smith, Marshall, Mich.
- Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Connor, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 31 Symington avenue, Toronto, Ontario. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.*—Grand Chief Engineer, Warren S. Stone, Room 1116, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. First Grand Engineer, Wm. B. Prenter, Room 1118, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Winnipeg, Man. (97 local divisions in Canada.)
- \*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. S. Carter, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Geo. K. Wark, vice-pres., 280 Pacific avenue, Toronto, Ont. (98 local lodges in Canada.)
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—Pres., T. V. O'Connor, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Jas. E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. (24 local unions in Canada.)
- Machinists, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, vice-pres., Room 113, Coronation Building, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets, Montreal, Que. (107 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. F. Grable, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Samuel J. Pegg, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—W. V. Turnbull, vice-pres., Freeman's Hotel Montreal, Que. (182 local unions in Canada.)
- Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.*—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 446 E. 149th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph McInerney, 446 E. 149th street, New York, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of United States, National.*—Pres., Wm. S. Brown, Rooms 311-315 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. A. Grubb, Rooms 311-315 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of.*—Pres., Capt. John H. Pruett, 423 49th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Capt. M. D. Tenniswood, 308 Vine st., Camden, N.J. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.*—Pres., John F. Hart, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Dennis Lane, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Polishers' International Union.*—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Donald H. Wright, vice-president, 378 Burwell street, London, Ont. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., John J. Hynes, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—A. J. Crawford, 9th vice-president, 2526 Sixth avenue, W., Vancouver, B.C.; John H. Kennedy, organizer, 755 Indian road, Toronto, Ont. (26 local unions in Canada.)
- Mine Workers of America, United.*—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1105 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Green, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—R. Livitt, acting chairman of commission, District 18, Box 1844, Calgary, Alta. (66 local unions in Canada.)
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.*—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, Room 30, Clayton Block, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, Room 30, Clayton Block, Denver, Col. Official in Canada:—Wm. Davidson, member of Executive Board, New Denver, B.C. (8 local unions in Canada.)
- Moulders Union of North America, International.*—Pres., Joseph F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—John H. Barnett, 4th vice-president, 19 Rolyat street, Toronto, Ont.: Wm. Lucas, organizer, 105 Ashley street, Hamilton, Ont. (42 local unions in Canada.)

- \*Musical and Theatrical Union (Inc.), The American International.*—Pres., J. Sydney Camp, 218 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., L. A. Ryer, Room 405, 7 East 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada, but a few Canadians are members of the United States locals.)
- Musicians, American Federation of.*—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—D. A. Carey, member of executive board, 170 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont. (44 local unions in Canada.)
- Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America—International Association of.*—Pres., G. G. Jacobs, 208½ W. 12th street, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., H. L. Hope, 208½ W. 12th street, Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Lafayette, Ind. Sec., J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind. Official in Canada:—Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, 2 Wilson Place, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Fred. Molineux, organizer, 61 Chestnut avenue, Hamilton, Ont. (49 local unions in Canada.)
- Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres.-Sec., J. T. Carey, Paper Makers' Building, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Frank McLeod, 4th vice-president, Espanola, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (8 local unions and 7 branches in Canada.)
- Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.*—Pres., Thos. M. Doherty, 2408 Highland avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 249 E. 57th street, New York, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.*—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.*—Pres., Chas. Dold, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—A. Clark, second vice-president, Guelph, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.*—Pres., Matthew Woll, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, 3136 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day street, Toronto, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.*—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, Box 228, Middletown, Ohio. Sec., T. A. Scully, Box 228, Middleton, Ohio. Official in Canada:—W. Fred. Brooks, vice-president, 979 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.*—Pres., John Coefield, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—Louis Guérard, 6th vice-president, 675 Montcalm street, Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 633 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, Ont. (52 local unions in Canada.)
- Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.*—Pres., Gilbert E. Hyatt, Room 302, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, 303 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.*—Pres., Edward Menge, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.*—Pres., C. A. Blazor, 207 E. Adams street, Pittsburg, Kan. Sec., G. H. Chapman, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Print Cutters' Association of America, National.*—Pres., Thos. G. Clark, 1309 W. Somerset street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., R. Heinel, 124 North street, Jersey City, N.J. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Printers and Colour Mixers, National Association of Machine.*—Pres., Matthew J. McGivney, 504-44th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 1107 W. Princess street, York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.*—Pres., Thos. T. O'Neill, 202 W. 98th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.*—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada:—A. J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa, Ont. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, Fort Edward, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 232 Turner street, Ottawa, Ont. (26 local unions in Canada.)
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.*—Pres., Fred W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred W. Sutor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. McLean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. (132 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.*—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, 533 S. Market street, Shamokin, Pa. Sec., T. A. Austin, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C. Officials in Canada:—E. A. Hurst, c/o. T. H. & B. Ry., Hamilton, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)



- \*Railroad Station Agents, Order of.**—Pres., Earl H. Morton, 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wilbur L. Heacox, 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. J. Coyle, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston, Mass. Sec. Frank Hughes, 9 Poole street, Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Robt. P. Neil, 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass. Sec., Joseph M. Faulkner, 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass. Official in Canada:—W. W. Barlow, organizer, 77 Northcote avenue, Toronto, Ont. (23 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.**—Pres. and acting Sec., E. J. Manion, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—J. M. Mein, deputy president, 24 Rainsford road, Toronto, Ont. (12 divisions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Trainmen Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. G. Lee, 1209 Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. E. King, 1209 Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—James Murdock, vice-pres., 49 Melbourne avenue, Toronto, Ont. (92 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Patrolmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Chas. E. Copeland, 822 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Chas. B. Thayer, 822 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Workers, American Federation of.**—Pres., P. F. Richardson, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., G. W. Gibson, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., E. Wm. Weeks, 508 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada:—F. McKenna, general vice-pres., c/o H. Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.; Robt. Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, 227-14th avenue E., Calgary, Alta. (114 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald, 606 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, fifth floor, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—A. C. Hay, vice-president, 26 Waverley street, Ottawa, Ont. (67 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railway Conductors, Order of.**—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Sec., C. E. Whitney, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (68 local divisions in Canada.)
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Sec. of General Executive Board, R. L. Reeves, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada:—Magnus Sinclair, member of Executive Board, B-9 Calumet Apts., 9 Wineva avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Wm. P. Jennings, fifth vice-president, 16 Spruce street, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred. A. Hoover, sixth vice-president 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C. (30 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.**—General chairman, John Grunau, 2757 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. L. Bond, 2757 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Harry J. Harte, organizer, 1336 Pape avenue, Toronto, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Railway Mail Association.**—Pres., E. J. Ryan, Room 300, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., W. M. Collins, Room 300, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.**—Pres., E. E. Baker, 195 Jefferson road, Newark, Ohio. Sec., H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.**—Pres., Jeremiah T. Hurley, 3632 Dedier street, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., J. M. Gavlak, 3643 West 47th street, Cleveland, Ohio. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Sawsmiths' National Union.**—Pres., Chas. Schafer, 1241 Charles street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Harry Milan, 1234 Oxford street, Indianapolis, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Seamen's Union, International.**—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., T. A. Hanson, 357 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (8 local unions in Canada.)
- Signalmen.**—(See Railroad Signalmen.)
- \*Spinners' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. Thornton, 20 Irving Court, Pawtucket, R.I. Sec., Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman street, Holyoke, Mass. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., James Lemke, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas., F. G. Lemaster, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. P. Covert, fourth vice-pres., 355 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont. (32 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Agents.**—(See Railroad Station Agents.)
- Station Employees.**—(See Railroad Station Employees.)
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Timothy Healey, 229 East 45th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3611 North 24th street, Omaha, Neb. Official in Canada:—A. A. Woodward, 2nd vice-pres., 761 Markham street, Toronto, Ont. (19 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.**—Pres., Milton Snellings, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., H. M. Comerford, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—F. H. Healey, organizer, 44 Allen street, Niagara Falls, Ont. (33 local unions in Canada.)

- \*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood.*—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 305-7 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 305-7 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—R. O. Jarman, representative District No. 7, 14 Herman avenue, Toronto, Ont.; G. E. Youngberg, representative District No. 6, 537 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.*—Pres., James J. Freel, 56 Gould avenue, Caldwell, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada:—H. H. Abbs, organizer, 67 Salem avenue, Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur C. Dougherty, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Members of Executive Board, Octave Jetté, 982 Mentana street, Montreal, Que.; Thos. A. Wood, 188 Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. (21 local unions in Canada.)
- Stove Mounters' International Union.*—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—Wm. Beck, vice-president, 781 Nelson street, London, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Switchmen's Union of North America.*—Pres., S. E. Heberling, 39 North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welch, 39 North street, Buffalo, N.Y. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.*—Gen.-Sec., Thos. Sweeney, 6700 Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2730B St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Teachers, American Federation of.*—Pres., Chas. B. Stillman, 1620 Lake avenue, Wilmette, Ill. Sec., F. G. Stecker, State Bank Building, Wilmette, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.*—(See *Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.*)
- \*Textile Operatives, American Federation of.*—Pres., James Tansey, Box 893, Fall River, Mass. Sec., John P. O'Connell, Box 272, Salem, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Sec., A. J. Muste, 113 E. 26th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Textile Workers of America, United.*—Pres., John Golden, Room 110, Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., Sara A. Conboy, Room 110, Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—John Thomas, 340 Woolwich street, Guelph, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Timberworkers, International Union of.*—Pres., C. Covert, 202 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. Sec., John M. Norland, 202 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Tobacco Workers, International Union.*—Pres., A. McAndrew, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. Sec., E. L. Evans, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Trainmen.*—(See *Railroad Trainmen.*)
- Transferrers' Association of America, Steel Plate.*—Pres., John Prender, 211 E. Capitol street, Washington, D.C. Sec., J. A. MacCaskie, 65 N. 11th street, Newark, N.J. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.*—Sec., Tito Pacelli, 206-208 E. 128th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Typographical Union, International.*—Pres., John McParland, 611 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hays, 642 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Jas. Drury, organizer, 1540 Jeanne Mance street, Montreal, Que.; Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine street, Montreal, Que.; R. A. Stoney, Box 1024, New Westminster, B.C.; R. J. Stevenson, 21 Jackman avenue, Toronto, Ont. (57 local unions in Canada.)
- Upholsters and Trimmers' International Union.*—Pres., Jas. H. Hatch, 142 E. 80th street, New York, N.Y. Treas., Wm. F. Socker, 4457 Clarence avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—F. W. Prior, member of executive board, 370 Margueretta street, Toronto, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.*—Pres., Wm. H. Ashley, Ford street, Brockton, Mass. Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Weavers, Wire, American Protective Association.*—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech street, Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 987 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Wood Carvers.*—(See *Carvers, Wood.*)
- \*Woolsorters and Graders' Association of United States, National.*—Pres., Francis J. Gorman, 20 Steere avenue, Providence, R.I. Sec., George H. Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Workers' International Industrial Union, The.*—Sec., I. Shenkan, Box 651, Detroit, Mich. (2 local unions in Canada.)



## XII. ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

*Postal Employees Identified with Organized Labour—Central Organizing Bodies having Their Headquarters in the Dominion with Jurisdiction Distinctly Canadian—Statement of Their Inception and Objects—Names and Addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries.*

In addition to the international organizations whose names are given in the preceding chapter, and with which the bulk of the Canadian organized workers are affiliated, there are in the Dominion a number of what are known as non-international bodies, five of which are composed of postal employees in the Government service. There are other organizations of civil servants in the Dominion, some of which are brought together annually in a body known as the Civil Service Federation of Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa, but not connected with the organized labour movement. One of the former affiliates of this body, viz., the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, has withdrawn from the Civil Service Federation, but retains its connection with the Trades and Labour Congress. Two other bodies of postal employees are also affiliated with the congress, viz., the Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association and the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the latter securing a charter in May, 1920. At the 1919 convention of the Civil Service Federation an effort was made to bring about affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, but the matter was deferred. In July, 1920, a number of civil servants employed at Ottawa, principally former members of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, an independent local body, secured a charter from the congress for a local union, known as Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, Federal Union No. 66. As a result of this action an agitation was started for a referendum vote of the remaining members of the local association on the question of affiliating with organized labour. On October 30 a vote was taken, all Government employees at Ottawa being allowed to express themselves. The result of the ballot was 3,525 in favour of affiliation and 2,517 against. Up to the close of the year no further action had been taken by the Civil Service Association, and consequently the last-named organization and the union of civil servants in Ottawa are both operating, the latter being given a place in this report as a local unit. There are other groups of Government employees located in Ottawa which have associations of their own, including the Professional Institute of Civil Service, the Board of Pension Commissioners Civil Service Federation of Canada, Office Cleaners' Association, Dominion Association of Weights and Measures, Railway Commission Association and Women's Branch Civil Service Association, most of which had delegates at the last convention of the Civil Service Federation, but are not identified with the union of civil servants operating under charter No. 66 of the Trades and Labour Congress. Seven of the fifteen non-international organizations included in this chapter are opposition bodies to international unions, from which some of their members have been secured.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers cannot be strictly classed as a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with the other Canadian organizations. There are two other organizations of steam engineers, one operating in Saskatchewan and the other in Alberta.

The Canadian Federation of Labour is a national organization whose members are not in sympathy with the system of international unionism, and issues charters to trades councils and craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, whose name appears in this report for the first time, has all its local branches located in Quebec, but the organization has no connection with the national and Catholic union movement.

The National Association of Marine Engineers by reason of the conditions governing engineers' certificates is essentially a national organization.

The name of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which has hitherto been included among the non-international organizations, is now classed in the international group by reason of local lodges having been established in the United States, the great bulk of the membership, however, being located on this side of the boundary line. The Canadian Brotherhood has been for three years in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, a charter having been issued on December 17, 1917. On December 14, 1920, the charter was revoked by the congress. (Further details regarding this incident will be found in Chapter X.)

The following statement indicates the inception and the objects of each of the fifteen non-international organizations operating in the Dominion:—

The Amalgamated Postal Workers came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the East and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The jurisdiction of the association, which admits to membership all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, extends from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Victoria, B.C., and the idea of the promoters is to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers' associations in the territory named. It is intended to have the local branches affiliate with the trades and labour councils and to work strictly on trade union lines. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress was not entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the Congress.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trades Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character 18 years of age and over exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes or in any way interfere between its members and their employers in regard to wages. It shall recognize the identity of interests between employers and employees, and shall not countenance any project or enterprise that will interfere with perfect harmony between them. Neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional, and mechanical knowledge." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887. The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently



decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and to become affiliated with a Canadian body. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers and Firemen came into existence at a meeting held on June 6, 1919, and is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The brotherhood, which has its headquarters in Edmonton, was established for the purpose of promoting the interests of persons engaged in such trades as engineers, firemen, oilers, watertenders, boilerwashers, pumpmen, tempera-ture men and helpers. Among the duties of members it is stipulated that any member employed on a job with non-union men must notify the district or local representative to that effect, and remain at work until he receives instructions from the proper union officers. Failure to carry out this provision of the law subjects a member to fine, suspension or expulsion. Another provision in the laws is that members must give employers six days' notice before quitting, and notify the union officers at the time of giving notice of leaving, so that the brotherhood men can fill the vacancies. Violation of this rule leaves a member liable to fine of \$20. The brotherhood has established nine branches in various localities in the province of Alberta.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was reorganized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:—

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trades unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Canadian Federation of Labour has added eight directly chartered unions and two central organizing bodies to its list of affiliates, as well as an established independent body, among which are two local unions and one central organization located in the province of Quebec, where the national and Catholic union movement is making much headway. The Quebec unions affiliated with the Canadian Federation are not, however, purely Roman Catholic bodies.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, the name of which appears now for the first time, was established on November 24, 1918, but particulars were not received for earlier reports. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic and national unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, which is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, has six local branches under charter.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, which was formed in 1918, is designed to look after the interests of the fishermen coming under its jurisdiction, and to give better service to the employers by seeing that all men hiring as fishermen are qualified. No constitution or by-laws have been adopted, the association working under the regulations of the Trades and Labour Congress, from which body it holds a charter.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the Post Office Department, which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. Among the objects of the federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid, the membership of which numbers 960.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association came into existence. The formation of this new Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association has made much progress in adding members and establishing branches, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Winnipeg to Halifax. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers, subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers. In May, 1920, the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view of getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise. At the present the chief concern of the association is the establishment of a Whitley Council for the adjustment of grievances in the postal service and the incorporation of the present bonus into the permanent salary schedules.

In this report for 1919 reference was made to Federal Labour Union No. 16573, of Halifax, which was working under charter from the American Federation of Labour, and which was divided into six sub-branches, each composed of a particular class of workmen. Early in 1920 application was made to the Nova Scotia Legislature for incorporation of the Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour, four of the five applicants being officers of some of the sub-branches of Federal Labour Union No. 16573. The application for the incorporation of the federation having been granted, the charter of the federal union was allowed to lapse, no per capita tax being paid to the American Federation. The full text of the act of incorporation is as follows:—

1. John J. Stacey, coal handler; Lestrade Hiseler, fish handler; Hugh Pynn, clerk; Sylvester Tiscornia, fish handler, and Arthur Tucker, coal handler, all of Halifax, and such other persons as shall become members of the Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour, are hereby incorporated and their successors are created a body corporate by the name of "The Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour" (hereinafter referred to as "the said corporation") for the purpose of managing the affairs of the said corporation and for the protection and promotion of the cause of labour throughout the province of Nova Scotia.



2. The said corporation may purchase, take, hold, and enjoy real estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in value, and may sell, mortgage, lease and otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the said corporation and the furtherance of its objects.

3. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to organize branches to be known as "lodges" of the places or districts in which they are formed. These lodges shall be under the control and subject to the direction of the said corporation and be governed by any by-laws made in reference thereto pursuant to this Act. The said corporation shall issue a certificate to be known as a "charter" whenever a lodge has been formed, to be used by the said lodge until it has ceased to exist, at which time the said certificate shall be cancelled and delivered to the said corporation.

4. Neither the said corporation nor any lodge thereof shall be responsible for any wrongful act done by its officers or members unless the same has been previously authorized or subsequently ratified by the said corporation or a lodge, as the case may be.

5. The said corporation shall not be responsible for any debts, liabilities or acts contracted, done or committed by any lodge or its officers or members, nor shall any lodge be liable for any debts, liabilities or acts contracted, done or committed by the said corporation, its officers or members, or any other lodge, its officers or members.

6. No member of the said corporation or any lodge shall be liable in his personal or separate estate for the debts of the said corporation or a lodge, as the case may be, unless he shall have personally made himself responsible therefor.

7. The real estate or personal property of the said corporation shall be held in the corporate name, but shall be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting for the time being of the duly elected and acting President, 1st Vice-President and Treasurer.

8. The said corporation may sell, lease or mortgage its real estate in such way as may be authorized by a regular business meeting after at least one week's public notice of the proposed sale, lease or mortgage has been inserted in a daily paper published in the City of Halifax.

9. The said corporation shall have power to adopt such regulations or by-laws respecting the objects of its incorporation and for its government and that of the lodges, provided the same are not inconsistent with this Act or the laws of the province, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

10. Upon the dissolution of any lodge the property held by it, at the time of its dissolution, which shall not have been disposed of by the lodge in accordance with the regulations or by-laws, shall forthwith be vested in the said corporation, to be applied first in the payment of any debts or liabilities of said lodge and the balance, if any, in such manner as the said corporation may deem best for the general interests of the said corporation in this province.

The Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association was formed at Arnprior, Ont., on January 22, 1919. A charter was granted to the association by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, thus bringing the rural mail carriers into the ranks of the organized labour forces of the Dominion. The objects of the association are (1) to unite all rural mail carriers in Canada for their mutual benefit, and (2) to seek improvement in the conditions of all by legislation or otherwise. The association has authority to issue charters to subordinate branches, each of which must consist of not less than five members, but only one branch shall be maintained in each county. Meetings are held annually between the first day of July and the first day of November, at such time and place as set at each session, but by a two-thirds vote a meeting may not be held for two years. The revenue is derived as follows: From charters, \$2; an admission fee of 25 cents per member; \$1 for delegates' mileage fund (railway fare and sleeper charges of branch delegates to conventions being paid); a per capita tax of 80 cents per annum, payable quarterly in advance; and profits from the sale of supplies, etc. The executive officers of the association have power to levy a special assessment not to exceed 25 cents in any one year to meet any exigency that may arise. Among the provisions of the constitution governing subordinate branches is one requiring the appointment of a legislative committee to work in conjunction with, but subordinate to the general executive on legislation and laws, to secure such legislation as the association may approve; but no branch may submit any legislation "other than affects their own local conditions," to any trades and labour council or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, or any other body, until such proposed legislation has been submitted to the association executive and has received its endorsement. Provision is also made for submission to a referendum vote of the entire membership any matter not specifically provided for in the constitution on any question involving the welfare of the rural mail carriers which may arise between conventions, and if carried by a majority vote, shall become law and remain in force until rescinded by the following convention.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established to promote the interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification.

Following is the list of non-international central organizing bodies which have been established in Canada, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

- Amalgamated Postal Workers.*—Pres., Christian Sivertz, 1278 Denman street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. A. Elrick, 17 Leslie avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.*—Pres., Allan Paton, Room 4, Mail Building, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Donaldson, Room 4, Mail Building, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.*—Pres., R. C. Leach, 35 Greenwood avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 493 King street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.*—Pres., C. L. Baker, 11839 93rd street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. E. Adair, 10939 101st street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.*—Pres., S. Farmer, 6 O'Hara Place, Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Arnold, 73 Park road, Swansea, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.*—Pres., Ed. Berthiaume, 268 Mentana street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 148 King street, Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour.*—Pres., M. F. Tumpene, 545 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Chas. E. Clay, 97 Westminster avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.*—Pres., George Moore, sen., Port Stanley, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.*—Pres., W. J. Cantwell, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. E. B. Mann, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.*—Pres., G. R. Jackson, 93 Christie street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. C. Bell, 816 9½ street, N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.*—Pres., Guli Lodge Arnprior, Ont. Sec., Donald Carmichael, Braeside, Ont.
- Federated Association of Letter Carriers.*—Pres., Wm. A. MacDonald, 64 New street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.*—Pres., Ephraim Read, Rooms 10-12 Jones Building, Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Neil J. Morrison, Box 886, St. John, N.B.
- Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.*—Pres., John J. Stacey, 179 Barrington street, Halifax, N.S. Sec., C. C. Dane, Water street, Dartmouth, N.S.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.*—Pres., A. Barker, 1885 Albert street, Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Bolan, 2115 Cornwall street, Regina, Sask.



### XIII. TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

*Chief Labour Body of the Dominion—Recognized by International Organizations—*

*How Composed—Platform of Principles—Concerned Mainly with Legislative*

*Matters—Growth and Present Membership—Representation at 1920 Convention*

*—Officers and Fraternal Delegates.*

Standing in a position somewhat analogous to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, in so far as legislative matters are concerned, is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is the chief labour body in the Dominion. The congress is especially representative of international trade unionism, the bulk of its affiliated membership being derived from the international organizations operating on the North American continent and working under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress concedes to the American Federation the authority to charter federal labour unions in Canada (bodies of workmen over whom no central international organization has jurisdiction) except public service employees, the federation paying to the congress a per capita tax on the total membership of such federal unions. The congress itself issues charters to unions composed of public service employees, such as federal, provincial and civic employees, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters and the congress also concedes to the American body the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the Federation in union affairs being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership. The Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labour have for many years had an exchange of fraternal delegates at annual conventions, and the Congress, as well as the Federation, reciprocates with the British Trades Union Congress in the matter of fraternal representatives. Many of the international organizations in affiliation with the American Federation have acknowledged the authority of the Canadian organization in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership and paying half yearly a per capita tax to further the activities of the congress. The congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade unions, an organization which is dealt with in a preceding chapter of this report.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was originally established in 1873, but lapsed, and was re-established in 1885. The annual meeting held in Windsor in September, 1920, was counted as the thirty-sixth.

The membership of the congress is composed of (1) delegates from provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and such federal labour unions as may be granted charters; and (2) delegates from locals of international organizations and from such locals of Canadian national or non-international bodies as do not encroach on the jurisdiction of recognized international unions. Affiliation from the two last-named classes are made by payment of per capita tax by the individual local branches or by headquarters. International organizations which have affiliated all their Canadian membership are entitled to one delegate in addition to those which may

represent local branches. The delegates representing international bodies must be members of Canadian local branches of their respective unions. Article 1 of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which governs the matter of eligibility for membership, is as follows:—

Section 1.—This organization shall be known under the name of "The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada," and shall consist of such trade unions, federal labour unions, trades and labour councils, provincial federations of labour and national trades unions, as shall conform to its regulations.

Section 2.—It shall form and charter trades and labour councils and organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an international or national union be granted a charter. Further, no national union or local unions comprising said national unions shall be entitled to membership in this Congress when there is in existence an international union of their craft, nor shall any local union attached to a national body separated from their international organization, or any organization which has been expelled or rejected by the American Federation of Labour, be entitled to delegates in any central body chartered by this Congress.

Section 3.—The Congress Executive Council shall have power by a majority vote of its members to suspend or revoke the charter of any Provincial Federation of Labour, Trades and Labour Council or Federal Union chartered by the Congress who have wilfully violated the constitution, or where the officers have encouraged or advocated secession from International unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations, and the books, papers, funds and property shall be surrendered by the organization against which action is taken to the Executive Council, to be held in trust pending the restoration of the charter suspended or revoked when it shall be restored to the original or the new organization.

Section 4.—Unions organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labour Unions," and shall hold regular meetings at least once a month for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labour movement. The fee for a charter and supplies for Federal Labour Unions, Trades and Labour Councils, and Provincial Federations of Labour shall be \$10.

*Revenue.*—The revenue of the congress is derived by a per capita tax as follows: Trades and Labour Councils, 36 cents per member per year; National Federations and Trades Unions, 18 cents per member per year; and Federal Unions, chartered direct by the Congress, 18 cents per member per year. The annual cost of affiliation to Provincial Federations of Labour is \$10.

#### PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

The declaration of principles for which the congress stands is as follows:—

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of six hours, and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labour for children under sixteen years and the establishing of equal pay for equal work for men and women.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
14. Compulsory vote and proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labour in competition with free labour.
17. Equal suffrage for men and women over 21 years of age.

The activities of the congress are in the main devoted to promoting legislation which it is understood to be in the interests of wage-earners, although it sometimes concerns itself with other matters where the welfare of organized labour is involved.



An executive committee is elected annually for each province to deal with provincial legislation, except in those provinces where provincial federations of labour have been established, and are working under charter from the congress.

During the fiscal year six trades and labour councils had been formed making fifty-seven under charter; six federal unions and one central organizing body had also been chartered and two international organizations had affiliated their Canadian membership.

Per capita tax was also paid during the year 1920 by thirty-one local branches of international unions, as well as fifty-six international and four national organizations, which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership numbering 154,448, and comprising 1,892 local branches. The whole affiliated membership on which per capita tax had been paid, as reported at the convention, was 173,463, an increase for the fiscal year of 12,858. The receipts for the year, including the balance on hand, were \$46,827.32; expenditure \$44,969.50, which included the purchase price of headquarters building, leaving a balance of \$1,857.82. There is in addition \$10,000 in the reserve fund and \$5,000 in Victory bonds.

The following table shows the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:—

Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1901.. . . .	8,381	\$1,009 88	\$ 908 00	1911.. . . .	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64
1902.. . . .	13,465	2,342 41	1,795 57	1912.. . . .	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82
1903.. . . .	16,108	3,858 34	3,363 38	1913.. . . .	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44
1904.. . . .	22,010	3,747 96	3,346 29	1914.. . . .	80,094	23,713 14	12,762 10
1905.. . . .	22,004	4,700 29	4,001 36	1915.. . . .	71,419	13,557 12	11,542 87
1906.. . . .	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 08	1916.. . . .	66,573	13,646 64	10,888 95
1907.. . . .	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917.. . . .	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908.. . . .	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918.. . . .	117,498	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909.. . . .	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919.. . . .	160,605	41,786 86	27,187 41
1910.. . . .	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920.. . . .	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50

At the 1920 convention, which was held in Windsor, credentials were presented for 524 delegates. The representation was divided as follows: Thirty-eight delegates represented national and international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, one represented a provincial federation, fifty-six represented thirty-one trades and labour councils and 429 represented 269 local branch unions. Fraternal delegates were also present from the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour, the National Women's Trade Union League and the International Congress of Working Women.

#### OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers and provincial executive committees, together with the fraternal delegates, for the year 1920-21 is as follows:—

President.—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Box 515, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President.—Arthur Martel, member of the Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que.

Vice-president.—H. J. Halford, 4th vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, 59 John street S., Hamilton, Ont.

Vice-president.—Alex. McAndrew, member of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, 427 Iroquois street W., Moosejaw, Sask.

Secretary-treasurer.—P. M. Draper, member of International Typographical Union, Box 515, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives.—Quebec: Chairman, Gustave Francq, 2 St. Paul street, Montreal; committee, A. Bouchard, 182 St. Catherine street E., Montreal; Omer Fleury, 85 Frontenac street, Quebec; J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre street, Montreal. Ontario: Chairman, Jas. Ralph, 144 Shuter street, Toronto; committee, A. Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe street, Ottawa; A. H. Carroll, 319 Goyeau street Windsor; W. J. Jeffery, 38 Wemyss street, Sault Ste. Marie. Manitoba: Chairman, H. J. W. Powers, 443 Polson avenue, Winnipeg; committee, H. Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg; B. Robertson, 484 Furby street, Winnipeg; W. McCormick, 383 Carlton street, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: Chairman, James Somerville, 803 Main street, Moosejaw; committee, Angus McKinnon, 317 Duffield street, W., Moosejaw; R. J. Moore, P.O. Box 278, Saskatoon; J. A. Regan, 1348 Cornwall street, Regina. British Columbia: Chairman, E. S. Woodward, Room 8, Arcade Building, Victoria. (Committee to be chosen by Executive Council.)

The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta have their own organizations; hence the congress does not elect an executive committee.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour, W. F. Bush, 33 Langford Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to British Trades Union Congress, J. T. Foster, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.



#### XIV. FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

*Provincial Federations of Labour—Building, Metal and Printing Trades Councils—  
Federations of Railway Employees, Metal Workers, Theatrical Employees, and  
Employees of Public Authorities—Jurisdiction, Composition and Functions—  
Federations by Trade Groups, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and  
Secretaries.*

With the view of bringing together the disunited local branch unions for the purpose of dealing collectively with matters affecting trade conditions and other affairs a number of kindred trades have formed what are known as federations, the consenting units electing delegates to represent them at the various meetings and contributing by way of per capita tax the funds necessary to support these delegate bodies.

The majority of these delegate organizations deal with local matters, but two of them are organized on a much wider scale, viz., the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F. and L. and the Railway Employees' Department No. 4, A. F. of L. Both these bodies are Dominion-wide, the last-named having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines.

There are three provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to the wage-earners are considered. The Labour Educational Association of Ontario is an organization which has been in existence for many years as a voluntary unaffiliated body, its annual conventions being attended by delegates from such recognized labour organizations in Ontario as contribute a small capitation tax. Its functions having extended somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation of delegate bodies, the name of the association is given a place in the miscellaneous group.

In addition to the above-mentioned there are other delegate bodies representing particular groups of kindred occupations, including building trades, metal trades, printing trades, theatrical employees, and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, its scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. These are local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations.

In addition to the allied printing trades councils in Vancouver and Victoria there is the British Columbia Printing Council, formed in July, 1919,<sup>6</sup> for the purpose of negotiating joint wage scales and uniform working conditions throughout the province, its composition being similar to that of the local allied printing trades councils. The larger federations usually meet annually, unless called together in special session.

The Canadian Metal Trades District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour was formed in February, 1920, to supersede the Marine Trades and Labour Federation, which for some time had ceased to function.

The new council, the membership of which is confined to international trade unions in affiliation with the A.F. of L. or metal trades councils operating in the Dominion, is designed among other things to encourage the formation of local metal trades councils and to adjust trade disputes along practical lines, as well as to bring the members of the crafts concerned into closer affiliation. Conventions are held annually in the month of February, one delegate being allowed for each affiliate. International organizations which may affiliate have the right to a seat at conventions, but without vote. The laws prohibit representation to any seceding or expelled organization. The revenue is derived by an affiliation fee of \$10 per annum. Additional revenue may be derived by a per capita assessment on a unanimous vote of the affiliated bodies. Under the rules governing local councils, which may be formed in localities where three or more local metal trades unions exist, each union affiliated with such council is responsible for the acts of its members. Where it is determined by a local metal trades council or majority of the trades affiliated to seek improved working conditions, the local unions concerned must first receive the sanction of their international organization before pledging support to any programme. No local metal trades council can sanction a strike without the consent of the district council and the international organizations involved. It is also stipulated that all unions affiliated with local councils shall have all local agreements with employers terminate at the same time and that no agreements shall prohibit one union from assisting another in any matters whatsoever.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Employees' Federated Trades Council of Winnipeg represents the organized mechanics and freight handlers employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The council, which meets monthly to discuss local working conditions, was somewhat disorganized owing to the One Big Union activity, but has of late improved its position, and it is expected will soon be fully representative of the classes of trades which it seeks to represent.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, is the largest of the federations, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations make up the representation at the conventions of the department, which meet annually, although special sessions may be called. The system federations affiliated with the department represent the shop mechanics employed on the following railway lines: Algoma Eastern, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National Railways, Grand Trunk, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Esquimalt and Nanaimo, Dominion Atlantic, Halifax and Southwestern, Kettle Valley, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The functions of the department include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated system federation. It is the business of the system federations to see that the wage schedules on their respective railway lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from the department.

The Co-operative Board of Brotherhoods is composed of equal representation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, located at Penticton, B.C. The aims and objects of the board are to act jointly in all matters pertaining to the adjustment of grievances as they affect the classes of workers composing the membership, the settlement of disputes with the employers in connection with wage scales or working agreements and the promotion of all matters having a tendency towards the mental and moral uplift of the members.



The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

On November 15, 1920, two of the central organizing bodies of postal employees of the Dominion Government, both of which are connected with organized labour, viz., the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, formed the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, membership in which is open to all recognized Dominion-wide postal employees' organizations. The purpose of the federation is to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies with the view of bringing about improvements in the service, both from the standpoint of the public and the employees. The functions include dealing with matters referred by the bodies connected with the federation, which may originate activities, but must not take final action until passed upon by the associations comprising the organization. Meetings are held annually on February 28th in Ottawa.

The Niagara District Trades Federation, which is under charter from the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., replaces the Federated Trades Council of Western Ontario, and receives into membership the tradesmen employed on construction and excavation work and any other organization of workers in the building trades who desire to affiliate. The objects of the federation, whose present jurisdiction is confined to the counties of Welland and Lincoln, are to uphold the rights of combination of labour, to establish more uniform conditions and to encourage better organization amongst all classes of trades employed on construction and development work. Wages and general working conditions are dealt with jointly in all agreements, especially as to work being done on the Hydro-Electric construction and canal, the Chippewa project and the Welland ship canal. Each organization affiliated is represented by one paid representative and two delegates elected by the organization of which they are members. When more than one local union of the same trade exists in the territory covered by the federation, such representation is through a central body of that particular trade.

The District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen of Montreal was formed in 1919 for the purpose of assisting the members of these two closely allied trades in bettering their working conditions.

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada is an organization which had its inception in Montreal in September, 1916, and was originally formed by railroad men, who comprise the majority of the membership, but others are eligible to join the association. In April, 1919, the association was incorporated under charter from the Dominion Government. The name of the organization originated in the fact that in its early days it was customary to hold meetings on the fifth Sunday of the month, which occurs four times in the year. The reason for this was that the various local unions of railroad men in Montreal held meetings on the four Sundays of the month, and the only time in which they were free to attend another meeting was on the fifth Sunday. The association has grown considerably, and efforts are being made to establish a chain of branches reaching from coast to coast. The association is not strictly a labour organization, being more of a non-partisan educational and political society. The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association has its own weekly publication, known as the Canadian Railroader, which is issued under subscription of \$2 per annum. The annual membership fee is \$2, one-half of which is retained by the local branch, if there is one in existence, otherwise the whole fee goes to headquarters. The officers

of the association are: President, J. A. Woodward; vice-president, J. F. Potvin; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Berry. These officers, as well as those comprising the executive committee, are connected with one or other of the railroad brotherhoods. The head office is 316 Lagauchetiere street west, Montreal.

Exclusive of the last-named organization, there are, so far as the department has been able to learn, 65 trade union federations of all classes, one more than recorded in 1919, divided into groups as follows: Provincial federations, 3; building trades councils, 13; metal trades councils, 10; printing trades councils, 12; railway employees' federations, 17; federations of theatrical employees, 3; federation of employees of public authorities, 4; miscellaneous federations, 3. The federations whose names appear in this report for the first time include building trades councils in Kingston, London and St. Catharines, metal trades councils in Sorel and Sherbrooke, British Columbia Printing Trades Council, Montreal Civic Employees' Federation and the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees. The names of the federations omitted from the list by reason of having dissolved or failing to report are building trades councils in Halifax and St. John, metal trades council in Brantford and Hamilton, Theatrical Federation of Toronto, Public Utilities Council of Toronto and the Furniture Workers' District Council of Waterloo county. The Canadian Government Railway System Federation for the western lines was amalgamated with the system federation for the eastern lines.

The names of the federations, which for the most part are made up of local branch unions having international affiliation, are arranged in groups, the name and address of the president and secretary, where obtainable, being given:—

#### PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

*Alberta Federation of Labour.*—Pres., F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta. Sec., Walter Smitten, Box 1554, Calgary, Alta.

*New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High street, St. John, N.B.

*Nova Scotia Federation of Labour.*—Sec., Joseph Sexton, Box 721, Glace Bay, N.S.

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

*Building Trades Council, Moncton.*—Pres., Wm. Goodwin, 46 Archibald street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., P. H. Gaudet, 27 Obrine avenue, Moncton, N.B.

*Building Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., Louis Guerard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., M. O'Keefe, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.

*Building Trades Council, Brantford.*—Pres., Herbert Prior, Box 322, Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. G. Brown, R.R. No. 5, Brantford, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Kingston.*—Pres., W. McCartney, 630 Princess street, Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. Briceland, 212 University avenue, Kingston, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, London.*—Pres., Robt. Martin, 76 Smith street, London, Ont. Sec., Fred. England, 894 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. O. Jackson, Box 502, Ottawa, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Peterborough.*—Pres., E. J. Quinn, 129 Rubidge street, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., F. McKenley, 168 McDonald street, Peterborough, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.*—Pres., C. Wiley, 9 Fitzgerald street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 188 Russell avenue, St. Catharines, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John Cottam, 51 Frizzell avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Doggett, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., H. W. Longfellow, 186 Hess street N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Frank Farrell, Station 6, Hamilton Beach, Hamilton, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Windsor.*—Pres., D. Moore, Highland avenue, Windsor, Ont. Sec., D. Curry, Walkerville, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Winning, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Building Trades Committee of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Chairman, J. Bates, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta.



## METAL TRADES COUNCILS

- Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.*—Pres., H. Kirwin, Birchcliffe, Ont. Sec., J. Colley, 417 Ontario street, E. Montreal, Que.
- Montreal Marine and Metal Trades Council.*—Pres., T. E. Moore, 460B. Des Erables street, Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Griffard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Trades Council, Sorel.*—Pres., Alfred Charbonneau, Sorel, Que. Sec., Henri Drolet, Sorel, Que.
- Metal Trades Council, Sherbrooke.*—Pres., Joseph Breton, Aberdeen street, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. Alexander, 10 Belvidere street, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Metal Trades Council, Three Rivers.*—Pres., T. E. Widson, Pont St. Maurice, Que. Sec., J. Goupille, 47 St. Paul street, Three Rivers, Que.
- Metal Trades Council, Kingston.*—Pres., W. Halliday, Box 111, Kingston, Ont. Sec., Wm. Stark, Box 111, Kingston, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, London.*—Sec., W. Tite, 59 Mount Pleasant avenue, London, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., R. C. Brown, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. H. Hamilton, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., G. C. Thom, 6 Dufferin street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., V. J. Young, 1245 Alberni street, Vancouver, B.C.
- Metal Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., James Dakers, 3261 Harriett road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Davies, 793 Hillside avenue, Victoria, B.C.

## PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

- Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.*—Pres., Aaron W. Colwell, 268 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. T. Henneberry, 136 King street West, St. John, N.B.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., F. Lynch, 842 Des Erables street, Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 35, Herald Building, Craig street, Montreal, Que.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., A. Blackboro, West Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Mountjoy, 13 Chestnut street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, London.*—Sec., A. R. Elliott, Box 24, London Junction, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. H. Smith, 44 McKay avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. E. Woollen, 293 Winchester Hill Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., H. Limmert, 723 Goulding street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., D. MacFarlane, "Herald," Calgary, Alta. Sec., Fred. J. White, Box 1388, Calgary, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., J. A. Rutherford, 11722 95th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Leon Mercer, 11833 83rd street, Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia Printing Trades Council.—Headquarters, Vancouver.*—Pres., W. R. Trotter, 826 11th avenue E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. P. Pettipiece, 621 Lakewood, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., F. J. McConnell, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., Jas. Wilby, 180 Montreal street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. H. Ozard, 3066 Albany street, Victoria, B.C.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. Robertson, 813 Arlington street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Employees' Department, No. 4 (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., R. J. Tallon, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Chas. Dickie, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., F. C. Benson, 338 Pine street, Sudbury Ont. Sec., J. Ross, general delivery, Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 548 Lonsdale avenue, North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Chas. Dickie, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- C.G.R. System Federation.*—Pres., W. R. Rogers, 344 Cameron street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. McKinnon, 22 Maple street, Moncton, N.B.
- C.N.R. System Federation.*—Pres., P. R. Cann, 497 Craig street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau street, Winnipeg, Man.
- G.T.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 186 Congregation street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue, London, Ont.
- G.T.P. Railway System Federation.*—Sec., A. Foxall, Box 42, West Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway System Federation.*—Pres., F. Zimmer, West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Millar, 12816 123A street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Geo. Philbrook, 811 King's road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Chas. Rose, 315 Wilson street, Victoria, B.C.

- Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.*—Sec., D. Sweeney, Box 84 Kentville, N.S.
- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S.  
Sec., E. J. Strothard, Box 97, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—President, Wm. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec.,  
Geo. Baer, Box 41, Penticton, B.C.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Sec., Fred Tuyman, Lennoxville road, Sherbrooke,  
Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation.*—Pres., L. F. Taylor, Box 798,  
North Bay, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hawkins, Box 1260, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Harry Rose, 316 Hunter  
street W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. C. Wheelton, 77 Wood street E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Co-operative Board of Brotherhoods (Railway).*—Chairman, T. McAstocker, Penticton, B.C.  
Sec., Chas. H. Tupper, Penticton, B.C.

#### THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., J. Delaney, 75 Rochester street, Ottawa,  
Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg.*—Pres., V. Armand, Box 2102, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Mr.  
MacBeth, c/o Strand Theatre, Winnipeg, Man.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., E. A. Jamieson, 310 London Building, Vancouver,  
B.C. Sec., G. W. Allin, 310 London Building, Vancouver, B.C.

#### EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Bouchard, 182 Ste. Catherine street E., Mont-  
real, Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 82 Mentana street, Montreal, Que.
- Edmonton Civic Service Federation.*—Pres., Geo. Underwood, 11436 71st street, Edmonton, Alta.  
Sec., J. R. Huntbach, 9031 101st street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.*—Sec., H. Urquhart, 1481 Cordova street W., Vancouver,  
B.C.
- Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.*—Pres., W. J. Cantwell, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont. Sec.,  
J. E. Archer, Hamilton, Ont.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Niagara District Trades Federation.*—Pres., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson street, Niagara Falls, Ont.  
Sec., Walter Pease, 225 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Labour Educational Association of Ontario.*—Pres., J. F. Marsh, 20 Jepson street, Niagara Falls,  
Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen.*—Pres., E. Hamelin,  
286 Dufresne street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Hunt, 2409 Cartier street, Montreal, Que.



## XV. DISTRICT COUNCILS

*Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trade Union Branches—Synopsis of Jurisdiction, Composition, Powers and Objects—Number of Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Names of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

The scheme of labour organization as developed provides for a still closer affiliation of local branch unions which brings together delegates from particular trade union bodies in "district councils" or "conference boards." The jurisdiction of these bodies varies, being in some instances confined to a locality, where two or more local branches of the same craft organization exist; including in other instances all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to an entire province, or even covering a particular class of workers throughout the Dominion. These district organizations are supported by a per capita tax on the branches comprising the membership, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Meetings are held at stated intervals to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed could be dealt with in a conference of representatives who have the opinions of their respective constituents more satisfactorily than by the individual branches. Some of the more important functions of the district councils in Canada are here briefly indicated.

The conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is chartered by the central organization, and has power to make its own constitution and by-laws and to collect (to meet its expenses) a per capita tax from the local branches of which it is constituted. One of the objects of this board is to endeavour to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction, also to regulate the apprentice laws, to procure favourable legislation for the craft, and to secure for its members information regarding conditions of employment.

In the case of the separate organization embracing carpenters, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, both of which had long been operating in North America, a unification for trade purposes was effected in 1913, and the Amalgamated ceased to operate generally. The Canadian executive board, however, of the Amalgamated Society is still maintained to carry on the beneficiary system of the organization. The local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in Canada are now under charters from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the term "Amalgamated Section" being affixed to the title and number of each branch. These local branches, together with those having affiliation only with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, make up the various district councils of carpenters. Power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities is conferred on the district councils; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the United Brotherhood.

District Council No. 15 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers is legalized by a charter from the Brotherhood. The stated objects of the council are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, to establish a minimum wage in the district, and to enforce a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc. The council has legislative and executive power on all

matters relating to the common interest of the local unions in the district, including the ordering of strikes, subject to the sanction of the general executive board of the Brotherhood. The revenue of the council is derived by a per capita tax on the local unions under its jurisdiction.

The Ottawa District Council of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, which has power to make its own laws regarding representation, also has general supervision and control over all matters relating to agreements with employers as to wage scales and the hours of labour. The council is supported by a per capita tax on the affiliated local branches.

The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, which came into existence on May 16, 1920, is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance, and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay a per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction in pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft whose members are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by a per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. The regular meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The Lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is subdivided into five sections representing the various railway systems, as follows: No. 1, the Canadian Pacific Railway; No. 2, the Canadian National Railway; No. 3, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways; No. 4, Canadian Government Railways; No. 5, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and Algoma Central Railway. Each section has a chairman, who is elected by referendum vote. District Lodge No. 2 issues an official monthly bulletin. District Lodges Nos. 24,



46 and 78 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto and Vancouver, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

District Council No. 13 of the United Garment Workers has power to supervise the work of the local unions comprising the district, and has charge of organizing work. The council is empowered to adjust all local differences before referring them to the General Executive Board.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches composing the respective boards. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal District Council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising its membership, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local differences before they are referred to headquarters. The council, which is entitled to one delegate to represent it at the general convention, has authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among other matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards.

The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions, which was organized on May 21, 1919, has for its objects: (1) to centralize efforts for the present betterment and future welfare of the craft; (2) to secure opinions from the various local unions on all matters affecting the craft in order to obtain uniformity of action; (3) to secure at the international conventions representation which shall be proxy for all pressmen's unions in Western Canada; (4) to work for the equalization of working conditions and scales and to have all agreements throughout the district run concurrently and to expire simultaneously, and (5) to maintain an employment bureau for the membership. Meetings are held annually and the conference is supported by a monthly per capita tax.

There are two district sections of the International Longshoremen's Association, one comprising every port north of Cape Hatteras, including all the Canadian ports along the Atlantic seaboard, the other being a local council composed of the units in St. John, N.B. and vicinity. The first-mentioned body is known as the Atlantic Coast District Council, and among its functions is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under its jurisdiction. It also has power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association. There are three vice-presidents of the district, and the constitution provides that one of

them must be located in Canada. There is a similar district body for the Pacific coast, one of the vice-presidents of which must be located in British Columbia. The St. John District Council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the Province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

District Union No. 26 of the United Mine Workers, which came into existence on March 31, 1919, and which absorbed the organization known as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, has jurisdiction over the local branches in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The union has power to adopt laws for its own government, provided they do not conflict with the statutes of the International Union or joint agreements. The union has control over the locals affiliated, and has power to collect per capita tax and to levy assessments on its own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. The union is not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the International Executive Board, but the union may order local strikes within its district, on its own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international union, they must be sanctioned by the International Executive Board.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

The Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters, which, it is understood, embraces workers of the trade engaged in construction work and ship building. The council, therefore, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (1) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (2) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (3) the granting of federal charters to firemen by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax of ten cents per month.

The Ontario Provincial Board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers is authorized to adjudicate on all grievances that may arise between the local branches comprising the board. Any decision rendered can only be revised by the general executive board of the organization. The board has power to adopt



such by-laws as may be deemed necessary to govern local conditions, provided they do not conflict with the constitution of the general organization, and have been approved by a majority vote of the affiliated branches, the latter being required to pay a per capita tax to support the board.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades.

Joint Council, No. 36, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers has full power to adjust all questions of jurisdiction between the local branch unions comprising the membership, subject to the approval of the general executive board; to try cases against local branches, cases appealed from local branches, and to try individual cases which branches refuse or neglect to handle. The council, which has power to make its own by-laws, subject to the approval of the general president, also has authority to take action in regard to strikes or lockouts, the action taken to be reported to the general president.

The new district councils formed during the year 1920 include District Council of Carpenters of Edmonton, Ontario District Council of Sheet Metal Workers, Ottawa District Council of Hodcarriers and Labourers, District Lodge No. 24 of the International Association of Machinists, District Council of Longshoremen of St. John, Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters and the Ontario Provincial Board of Steam and Operating Engineers. The delegate bodies which have passed out of existence are the Ontario Provincial Council of Electrical Workers, District Associations No. 6 and 17 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers having withdrawn its operations from North America, the Canadian Executive Council and three local districts executives automatically ceased to exist, and their names are accordingly omitted.

There are in the appended list 43 district councils, the same number as in 1919, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 12; machinists, 5; garment workers, 4; boot and shoe workers, printers, longshoremen and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, hodcarriers, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, miners, pressmen, barbers, plumbers, fire-fighters, steam engineers, theatrical employees and teamsters, 1 each. All the councils mentioned in this chapter are composed of local branches of international unions. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:

#### BUILDING TRADES

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., W. W. Beaven, 20 Imperial avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Thorne, 1017 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Canadian Executive Board.*—Pres., Jas. M. Strachan, 55 Hazelton avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.*—Pres., N. Arcand, 982 Mentana street, Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefevre, 910a St. Valier street, Montreal, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.*—Pres., J. O. Gagnon, 182 Ste. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Robert, 182 Ste. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., Fred. Haws, 39E 6th street, Mount Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Tennison Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Ottawa.*—Pres., J. B. Landry, 177 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Rankin, 113 Lees avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Hamilton.*—Pres., F. Coppard, 209 Prospect street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. F. Dickenson, 176 Balsam avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—*District Council of Toronto.*—Pres., Frank Ball, 51 Helendale avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Room 5, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—*Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).*—Pres., Jas. Benson, 23½ St. George street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Ira Barnhardt, Box 68, Humberstone, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—*District Council of Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., James Leslie, 98 Noble avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.*—Pres., Jas. Rae, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, Labour Temple, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—*District Council of Edmonton.*—Pres., F. E. McIntyre, 11822 78th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. S. Smith, 11828 95a street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—*District Council of Victoria.*—Pres., R. McLeod, 1609 Redfern street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.*—*Ontario District Council.*—Pres., H. W. Mackay, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.*—*Montreal District Council, No. 15.*—Pres., B. Walker, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Desclouds, 2404 Notre Dame street W., Montreal, Que.
- Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.*—*Ottawa District Council.*—Pres., Joseph Charron, Gatineau Point, Que.

## METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.*—*District Council, No. 30.*—Pres., H. B. Foster, 382 Ville Marie, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1585 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—*Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., J. Munro, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of, District Lodge No. 2 (all Canadian Railways).*—Pres., R. J. Tallon, 815 21st avenue E., Calgary, Alta. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—*District Lodge No. 24.*—Pres., J. McMurrich, Box 317 Dundas, Ont. Sec., O. S. Annon, 27 Hazel avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—*District Lodge No. 46.*—Pres., W. Moore, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of, District Lodge No. 78.*—Pres., P. Bengough, Labour Temple, 319 Pender street W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. H. McVety, Labour Temple, 319 Pender street W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., Freeman Felker, 118 Norwich street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowry, 189 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

## CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.*—*Montreal Joint Board.*—Pres., M. Lazarnyk, 37 Prince Arthur east, Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Averbach, 37 Prince Arthur east, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers of America, United.*—*District Council No. 13.*—Pres., W. F. Bush, 33 Langford avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies.*—*Montreal Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Raincoat Makers.*—Pres., H. Friedman, 386 St. Valier street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies.*—*Toronto Joint Board.*—Pres., A. C. Kirzner, 246 Major street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., I. Lindenberg, 84 Beverley street, Toronto, Ont.

## BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Joint Council, No. 17.*—Pres., Elias Gagnon, 1215 Ste. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Charest, 1215 Ste. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, Ontario Provincial Council of.*—Pres., Walter Brown, 167 Church street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

## PRINTING

- Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., Jas. Cunningham, 946 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Hugh S. Bentley, 1 Hyde Park avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., R. M. Wilson, 1019 13th avenue W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Drawer 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions.*—Pres., A. E. Pettitt, 940 Sherburne street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Fred. Reynolds, 218 Webb Block, Saskatoon, Sask.



## LONGSHOREMEN

*Longshoremen's Association, International.*—District Council of St. John and vicinity.—Pres., C. Gus. Langbien, 35 Water St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, International.*—Atlantic Coast District Council.—Pres., Joseph Ryan, 164 Eleventh avenue, New York City., N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santait St., Dorchester, Mass.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council.*—Pres., A. Bonnar, 6 Roxborough Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. Oliver, 92 Dufferin St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., H. J. Halford, 59 John St., S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Mine Workers of America, United.*—District No. 26.—Pres., Robt. Baxter, Box 474, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. B. McLachlan, Box 174, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.*—Pres., Peter Herd, 21 New St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 132 Bellvue Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—District No. 6.—Pres., E. H. Hickman, Basing, Alta. Sec., Geo. Youngberg, 537 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—District No. 7.—Pres., S. E. Barclay, 2 Moutray St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.*—Ontario Provincial Board.—Pres., C. W. Finnie, Murray and McNab streets, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. A. Longfellow, 186 Hess St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Teamsters and Chauffeurs, International Brotherhood of.*—Joint Council No. 36.—Pres., W. M. Brown, 141 49th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. Showler, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of.*—District No. 11.—Pres., Wm. P. Covert, 355 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., P. J. Ryan, 448 Clark St., Montreal, Que.

## XVI. RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

*Lists of the Several Railways on which the Organizations Embracing Railroad Workers have established Committees to deal with Working Conditions—Brotherhoods Having Legislative Boards—Officers of the Various Bodies.*

Among the important labour organizations operating in Canada are those whose members are employed on the railroads, and who are organized in local lodges at the various divisional points of the different railway lines. The scheme of organization of the railroad brotherhoods proceeds along lines which provide for delegate bodies which include committees under the names of "grievance," "adjustment," "protective," "legislative," etc., the aims and objects of which were discussed in some detail in a previous issue of this report. The importance of the first three named committees may be better understood when it is stated that one of the functions of the "grievance," "adjustment" and "protective" boards is to deal with matters affecting conditions of employment on the several railways on which they have members employed, and have on occasions been successful in the effective settlement of disputes. These several adjuncts of the railroad organizations sometimes combine for the purpose of co-operating in the adjustment of differences between a company and employees, and are known as "co-operative boards." Four of the operating brotherhoods have legislative boards which are designed to protect the interests of railway men in any laws which may be passed in connection with railroad operation. Acting in connection with these legislative boards are what are termed legislative representatives who reside in Ottawa, while other of the railroad organizations have representatives in Ottawa when occasion arises.

The list for each organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

### BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.**—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.**—Sec., D. R. Sweezey, 91 Regent St., Sudbury, Ont.
- British Columbia Electric Railway, Limited.**—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1261 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. P. Boston, 1741 3rd avenue W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian National Railway System (Vancouver to Halifax.)**—Chairman, W. B. Best, 349 Clare avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., S. T. Starr, 79 Kitson street, Norwood Grove, Man. Lines west of Port Arthur—Vice-Chairman, J. M. McLeod, Dauphin, Man. Lines east of Port Arthur—Chairman, Syd. White, 176 Wilson Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Que. Transcontinental Division—Chairman, M. MacKenzie, 115 Lisgar street, Norwood, Man. Sec., E. H. Cooke, Box 152, Transcona, Man.
- Canadian National Railway—Eastern Lines.**—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., T. W. Hennesay, Box 317, Truro, N.S.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.**—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, Box 316, Kenora, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chapleau, Ont.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.**—Chairman, A. A. Palmeten, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. L. Roop, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.**—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George street, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.**—Chairman, J. G. Frizzell, Sub-Office 8, Edmonton, Alta.
- Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.**—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.
- Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.**—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.**—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak Ave., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., I. J. McKenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.



- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6 Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central System*.—Chairman, C. W. Dyer, 37 White St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., F. E. Gates, 1017 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.
- Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway*.—Chairman, T. J. Mulligan, 81 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. L. Wilson, 43 Southwick street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd St., Saginaw, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company*.—Chairman, Alf. Barette, 16 Scott street, Quebec, Que. Sec., Geo. Harding, 96 St. Olivea St., Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington street south, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Geo. Buchanan, Box 274, Levis, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que.
- Quebec and Saguenay Railway*.—Chairman, Ed. Plamondon, Cape Tourmente, Que. Sec., Jos. P. Tremblay, Cape Tourmente, Que.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., A. E. MacKenzie, 70 Dolbin street, Sydney, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup, Que. Sec., W. J. M. May, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, J. T. Wilson, Box 841, North Bay, Ont. Sec., William Ross, Box 1018, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, W. A. Preece, 335 Herkimer street West, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton avenue W., Hamilton, Ont.

## LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Dominion*.—Chairman, C. Lawrence, Kenilworth Apartments, 200 Elgin street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec. and treas., Byron Baker, 47 Second avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Chairman, William Pullar, 325 12th avenue E., Calgary, Alta. Sec. and treas., G. F. James, 711 3rd street south, Lethbridge, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Chairman, W. Elliott, 1219 Nanaimo St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. E. Salloway, 1033 Pacific street, Vancouver, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, G. S. McKenzie, 627 Young street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- New Brunswick*.—Sec. and treas., George A. Stone, 182 High street, Moncton, N.B.
- Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, D. W. McDonald, 347 Townsend street, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Albert Wright, 287 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Ontario*.—Chairman, C. Lawrence, Kenilworth Apartments, 200 Elgin street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Byron Baker, 47 Second avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Quebec*.—Chairman, C. A. Martyn, 283 Durocher street, Outremont, Montreal, Que. Sec., G. A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, J. W. Casey, 427 Avenue D, south, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. A. Botterell, 82 Lillooet St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.

## BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, B. E. Mertes, 385 Baydell Place, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., E. C. Sutherland, 367 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, W. H. Antler, Sudbury, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines*.—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 112 Dufferin St., Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian Northern Railway*.—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 654 Fleet Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10722-11th street, Edmonton, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, H. H. Lynch, 127 Home street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., W. R. King, Box 65 Woodstock, N.B.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, H. Copeland, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., T. W. Hiltz, Kentville, N.S.
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, Room 308, Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. G. Roe, 11939 104th street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, D. C. Laughlin, Room 7, Webb Block, Jackson, Mich. Sec., Wm. McBlain, 422 Ferdinand St., Detroit, Mich.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Lash, 1216 Fitzhugh St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. Running, 311 West Eleventh St., Traverse City, Mich.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. Letourneau, Notre Dame de Levis, Que. Sec., A. Spry, 270 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec and Lake St. John Railway*.—Chairman, E. Dussault, Quebec, Que.

- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. W. Dickson, Louisburg, N.S. Sec., Allen McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.
- Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.*—Chairman, T. H. Moore, Box 30, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, C. H. Empie, Box 281, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Wm. Plause, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, E. Loose, 557 Aberdeen avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Wabash Railway*.—Chairman, C. F. Thomas, 207 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. Sec., O. C. Sanberg, 6508 S. Aberdeen street, Chicago, Ill.

## CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE BOARD

- Chairman, Wm. L. Best, 310 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Sec.-treas., James Pratt, 218 Fern avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Vice-Chairman, George W. Yeats, Box 164, Field, B.C.
- British Columbia*.—Vice-Chairman, T. L. Bloomer, 923 Carbonate street, Nelson, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Vice-Chairman, F. W. Nicks, 550 Logan avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Nova Scotia*.—Vice-Chairman, John R. Stewart, Box 527, New Glasgow, N.S.
- New Brunswick*.—F. W. Henderson, 242 Lancaster avenue, West St. John, N.B.
- Ontario*.—Wm. G. Graham, 18 Russell street E., Lindsay, Ont.
- Prince Edward Island*.—P. A. Smith, 35 Prince street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Quebec*.—H. J. Wark, 135 Bowen avenue, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—George A. Hall, 1138 First avenue, N.E., Moosejaw, Sask.

## ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, J. M. Kennedy, 64 Wellington street, E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., G. A. Howe, 26 Alberta avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- British Columbia Electric Railway*.—Chairman, J. Steffan, Chilliwack, B.C. Sec., L. R. Stewart, 266 Lansdowne avenue E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian National Railway, (Lines West)*.—Chairman, H. B. Barker, 522 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. J. Doyle, 10220, 102nd street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railway (Lines East)*.—Chairman, R. A. McDonald, Apt. 6, 208 Bernard avenue, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. R. Fisher, Truro, N.S.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, W. G. Chester, McLaren Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. E. Cross, Suite "D" The Melbourne, 133 Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, D. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S. Sec., Jas. Simmons, Kentville, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway*.—Chairman, D. R. McCombs, 10920 126th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. K. Peterson, McLennon, Alta.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Garrick avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. C. Stevenson, 111 Detroit street, Durand, Mich.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, B. D. Shaw, Box 354, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Penticton, B.C.
- London and Port Stanley Railway*.—Chairman, L. Dougherty, 438 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., B. W. Dresser, 869 Lovett street, London, Ont.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, S. Lucas, 52 Railway street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., E. Adderman, 58 Chestnut street, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 305 S. Division avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter street, Ionia, Mich.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, D. A. Black, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. R. Peverell, Squamish, B.C.
- Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.*—Chairman, A. Lemieux, St. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., A. Dussault, 2 McMahon street, Quebec, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, P. J. Murray, Box 67, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. Miller, Box 718, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Grace, 138 Queen street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Wabash Railway*.—Chairman, C. E. Bishop, 307 N. Walnut street, Danville, Ill. Sec., E. C. White, 1433 N. Main street, Decatur, Ill.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

- Dominion*.—Legislative Representative.—L. L. Peltier, The Sifton, Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Chairman, J. J. Vance, 11019 9th avenue, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Parsons, 315 7th avenue S. Lethbridge, Alta.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, A. McMartin, 258 Selkirk avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Gordon, 238 13th street, Brandon, Man.



*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, W. M. Thompson, 122 Church street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. R. Fisher, Box 495, Truro, N.S.  
*Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica street, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Pulley, Box 1606, Saskatoon, Sask.

## BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

*Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, J. Dent, 172 Albert street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. McPhail, 452 Charles street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
*Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, L. Fournier, Little Current, Ont. Sec., W. Mitchell, Box 1196, Sudbury, Ont.  
*Canadian National Railway (Lines East)*.—Chairman, W. A. Bell, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., O. L. Allen, Caledonia, N.S.  
*Canadian National Railway (Lines West)*.—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. A. Hardisty, Box 863, Winnipeg, Man.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway System—Board of Adjustment*.—Chairman, E. H. Cooke, 1132 1st avenue N.W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William)*.—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William)*.—Chairman, R. N. Urquhart, Box 747, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Jas. McLaughlin, 222 14th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.  
*Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. W. Williams, 82 Roome street, Halifax, N.S.  
*Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, F. Conrage, 219 Victoria Road, Sydney, N.S. Sec., W. Long, 22 Richmond street, Sydney, N.S.  
*Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway*.—Chairman, A. Heavener, West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. McArthur, 205 Allen Block, Edmonton, Alta.  
*Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, John Maloney, 62 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 482 Elizabeth street, London, Ont.  
*Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, A. G. W. Coan, 716 Wabash St., Michigan City, Ind. Sec., Geo. Fullaway, 449 Peterboro street, Detroit, Mich.  
*Nova Scotia Steel & Coal System*.—Chairman, M. McNeil, Cottage St., Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., W. N. Youden, Box 754, North Sydney, N.S.  
*Ottawa and New York Railway*.—Chairman, G. P. Seeley, 282 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., F. Allan, 70 Water St., Ottawa, Ont.  
*Pacific Great Eastern*.—Chairman, A. McLeod, North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. F. McKinnon, Squamish, B.C.  
*Père Marquette Railway System*.—Chairman, W. S. Newman, 1119 No. 6th St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., C. A. Jackson, 449 Foster avenue, Benton Harbour, Mich.  
*Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Que. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.  
*Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, Louis Morel, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., T. Griffin, 76 St. Ambroise street, Quebec, Que.  
*Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 738, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.  
*Témiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, A. Ouellet, Box 25, Blaisville, Rivière du Loup, Que. Sec., P. Bérubé, 2 Delage, Rivière du Loup, Que.  
*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, G. McKerrow, Box 292, North Bay, Ont. Sec., R. J. McMillen, Box 292, North Bay, Ont.  
*Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, W. J. Goodfellow, 253 Hunter street West, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. Hofrum, 55 Melbourne St., Hamilton, Ont.

## DOMINION LEGISLATIVE BOARD

*Chairman*.—A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau street East, Moosejaw, Sask.

## PROVINCIAL SUB-LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

*Alberta*.—Chairman, Jas. McLaughlin, 222 14th avenue East, Calgary, Alta. Sec., G. H. Ware, 10651-109th St., Edmonton, Alta.  
*British Columbia*.—Chairman, Alex. Sutherland, Nelson, B.C. Sec., J. H. Cameron, Box 718, Cranbrook, B.C.  
*Manitoba*.—Chairman, W. W. Elson, 629 Young street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. J. Price, Box 672 Minnedosa, Man.  
*New Brunswick*.—Chairman, A. W. French, 38 Winter St., St. John, N.B. Sec., C. C. Stephenson, 39 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.  
*Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 738, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., G. F. Sullivan, Fairbanks street, Dartmouth, N.S.

- Ontario*.—Chairman, Jas. Conley, 211 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. H. Gemmell, 50 Church St., Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Quebec*.—Chairman, J. L. Labrèche, 204 St. André street, Montreal, Que. Sec., R. McDermott, 185 Denonville St., Montreal, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau street East, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., P. Gilmore, 204 K. of C. Block, Prince Albert, Sask.

#### ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS—GENERAL COMMITTEES OF ADJUSTMENT

- Canadian National Railway, Western Lines*.—General Chairman, W. H. Phillips, Room 522, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. General Sec. and treas., G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin, Man.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—General Chairman, A. E. Chapman, 265 Piccadilly street, London, Ont. General Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways*.—General Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. General Sec. and treas., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo street, London, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways*.—General Chairman, J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. General Sec., Wm. Parsons, Box 7, St. Romuald D'Etchemin, Que.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—General Chairman, D. N. Smith, 606 East Ann street, Ann Arbor, Mich. General Sec. and treas., J. H. Staley, Box 903, Welland, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—General Chairman, R. M. Burr, 922 Sheridan Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich. General Sec. and treas., C. P. Neff, Lock Box 334, Lowell, Mich.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—General Chairman, R. Workman, North Bay, Ont. Sec. and treas., J. A. Pelkie, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, N. C. Burdick, Vinemount, Ont. Sec., E. D. Armstrong, 253 Caroline street, Hamilton, Ont.
- General Counsel*.—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

#### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian National Railway (Eastern Division)*.—Chairman, P. Johnston, 17 Harrington street, Sydney, N.S. Assistant Chairman, W. Crampton, Box 132, Smith's Falls, Ont. Assistant Chairman, J. Brennan, 1091 St. Valier St., Quebec, Que. Sec., D. McGee, 41 Albert street, Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian Northern Railway (Western Division)*.—Chairman, Pat. Woods, 308 Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man. Assistant Chairman, A. A. Wocks, 12619-107th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (including Atlantic, Eastern, Ontario, Superior, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Divisions)*.—Chairman, Wm. Dorey, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. Assistant Chairman (West Lines), A. McAndrews, 427 Iroquois St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Assistant Chairman (East Lines), J. J. O'Grady, 72 Oliver St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barnes, N.S. Sec., N. S. Sulis, Deep Brook, N.S.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parkville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Duncan, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Vice-Chairman, G. Gerald, Kinburn, Ont. Sec., F. Foster, Orillia, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Pacific and Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railways*.—Chairman, Wm. Aspinall, 308 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man. Assistant Chairman, Wm. Cullen, 308 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Billington, Box 296, Melville, Sask.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, J. Cameron, Box 897, Hope, B.C. Sec., Geo. Drossos, Tulameen, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Wade, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., Stephen G. Tilley, 48 Park avenue West, Chatham, Ont.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, Jos. Gagné, Thetford Mines, Que. Sec., Joseph Gagnon, Valley Junction, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, M. Tétreault, Bécancour, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, L. E. Moore, Haileybury, Ont.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Northern Railway*.—Chairman, R. Macrorie, 80 Kitson street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. Spick, 552 Aikins St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Henry Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian National Railway*.—Chairman, Bernard Farr, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., Wm. Morrison, Sioux Lookout, Ont.



*Dominion Atlantic.*—Wm. Bardell, Kentville, N.S.

*Grand Trunk Railway System.*—Chairman, Jos. Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue, London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullum, 78 Brant St., Stratford, Ont.

*Grand Trunk Pacific.*—Chairman, J. J. Hodgkinson, Edson, Alta. Sec., J. Eddy, West Edmonton, Alta.

#### CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

*Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, C. E. Cole, 194 Queen street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., B. W. Cummings, Box 81, Sunny Brae, N.B. Chairman (Western Lines), H. F. Lawrence, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321-25th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

*Canadian National Express Co.*—Chairman, Norman L. Preston, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. Booth, 106 Alcina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Canadian Express Company.*—Chairman, M. J. Dunôas, 9 Bellevue Ave., London, Ont. Sec., W. C. Wagner, c/o Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Man.

*Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, W. A. Hardacre, Edson, Alta. Sec., J. A. Stewart, Box 526 Melville, Sask.

*Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, 285 Laurier Ave. W. (Apt. 2), Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Byham, 119 Bolan street, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, M. J. Keeler, Box 1944, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. E. Rogers, Box 490, North Bay, Ont.

#### INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD STATIONMEN—BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT AND ARBITRATION

*Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, Thos. I. Hillock, 93 Dufferin street, Stratford, Ont. Sec., F. S. Walker, 92 Home street, Stratford, Ont.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS AND STATION EMPLOYEES—BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

*Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).*—Chairman, W. E. Turner, 2331 Sixth avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. B. Waddell, Brandon, Man.

*Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, F. H. Hall, 393 Tenth avenue, Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. G. Maxwell, Box 1181, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Canadian National Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, J. A. Vincent, 16 St. Joseph street, Joliette, Que. Sec., J. L. Redmond, 30 Columbus St., Halifax, N.S.

*Grand Trunk Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, F. A. Wood, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James D. Caldwell, 132 Paris street, Montreal, Que.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN OF AMERICA—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

*Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, Ernest T. Simper, 408-15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. Smith, 156 Bruccedale Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. Brown, 170 Sanford Ave., North, Hamilton, Ont.

## XVII. TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

*How Constituted—No Power to Issue Charters to Local Unions—How Financed—Objects of Trades Councils—Number in Canada—Division by Provinces—Number Chartered by Trades and Labour Congress—Location of Councils Chartered also by American Federation of Labour—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

Besides the federations and district councils which have been discussed in preceding chapters, there is also another form of delegate body, known under the familiar name of trades and labour council. These organizations are usually established in localities where a number of local branch unions are in existence, delegates from which in a given city or district constituting the representation. Trades and labour councils are voluntary bodies, there being no compulsion for local branch unions to affiliate, although as a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations urge the importance of their several subordinate branches affiliating with the trades councils in their respective localities. These bodies have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expenses. Trades and labour councils are formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest, and are designed in part to give expression of the opinion on certain public questions of the organizations brought together. In some instances trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made. In some of the more important industrial districts, where the wage-earners are more thoroughly organized, trades councils have in the past been brought into prominence by their attitude on matters of more than local importance. In the main the trades and labour councils are working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress, but a number have also been chartered by the American Federation of Labour. The latter organization, owing to certain councils having usurped the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities of the central organizing bodies have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. In addition to the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are a number of similar bodies operating under the auspices of the One Big Union and the national and Catholic unions. Their names and location will be found in the respective chapters in which the lists of affiliations of these two bodies are published.

The trades and labour councils named in this chapter, representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, number 61, one more than in 1919. Thirty-one of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 30 being distributed over the provinces as follows: Quebec, 8; British Columbia, 6; Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 4 each; New Brunswick, 3; and Manitoba, 1. All the councils, except those in Fredericton and Shawinigan Falls, are operating under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local



unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, which are made up entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions. The Shawinigan Falls trades council is chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which body has also under charters 22 of the councils holding charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, those under dual charters being located in the following cities: Cornwall, Edmonton, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catharines, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sherbrooke, Thorold, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver and Windsor.

The new councils added for 1920 include those located in Shawinigan Falls, Thetford Mines, Belleville, Renfrew and Thorold. Those which have been deleted are the councils which were operating in Glace Bay, North Cape Breton, Port Arthur and the National Labour Council of Ontario. The first-named was working under charter from the American Federation and the latter was an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, the remaining two being connected with the Trades and Labour Congress. The Quebec National Central Trades Council, which in the previous report was included in the chapter dealing with these delegate bodies, has been transferred to the list of national and Catholic unions.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

## NOVA SCOTIA

- Amherst Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Clarence Jaria, 18 Mill avenue, Amherst, N.S. Sec., Wm. H. Rockham, Box 379, Amherst, N.S.  
*Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Furzey, 224 North street, Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. J. Nott, 76 Quinpool road, Halifax, N.S.  
*Pictou County Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Hugh Muir, Westville, N.S. Sec., G. Chabassol, Westville, N.S.  
*Sydney Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John C. McNeil, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Joseph Steel, 245 Rockdale avenue, Sydney, N.S.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

- Fredericton Labour Council.*—Pres., Robert Baxter, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., A. W. Dickie, Fredericton, N.B.  
*Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.*—Pres., Eugene Steeves, 333 Cameron street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. A. Robinson, 352 Lutz street, Moncton, N.B.  
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. A. Campbell, 127 Broad street, St. John, N.B. Sec., Geo. R. Melvin, 37 High street, St. John, N.B.

## QUEBEC

- Hull Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., O. Hebert, 144 Champlain street, Hull, Que. Sec., J. Laprade, 51 Salaberry street, Hull, Que.  
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alfred Mathieu, 581 Iberville street, Montreal, Que. Sec., P. A. Pelletier, 23 Garnier street, Montreal, Que.  
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 85 Frontenac street, Quebec, Que. Sec., M. Carrier, 117 Artillery street, Quebec, Que.  
*Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Richard, Shawinigan Falls, Que. Sec., E. Drouin, 13 Boulevard St. Maurice, Shawinigan Falls, Que.  
*Sherbrooke Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. Hazle, 87 Laurier avenue, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. Robert, 62 Murray street, Sherbrooke, Que.  
*St. Johns Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Moise Bourdeau, St. Johns, Que. Sec., Henri Laliberte, St. Johns, Que.  
*Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Isaac Rousseau, Thetford Mines, Que. Sec., Willie Grondin, Thetford Mines, Que.  
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. E. Arsenault, Cap Madeleine, Que. Sec., Geo. Louthood, Cap Madeleine, Que.

## ONTARIO

- Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. E. Foster, Albert street, Belleville, Ont. Sec. Chas. Hanna, 102 Moira street, Belleville, Ont.  
*Brantford Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Symonds, 115 Cayuga street, Brantford, Ont. Sec., David Graves, Hart street, Brantford, Ont.

- Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Albert Bell, Fort Erie, Ont. Sec., F. Amesbury, Box 335, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Brockville Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. E. Parker, 15 Granite street, Brockville, Ont. Sec., Fred. Clutterbuck, 7 King street W., Brockville, Ont.
- Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., W. B. Cram, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., John H. Misener, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Cornwall Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Thos. Flanigan, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., Dan. Cummings Box 461, Cornwall, Ont.
- Fort William Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. Cunningham, 329 Ogden street, Fort William, Ont. Sec., E. C. Mears, 1410 Ridgeway street, Fort William, Ont.
- Guelph Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. V. Gumbley, 568 Woolwich street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. Phil. Evans, 80 Stevenson street, Guelph, Ont.
- Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Ben. Furby, 20 Mayflower avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. G. Fester, 127 Peter street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Kingston Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., E. Dumphy, 110 Charles street, Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. Gibson, 22 Vine street, Kingston, Ont.
- Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Geo. Zimmermann, 41 King street W., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. P. Plummer, 144 Weber street E., Kitchener, Ont.
- London Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide street, London, Ont.
- Midland Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., David L. Kennedy, Midland, Ont. Sec., Geo. Baginal, Midland, Ont.
- Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., John McLeod, 16 Haywood avenue, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. Allen, 388 River road, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Orillia Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., H. P. McQuiggan, Glenora, Orillia, Ont. Sec., A. Jackson, Box 1156, Orillia, Ont.
- Ottawa Trades and Labour Association*.—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 60 First Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Thos. Willoughby, 780 4th avenue E., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th street, E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Peterborough Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Thos. Lane, 200 London street, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Jas. A. Dodds, Box 908, Peterborough, Ont.
- Renfrew Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Wm. Inglis, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., Joseph Lafreniere, Box 742, Renfrew, Ont.
- St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. Greenlaw, Decotah street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. Fishleigh, Rodman street, St. Catharines, Ont.
- St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., John I. Burger, 23 Yarwood street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba street, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sarnia Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., H. Steel, 348 Devine street, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., J. Nield, Stewart street, Sarnia, Ont.
- Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. E. Whytall, 166 Tancred street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Ed. Curry, 48 Hamilton avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Wm. Smith, Concession street, Galt, Ont. Sec., Thos. Campbell, Box 352, Preston, Ont.
- Stratford District Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., E. King, 26 Inverness street, Stratford, Ont. Sec., G. J. Redmond, 383 Ontario street, Stratford, Ont.
- Sudbury Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Wm. Croan, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., L. A. Miron, Box 473, Sudbury, Ont.
- Thorold Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Robt. Wedworth, Merritton, Ont. Sec., John Nicol, Box 781, Thorold, Ont.
- Toronto District Labour Council*.—Pres., Jas. Scott, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council*.—Sec., J. H. Jones, Box 188, Trenton, Ont.
- Welland Trades and Labour Council*.—Sec., A. McColl, Welland Jct., Ont.
- Windsor Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., F. J. Clancy, 322 May avenue, Windsor, Ont. Sec., John McKay, 245 Goyeau street, Windsor, Ont.

## MANITOBA

- Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., Geo. Wright, 20 Elenora Court, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Ernest Robinson, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

## SASKATCHEWAN

- Moosejaw Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., A. McKinnon, 317 Duffield street, South Hill, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. E. Stephenson, 1057 Grafton avenue, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Prince Albert Trades and Labour Council*.—Pres., R. Heggie, 620 20th street, E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., H. D. Davis, 11 25th street E., Prince Albert, Sask.



*Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Merlin, 2311 Robinson street, Regina, Sask. Sec., Fred. Kinsella, 2142 King street, Regina, Sask.

*Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask.

## ALBERTA

*Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Thos. R. Riley, 7427 22A street, Ogden, Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, Labour Temple, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.

*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. McCreath, 9621 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

*Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. H. Kingdom, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. Hawkins, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Unwin, 942 Ross street, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. Curry, 531 Woodman avenue, Medicine Hat, Alta.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Nelson Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. Fraser, Nelson, B.C. Sec., Felix Bezevil, Box 624, Nelson, B.C.

*New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. A. Browne, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Mrs. A. England, Edmonds, New Westminster, B.C.

*Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. J. Gillies, Lotbiniere street, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., A. Ellis, Borden street, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Revelstoke Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Jos. Mathie, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Phil. Parker, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. W. Welch, 319 Pender street W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Helena Gutteridge-Fearn, 319 Pender street W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Sivertz, 1278 Denman street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. S. Woodward, Box 302, Victoria, B.C.

### XVIII. TRADE UNION LOCAL UNITS

*The Foundation of all Central Labour Bodies—Commercial and Railroad Telegraphers' Systems of Organization—International Local Trade Union Branches in Canada—Another Increase in Number—Loss in Non-international Branches—Small Gain in Independent Bodies—Division of all Classes of Local Branch Unions by Provinces—Cities Having not Less than Twenty—List of Local Trade Union Branches, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

The fundamental part of the labour movement is that of the local branch unions, which are the basis of all the central organizations and delegate bodies which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report. The name and location of every international and non-international local branch, as well as all independent units in the Dominion, so far as it has been able to secure particulars, are given in this chapter. For the most part, the local branch unions in Canada have been established through the efforts of representatives of the respective labour organizations operating in the Dominion. These local units are the foundation of all central bodies, providing the funds necessary for their maintenance in the form of per capita tax as determined from time to time. Local lodges consist of followers of a particular trade or calling in a given locality, a branch chartered by a central organization being given jurisdiction over a stated area. In a number of instances a local branch in a locality bordering on the boundary line has both members living in Canada and the United States, some officials being in such cases on one side, some on the other side of the line. Where two or more local branches in a craft receive charters from the same central body in the same locality district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned. The commercial telegraphers are organized into what are known as "system" divisions, which include the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The railroad telegraphers, in addition to having local lodges, have also "system" divisions, which cover the operators on a whole railroad system. In the present publication the names of the "system" divisions are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides. A local union whose jurisdiction covers a wide area is local branch No. 126 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, whose office is in Calgary, the territory under its control covering Moosejaw, Saskatoon, east and south to the United States boundary, west to the British Columbia boundary and north to Lacombe, Alta.

As in former years, application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for particulars regarding the local branches in Canada, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 101 international organizations operating in Canada, only eleven failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in many instances more than one request had to be made. All except one of the non-international organizations supplied the information asked for. In all cases where the local officers failed to furnish particu-



lars on the first application, a second one was mailed, with the result that out of a total of 2,744 unions of international and non-international bodies and independent units in the Dominion replies were received direct from approximately 2,000. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.

In Canada at the close of the year 1920 there were, according to information secured by the department, 2,455 local trade union branches of international organizations, an increase of 146 over the number reported in 1919. The bulk of this gain is attributable to the transfer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, with its 132 local lodges, from the non-international to the international group, and equally the decrease recorded in the non-international following is occasioned by the change of classification of the Canadian body of railroad workers. The local branches affiliated with what are termed non-international organizations numbered 259, a decrease of 66 for the year. In addition there are 30 independent units (those not under charter from any central organization), an increase of one over the number at the end of 1919. These three groups of trade union local units in Canada make a total of 2,744, an increase of 81 over the number recorded in 1919. The total reported membership of the three classes of local trade union branches in the Dominion included in this chapter, and as given in detail in a later chapter, is 323,842, an increase during the year of 21,945.

Ontario has by far the larger number of local branches of international organizations, 1,094 of the total of 2,455 being located in that province. Quebec occupies second place with 401, and British Columbia third with 213. The other provinces rank as follows: Alberta, 192; Nova Scotia, 153; Saskatchewan, 139; New Brunswick, 130; Manitoba, 126; and Prince Edward Island, 7. All of the provinces had gains, the order of increase being: Ontario, 41; New Brunswick, 23; Nova Scotia and Quebec, 20 each; Alberta, 11; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 10 each; British Columbia, 8; and Prince Edward Island, 3.

The province of Ontario also occupies first place as regards non-international organizations, having 121 out of a total of 259 local branches, Quebec standing second with 36. The remaining 102 are located as follows: Alberta, 29; British Columbia, 19; Saskatchewan, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 10; and Prince Edward Island, 2. There was a decrease in this group for all the provinces except British Columbia, which remains at 8, the same as in 1919, the losses being: Ontario, 22; Manitoba, 15; Saskatchewan, 8; Nova Scotia, 7; Quebec, 5; New Brunswick, 4; Alberta, 2; and Prince Edward Island, 1.

The union in Hazelhill, N.S., of cable telegraph operators is a local branch of the Cable Telegraph Association with headquarters in London, England, and is designated as Canso Branch, No. 10. This is the only branch of this British organization operating in Canada.

The Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia, though not as a whole affiliated with organized labour, has one of its eight local branches, viz., that in Victoria, operating under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress. This branch is given a place in the list of local units, and is known as Victoria Branch, Provincial Civil Servants' Association, No. 76.

It may be interesting to report that the two unions of bank clerks, located respectively in Montreal and Toronto, and which were organized in 1919 under charters from the American Federation of Labour, have ceased to exist, and both are accordingly omitted from this report.

Various changes have occurred in the group of labour bodies of an independent status. Three of these bodies have been deleted from the list, no information reaching the department regarding them, five are reported as dissolved and five have joined with central organizations. The latter include (1) the Amherst Federation of Labour, which has identified itself with the Canadian Federation of Labour, (2) the

independent union of bricklayers of Montreal, which has affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, (3) the union of Waterfront Freight Handlers of Vancouver, which has joined the International Longshoremen's Association, (4) Women's Labour League of Winnipeg became a unit of the One Big Union, and (5) the street railway employees' union of Winnipeg, which by a referendum vote also decided to affiliate with the One Big Union. Not all of the members, however, joined the O.B.U., some of them re-establishing local union No. 95 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, with which organization the original union was connected. Against these thirteen losses, eight new ones were formed, and three, viz., the Western Canada Interior Association, No. 73, and the unions of gas workers and waterworks employees withdrew from the Trades and Labour Congress; the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union and the Marine Firemen's unit severed their connection with the One Big Union, while the local branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters became an independent body under the name of the Packing House Workers. These changes in branches make an increase of one in the independent list, the number now being 30.

Three of the new independents were organized by seceders from international organizations, and include electrical workers and butcher workmen in Toronto, and electrical workers in Regina. The reasons assigned for the severance of affiliation with the international body by the Toronto electrical workers were (1) that the per capita tax was excessive in comparison with benefits received, (2) that a closer form of organization in the electrical industry was necessary, (3) that the international brotherhood had been lax in its efforts to organize the trade in the Dominion, and (4) a feeling of nationality, accentuated by the war, and impressed deeply by their members who had served overseas, developed a desire for a national organization. The vote taken on the withdrawal from the international was about 570 in favour to 30 against. The electrical workers of Regina seceded because they alleged the international gave insufficient attention to organization of the craft. The causes leading up to the withdrawal of the butcher workmen from the international and the formation of the Packing House Workers' Union of British North America were the alleged incompetence of the Canadian organizer and the autocratic attitude of the central body. The gas workers and waterworks employees' unions in Winnipeg, which were formerly branches of the Trades and Labour Congress, became independent bodies owing to the municipal council of that city prohibiting its employees from being connected with organized labour, an individual pledge being exacted from each employee. Another new independent body formed in Winnipeg was the Civic Employees' Federation, which is composed of municipal workers not eligible to join any other organization in the civic service.

The Wallaceburg Employees' Association, an independent body, was organized in April, 1920. Membership is open to all classes of labour and mechanics of good character, and nearly all the workmen of the town are members. A unique feature of the Wallaceburg association is the provision for the establishment of an industrial relations committee, to which the association elects four members. The employers appoint a like number, the committee being completed by the addition of a neutral chairman and a secretary. Through this committee any employee or group of employees or the management of any manufactory or employer may at any time present suggestions, requests or complaints for hearing, and shall, if desired, investigate matters of mutual interest and make recommendations to employers and employees, and may of its own volition take up matters for investigation and report. Provision is also made by the association for a division of the territory, a district committee being appointed for each industry. These district bodies may endeavour to settle any dispute arising in the industry which they represent with the manufacturers' committee in the same industry. If a satisfactory settlement cannot be effected, the matter shall be referred to the Industrial Relations Committee. Not more than three spokesmen from each side are allowed to appear before the committee,



who may call any employer or employee, or others, to give information. After investigation and discussion of any matter under consideration by the committee, a vote is taken, and in case of a tie, the chairman gives the deciding vote. According to the constitution of the association all decisions of the Industrial Relations Committee shall be accepted by the organization. It is also provided that no strike can be called until it has been placed before the above-mentioned committee.

In addition to the Steveston Fishermen's Benevolent Society, reference to which was made in the 1919 report, another organization composed of Japanese was formed in Vancouver on August 6, 1920, under the name of the Japanese Workers' Union of Canada. The objects of the union are (1) for social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement and rational recreation, (2) for any benevolent or provident, moral or charitable purpose, (3) to make provision for the benefit of members by means of contributions, subscriptions, donations or otherwise against sickness, disability, unavoidable misfortune or death, and for relief to the widows and orphan children of deceased members, (4) to assist in securing employment for members, (5) to assist members generally in respect of their employment, (6) to raise funds for all purposes of the society by means of fees from members, public and private grants, etc., and (7) to publish a newspaper or other periodical. The names of the chief executive officers are included in the list of local branch unions operating in Vancouver.

Four other independent bodies established during 1920 were the National Lathers' Union, Hoisting and Portable Engineers of Manitoba, Monarch Employees' Local Union No. 1 (coal miners), and the Marine Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia, the latter formerly being a unit of the One Big Union.

At a meeting held in Ottawa early in 1921, of shipmasters, mates and pilots from a number of established seamen's organizations, including the Canadian Merchants' Service Guild and the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, it was decided to form an organization to be known as the Canadian Navigators' Federation. For the purposes of organization the Dominion is to be divided into certain areas, each of which is to be presided over by a secretary. The preparation of regulations to govern the federation was referred to a committee. The object of the amalgamated body is to co-ordinate and harmonize the present requirements of the Canadian mercantile marine, as well as to improve the conditions of employment of navigators and to promote aids to navigation. The Canadian Merchant Service Guild, whose representatives took part in the formation of the new body, has in the past objected to being classed as a labour organization, and the founders of the new federation also disclaim any connection with the organized labour movement, such affiliation being contrary to the constitution. While the department is not classing the Canadian Navigators' Federation as a labour union, it is felt that in a report dealing with organized effort on the part of wage earners, a reference to the new federation should be made.

The 30 independent units which are operating in the Dominion are divided by provinces as follows: British Columbia, 8; Ontario, 6; Quebec, 5; Alberta, 3; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 2; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1 each.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international, non-international and independent units is as follows: Ontario, 1,221; Quebec, 442; British Columbia, 240; Alberta, 224; Nova Scotia, 167; Saskatchewan, 158; New Brunswick, 142; Manitoba, 140; Prince Edward Island, 10. All the provinces with the exception of Manitoba, which had a loss of three, show gains, the respective increases being: Ontario, 20; New Brunswick, 18; Quebec, 14; Nova Scotia, 10; Alberta, 10; British Columbia, 6; Saskatchewan, 4; and Prince Edward Island, 2.

There are thirty-five cities in the Dominion having not less than twenty local branches of the organizations and independent units included in this chapter, three

more than the number recorded in 1919. Montreal again occupies first place with 192, but shows a decrease of 3, Toronto being second with 163, an increase of 7, Ottawa, with a gain of 5, stands third with 85. The other cities included in this class rank as follows: Vancouver, 83, an increase of 7; Winnipeg, 75, a decrease of 4; Hamilton, 72, the same as in 1919; London, 67, a decrease of 1; Edmonton, 61, an increase of 3; Calgary, 58, an increase of 2; St. John, 49, a decrease of 1; Victoria, 48, an increase of 1; Quebec, 40, an increase of 1; Halifax and Saskatoon, 37 each, an increase respectively of 2 and 3; St. Thomas and Regina, 34 each, the same as in 1919; Windsor and Moosejaw, 33 each, an increase of 1 and a loss of 1, respectively; Sault Ste. Marie, 32, an increase of 5; Brantford, 28, a decrease of 1; Moncton, Fort William and Kingston, 27 each, an increase of 5 for the first named, a decrease of 1 for Fort William, and a loss of 4 for Kingston; Niagara Falls, Peterborough, St. Catharines and Stratford, 26 each, the first-named showing a gain of 3, Peterborough and St. Catharines a loss of 2 each, and Stratford a decrease of 1; Brandon and Lethbridge, 25 each, the same number for Brandon as in 1919, Lethbridge not being included last year; Belleville, 23, Sydney and Sarnia, 22 each, a loss of 1 for the last named; Brockville, Guelph and North Bay, 21 each, the same number as in 1919 for the last-named place, the first two named places, as well as Belleville, Lethbridge and Sydney, not being included last year. The cities to be excluded from this group are Kitchener and Welland, the unions in these localities having been reduced to less than 20.

During the interval between the date at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review, several local branches have been organized. In order to bring the directory of local branches up to date, these have been included under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (\*). Where a local branch has dissolved in the same interval, the name has been deleted. The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1920.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given.

## NOVA SCOTIA

### Amherst

*Amherst Federation of Labour No. 131 (C. F. of L.)*—Pres., Wm. McInnis, Box 420, Amherst, N.S. Sec., D. MacDonald, Box 420, Amherst, N.S.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Dominic White, 15 Highfields Ave., Amherst, N.S. Sec., William Lerette, 4 Douglas Ave., Amherst, N.S.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 688, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank LeBlanc, Victoria St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Fred Battye, 111 Spring St., Amherst, N.S.

*Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Fred Gay, Amherst, N.S. Sec., G. W. Walsh, 19 Spring St., Amherst, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 605, Inter. Ass'n. of.*—Pres., Clifford Burgess, 33 Eddy St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Alfred Stockall, 30 La Planche St., Amherst, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.*—Pres., Roy Milner, 50 Eddy St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., W. H. Rackham, Box 379, Amherst, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Harrison, 58 Prince Arthur St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Miss M. Cameron, 3 Erncliffe St., Amherst, N.S.

### Amherst—Concluded

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1389, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Clarence Josie, 18 Mill Ave., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Leslie Noiles, 68 Hickman St., Amherst, N.S.

### Birch Grove

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4538, United.*—Sec., Norman McDonald, Birch Grove, N.S.

### Bridgewater

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. K. Knox, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., J. H. Grant, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Robt. C. Reeves, Box 583, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 396, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Rodenheizer, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Titus Ramey, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 355, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. E. Keddy, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Bustin, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1293, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. D. Hebb, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Jos. G. Rafuse, Bridgewater, N.S.



**NOVA SCOTIA—Continued****Bridgewater—Concluded**

*Railway Conductors*, No. 671, *Order of.*—Pres., H. Mosher, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Cameron, Bridgewater, N.S.

**Bridgeport**

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 133, *Order of.*—Pres., Alex. McDonald, Bridgeport, N.S. Sec., C. H. Dow, Box 4, Bridgeport, N.S.

**Caledonia Mines**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4530, *United.*—Pres., Peter Ferguson, Caledonia Mines, N.S. Sec., Angus McLennan, Caledonia Mines, N.S.

**Chignecto**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4511, *United.*—Sec., Stanley E. Wood, Chignecto, N.S.

**Dartmouth**

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2160, *United Brotherhood of*, (*Shipwrights and Caulkers.*)—Pres., A. J. Crook, Victoria Road, Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., E. Snook, 89½ Gottingen St., Halifax, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers*, No. 3, *Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., William Keeler, Gritten Ave., Dartmouth, N.S.

**Digby**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 534, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Aug. M. Watkins, Digby, N.S. Sec., N. S. Sulis, Deep Brook, N.S.

**Dominion No. 1**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4520, *United.*—Pres., Arthur Petrie, Old Bridgeport, N.S. Sec., Wilfred L. Wilson, Box 66, Dominion No. 1, N.S.

**Dominion No. 4**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4519, *United.*—Pres., George M. Mullan, Dominion No. 4, N. S. Sec., Robt. McIvor, Dominion No. 4, N.S.

**Dominion No. 6**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4536, *United.*—Pres., John A. Nicholson, Dominion No. 6, N.S. Sec., Guss MacLeod, Dominion No. 6, N.S.

**Florence**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4553, *United.*—Pres., R. L. Williams, Florence, N.S. Sec., W. R. Clarke, Florence, N.S.

**Glance Bay**

*Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' F.L.U.*, No. 16355, (*A. F. of L.*)—Sec., Gus A. McCinsh, Box 418, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. , (*A. F. of L.*)—Pres., W. G. Ratchford, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Alex. Dooley, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 581, *Brotherhood of*—Pres., Daniel Fletcher, Glance Bay, N.S., Sec., Parker Holmes, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 717, *Bro. of.*—Pres., Jas. M. McDonald, Box 39, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Donald McCormick, Louisburg, Glance Bay, N.S.

**Glance Bay—Concluded**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4529, *United.*—Pres., Harry Kennedy, New Aberdeen, N.S. Sec., Norman Roberts, Box 817, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4715, *United.*—Sec., William McDonald, Box 572, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4522, *United.*—Sec., Alex. N. McDonald, Box 254, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4718, *United.*—Sec., William McDonald, Dominion No. 4, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4521, *United.*—Sec., John McInnis, McKay's Corner, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4523, *United.*—Sec., John D. Cameron, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4518, *United.*—Sec., Francis Curry, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 684, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hugh Dan McDonald, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Peter Calder, Glance Bay, N.S.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 899, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Angus Smith, Sheppard's Lane, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Alexander Gallant, Catherine Street., Glance Bay., N.S.

**Halifax**

*Bakers*, (*Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.*)—Pres., Frank H. Horley, 1017 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. J. Henderson, 3 Bedford Ave., Halifax, N.S.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 580, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Morash, 52 Le Marchant St., Halifax, N.S., Sec., A. W. Clarke, Box 921, Halifax, N.S.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 1.—Pres., John Hulm, 10½ Gerrish St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Samuel J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 83 *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ralph H. Elsnor, 54 Argyle St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Walter Bottomley, 735 Robie St., Halifax, N.S.

*Coal Handlers*, (*Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.*)—Pres., A. Tucker, 14 Yukon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. Madge, 64 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 22, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. D. McNeil, 31 Falkland St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. Leroux, 106 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 625, *Inter. Bro. of.*—Sec., Wm. A. MacRae, Windmill Road, Dartmouth, N.S.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 9, *Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. J. Power, 41 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. F. Day, 400 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 247, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McGrath, 29 Bloomfield St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Albert Wright, 287 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 721, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Mark Currie, Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. McKelvie, 10 Edinburgh St., Halifax, N.S.

**NOVA SCOTIA—Continued****Halifax—Continued**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.*—Pres., M. D. Coolen, 19 Duncan St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Peter Garnier, 158 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1159, International, (Fish Handlers).*—Pres., Joseph Laurence, 54 Maine Ave., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Walter Smith, 137 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 1071, International Association of.*—Pres., E. J. Rudge, Moose Hall, Gittingen St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Jas. D. Connolly, 33 Maynard St., Halifax N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1768, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Isnier, G.P.O., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. Jackson, Box 773, G.P.O., Halifax, N.S.

*Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.*—Pres., W. A. Case, Stairs St., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., Chas. E. Pearce, Portland St., Dartmouth, N.S.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 326, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Wm. Swaysland, 41 Blowers St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., George Heesman, North West Arm, Halifax, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.*—Pres., C. Lynch, c/o Hillis & Sons, Ltd., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., R. Young, 80 Gerrish St., Halifax, N.S.

*Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.*—Pres., Alex. Cook, 52 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S. Sec., John H. Vicary, 86½ Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

*Painters and Decorators, No. 425, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. O'Brien, Quarrell St., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., Jos. Gorman, 15 Rottenburg St., Halifax, N.S.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 215, Operative.*—Pres., Len Hurst, Almon Apts., Almon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.*—Pres., A. R. Pearson, 100½ Argyle St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., F. C. Craig, 294 South St., Halifax, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., John M. Meagher, Creighton St., E., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Fred. L. Goodwin, 105 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 258, International.*—Pres., Leslie L. Croake, 6 Willow St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Joseph A. Garnett, 114 Queen St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Fagan, 34 Cedar St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., R. J. Fisher, 4 Willow St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. E. Gunn, Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. Woodin, 169 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 36, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Featherstone, 95½ Windsor St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., D. J. Strahan, 215 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Allen, 159 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Phillip Edwards, 21 Gray St., Halifax, N.S.

**Halifax—Concluded**

*Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Hamblin, 10 Fern Lane, Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. Young, 146 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. A. Fraser, 43 Maynard St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 141, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John McLeod, 54 Almon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., F. D. Mooney, 54 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Avery, Box 672, Greenbank, Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. P. Flemming, I.O.O.F. Hall, Agricola St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., John Purcell, 403 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., W. Camp, 2 South Clifton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Hugh Henderson, 26 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railway Mail Clerks Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., Archibald McDonald, Commodore Apts., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees No. 1436, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. V. Davies, 192½ Agricola St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Jas. Crosby, 324 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 545, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Kelly, 727 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., James McManus, 45 Charles St., Halifax, N.S.

*Typographical Union, No. 130, International.*—Pres., Geo. W. Harris, 193 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gittingen St., Halifax, N.S.

**Hazelhill**

*Cable Telegraph Operators' Association, No. 10.*—Pres., Peter Dewar, Hazelhill, N.S. Sec., J. Duguid, Hazelhill, N.S.

**Inverness**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.*—Sec., Hugh G. McDougall, Inverness, N.S.

**Joggins**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.*—Pres., Amos Belleavau, Joggins Mines, N.S. Sec., Harry Weatherby, Joggins Mines, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. W. Slocum, Joggins Mines, N.S. Sec., S. Skinner, Joggins Mines, N.S.

**Kentville**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel H. Sweeney, Box 70, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Andrew Munro, Box 459, Kentville, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. Palmeten, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. L. Roop, Kentville, N.S.



**NOVA SCOTIA—Continued**

**Kentville—Concluded**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 504, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilmer C. Locklent, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Harry Walsh, Kentville, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 786, International Association of.*—Pres., H. C. Wyman, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Walter R. Wood, Kentville, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. McIvor, Kentville, N.S. Sec., D. McIvor, Kentville, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 127, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Foster, Kentville, N.S. Sec., C. B. Schuerman, Kentville, N.S.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1364, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. S. Abbott, Kentville, N.S. Sec., E. C. D'Aubin, Box 272, Kentville, N.S.

**Little Bras d'Or Bridge**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4540, United.*—Sec., Major Adair, Little Bras d'Or Bridge, N.S.

**Louisburg**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4539, United.*—Pres., Neil H. Murphy, Louisburg, N.S. Sec., James F. Rudolph, Louisburg, N.S.

**Mahone Bay**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 528, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Hans Schultz, Mahone Bay, N.S.

**Marble Mountain**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 116, International Union of.*—Pres., D. McPhee, Marble Mountain, N.S. Sec., A. W. McPhail, Marble Mountain, C.B., N.S.

**McCreadyville**

*Fishermen's Federal Labour Union No. 21 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., Albert Devoe, McCreadyville, N.S. Sec., John T. McCready, McCreadyville, N.S.

**Mulgrave**

*Railroad Employees, No. 10, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Gillis, Point Tupper, N.S. Sec., R. W. Morrison, Mulgrave, N.S.

**New Campbellton**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4970, United.*—Pres., James Law, Big Bras d'Or, N.S. Sec., D. J. Dunlop, New Campbellton, N.S.

**New Victoria**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4528, United.*—Pres., John Tounson, New Victoria, C.B., N.S. Sec., Ernest Rockwell, New Victoria, C.B., N.S.

**New Glasgow**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1232, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Seward Horton, Box 440, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Electrical Workers, No. 638, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. Jordan, Box 1527, New Glasgow, N.S.

**New Glasgow—Concluded**

*Machinists, No. 1339, International Association of.*—Pres., J. G. Calkin, Box 59, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., C. Fraser, Box 495, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1216, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Weldon Pelley, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Typographical Union, No. 794, International.*—Sec., John W. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.

**New Waterford**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4526, United.*—Sec., Charles Fraser, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4524, United.*—Sec., George McLean, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4527, United.*—Pres., Dan O'Connor, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., William Cooke, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4525, United.*—Sec., Patrick Power, New Waterford, N.S.

**North Sydney**

*Federal Labour Union, No. 17308, (A. F. of L.)*—Sec., D. D. McDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4930, United.*—Pres., Benjamin Curnew, North Sydney, N.S. Sec., Leo. F. McIntyre, North Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 42, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ronald Gillis, North Sydney, N.S. Sec., Jos. Petite, Box 187, North Sydney, N.S.

**Pictou**

*Longshoremen's Association No. 894, International.*—Sec., Wallace Scott, Pictou, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 27, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. R. Murray, Pictou, N.S. Sec., Theo. Thompson, Pictou, N.S.

**Point Edward**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 114, International Union of.*—(No return of officers received).

**Port Hood**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4516, United.*—Sec., David Smith, Port Hood, N.S.

**Port Morien**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4537, United.*—Pres., Duncan McLeod, Port Morien, C.B., N.S. Sec., P. T. Hawley, Main St., Port Morien, N.S.

**River Hebert**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4510, United.*—Pres., Wm. McKenzie, River Hebert, N.S. Sec., J. R. Skinner, River Hebert, N.S.

**Scotch Lake**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 115, International Union of.*—(No. return of officers received.)

**Springhill**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4514, United.*—Pres., Dan Ross, Springhill, N.S. Sec., W. C. Brown, Box 57, Springhill, N.S.

**Stellarton**

*Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 586, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. D. Thompson, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Geo. W. Conway, Box 313, Stellarton, N.S.

## NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

## Stellarton—Concluded

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Lodge No. 520, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. J. R. Stewart, Stellarton, N.S. Sec. A. S. Mackenzie, Stellarton, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. McGregor, 229 Duke St., Trenton, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson, Westville, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4481, United.*—Pres., T. I. Scott, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Colin Jamieson, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 18, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Warren C. Johnson, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., James S. M. Mason, Box 472, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Trainmen, No. 500, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. McLeod, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., C. E. Cassidy, Box 525, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 324, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joe Smith, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., C. L. Briggs, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 420, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, M. McGillivray, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., J. R. Dewar, Box 553 Stellarton, N.S.

## Sydney

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 198, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Duncan Campbell, 222 Park Ave., Sydney, N.S.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., R. T. Watt, 666 Prince St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., R. W. Jones, 32 Richmond St., Sydney, N.S.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1588, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Mills, Sydney, N.S. Sec., John C. McNeil, 440 Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S.

*Coal Truckmen's Federal Labour Union, No. 45, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., R. N. McKenzie, 70 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S.

*Electrical Workers, No. 739, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. MacArthur, 14 Prince St., Sydney, N.S.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1096 International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. C. Lester, George St., Sydney, N. S., Sec., E. V. Pledge, 132 Constitution Road, Sydney, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Bernard Martin, 23 Armstrong St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Arthur McLellan, 278 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 4, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., Dan McDonald, 218 Inglis St., Sydney, N.S.

*Letter Carriers, No. 37, Federated Association of.*—Pres., George Fox, Sydney, N.S. Sec., G. S. Doucet, Sydney, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, Brotherhood.*—Pres., Adam Fogo, 16 Cossitt St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alonzo McLean, Box 14, Sydney, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry N. Townsend, Woodill St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Kenneth McAuley, 83 George St., Sydney, N.S.

*Machinists No. 1334, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Hodder, West St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Warren Penny, 8 Douglas St., Sydney, N.S.

## Sydney—Concluded

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 386, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Dan R. McLean, Wentworth St., Sydney, N.S. Sec. John Norton, Box 645, Sydney, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4560, United.*—Pres., Thomas McNamara, 1471 Victoria Road, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Grover McDougall, 64 Matilda St., Sydney, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, International.*—Pres., Kenneth Martin, Mira Road, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Ira Stevens, 662 George St., Sydney, N.S.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 626, International Brotherhood.*—Pres., W. W. Campbell, Westmount, N.S. Sec., P. McE. Nicholson, 64 Douglas St., Sydney, N.S.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., John S. MacKay, Box 324, Sydney, N.S. Sec., A. D. MacEachern, 165 Park St., Sydney, N.S.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 209, United Association of.*—Sec., F. Michen, Lovers' Lane, Sydney, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., A. Bell, Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 11, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Campbell, Cor. Union and Terrace Sts., Sydney, N.S. Sec., B. H. Crawford, 118 Union St., Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Campbell, 44 Pleasant St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., C. Scothorn, 47 Fairview St., Sydney, N.S.

*Typographical Union, No. 460, International.*—Pres., Clarence Demont, Box 707, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Harry Finch, Box 707, Sydney, N.S.

## Sydney Mines

*Electrical Workers, No. 1063, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. Wilkie, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Otto McKinnon, North Sydney, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 5, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Neil Walker, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., John McLellan, Box 296, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Macdonald, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., W. E. Somers, Box 267, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4551, United.*—Sec., John Stewart, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4535, United.*—Pres., Wm. Wolstenholme, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Enoch Stanway, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4544, United.*—Pres., John McDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Henry Walsh, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4710, United.*—Pres., Thos. Millar, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., George Shaw, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 16349, (A.F. of L.)*—Pres., John McDonald, Pond St., Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Walter Stewart, Main St., Sydney Mines, N.S.



**NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded****Sweet's Corner**

*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 161.*—Pres., Douglas Riley, Sweet's Corner, N.S. Sec., Geo. H. Ellis, Sweet's Corner, N.S.

**Thorburn**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4513, United.*—Pres., Geo. R. McLeod, Thorburn, N.S. Sec., Jos. D. Ryan, Thorburn, N.S.

**Trenton**

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Henry D. Fraser, Box 53, Trenton, Pictou Co., N.S. Sec., H. C. Dunlop, New Glasgow, N.S.

**Truro**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 149, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Smith, Box 191, Truro, N.S. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Box 491, Truro, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 171, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Boomer, Alice St., Truro, N.S. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733, Truro, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 154, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. N. McDougall, Truro, N.S. Sec., H. D. Geddes, Truro, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., J. G. McGee, Truro, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Urquhart, Truro, N.S. Sec., Ed. Moran,\* Box 71, Truro, N.S.

**Truro—Concluded**

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Blais, Box 64, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. M. Johnston, Box 802, Truro, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 369, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. McKay, Truro, N.S. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322, Truro, N.S.

*Railway Conductors, Div. 203, Order of.*—Sec., D. R. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1184, United.*—Pres., J. A. Creig, Truro, N.S. Sec., E. Yorke, Truro, N.S.

**Tupperville**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 114, Order of.*—Pres., H. A. Jacques, Annapolis Royal, N.S. Sec., Stanley Tavener, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

**Wadden Cove**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4954, United.*—Sec., Thomas Bouzan, Wadden Cove, N.S.

**Westville**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4515, United.*—Sec., Thos. S. McNeil, Westville, N.S.

**Windsor**

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16772 (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., W. Davidson, Windsor, N.S. Sec., Robert Seary, Box 244, Windsor, N.S.

**NEW BRUNSWICK****Aroostook Junction**

*Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 523, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. R. Jennings, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., H. Burt, Aroostook Junction, N.B.

**Baker Brook**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 312, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edmond Roy, Baker Brook, N.B.

**Bathurst**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 120, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Blanchard, Box 391, Bathurst, N.B. Sec., James Duguay, Box 391, Bathurst, N.B.

**Campbellton**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.*—Pres., Thomas N. Dickie, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., Ernest Travis, Campbellton, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2389, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Emanuel Albert, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., J. B. Glover, Campbellton, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Auley Z. Matthews, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., John Gilker, Box 215, Campbellton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 453, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. H. Jamieson, Box 393, Campbellton, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1110, International.*—Sec., John O'Keefe, Box 81, Campbellton, N.B.

**Campbellton—Concluded**

*Machinists, No. 448, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. E. Duncan, Box 496, Campbellton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 110, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. McNair, New Mills, N.B. Sec., A. B. Gorham, Campbellton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. P. Wall, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., L. D. Dewar, Campbellton, N.B.

*Railway Carmen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. G. Watling, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 108, Campbellton, N.B.

**Chatham**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 825, International, (Water Front Workers of Miramichi.)*—Sec., Thos. Shanahan, Chatham, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 102, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Samuel Kingston, Chatham, N.B. Sec., Charles M. Stephenson, Chatham, N.B.

**Chatham Junction**

*Maintenance-of-way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 213, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Martin English, Nelson, N.B.

**Chipman**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Norman Smith, Chipman, N.B. Sec., John Fairley, Chipman, N.B.

**NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued****Edmundston**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 873, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Côté, Edmundston, N.B., Sec., J. F. Pelletier, Edmundston, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 860, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Frank Gagnon, Edmundston, N.B.

*Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 29, *Inter. Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James T. Jessop, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., H. E. Marmen, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Employces*, No. 19, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. F. Lynch, Box 102., Edmundston, N.B. Sec., A. A. Bourgeois, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 891, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., J. C. Chenard, Box H, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 808, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Honore Dumont, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., T. C. Dolan, Edmundston, N.B.

**Fairville**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 32, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Harold Upton, Fairville, N.B.

**Fredericton**

*\*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 458.—Sec. George McCarthy, 110 Northumberland St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 2.—Pres., Samuel Macky, George St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., H. Ryan, Union St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 44, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., Egbert D. Cass, Fredericton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 738, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ralph Miles, South Devon, N.B. Sec., R. E. McLaggan, South Devon, York Co., N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 183, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. Burns, Fredericton Jct., N.B. Sec., Fritz Colman, 346 York St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Sec., G. R. Ferguson, Fredericton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 770, *United Association of*.—Pres., David J. Morris, Saunders St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 476 Needham St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 654, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. C. Eastabrook, South Devon, N.B. Sec., H. G. Underhill, c/o J. P. Duncan, 620 Charlotte St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1526, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. E. Beatty, George St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., H. E. Hall, 369 York St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Timber Workers*, No. 120, *International Union of*.—Pres., A. L. Cobb, Victoria Mills, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., P. J. Griffin, Fredericton, N.B.

*Typographical Union*, No. 664, *International*.—Pres., S. Fitzpatrick, Saunders St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., F. W. Emms, 135 York St., Fredericton, N.B.

**Grand Falls**

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 17468, (A.F. of L.).—(No return of officers received.)

**Hampstead**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada*, No. 115, *International*.—Pres., Joe Rounds, Hampstead, N.B. Sec., Edward W. Carroll, Hampstead, N.B.

**Iron Bound Cove**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1543, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Graves, Minto, N.B. Sec., H. L. Roberts, Newcastle Bridge, N.B.

**Jacquet River**

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 1121, *International*.—Pres., Chas. Daley, Jacquet River, N.B. Sec., Thos. Casey, Jacquet River, N.B.

**McAdam**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 421, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John McCully, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 379, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Guest, McAdam, N.B. Sec., A. G. Luff, Box 9, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 175, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Fred Dow, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., John Mack, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Machinists*, No. 962, (Helpers) *International Association of*.—Sec., Geo. A. Merrill, McAdam, N.B.

*Machinists*, No. 115, *International Association of*.—Sec., Harry Gillies, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 242, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., B. B. Jordan, Box 7, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1535, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., R. D. Gaynor, McAdam Junction, N.B.

**McKinleyville**

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 1146, *International*.—Pres., Thomas Dawson, Upper Nelson, N.B. Sec., Miles A. McGregor, McKinleyville, N.B.

**Marysville**

*Textile Workers of America*, No. 1468, *United*.—Sec., Raymond Gereau, Box 252, Marysville, N.B.

**Milltown**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2360, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Frank McGarity, Milltown, N.B. Sec., Harry W. Tourillotte, Milltown, N.B.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 17079, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., James Warnock, Milltown, N.B.

*Textile Workers of America*, No. 1394, *United*.—Pres., Fred Kirk, Milltown, N.B. Sec., H. S. Smith, Milltown, N.B.



**NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued****Moncton**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 460, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. B. Wallace, 192 High St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Stanley Steeves, 50 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 378, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Cumins, 146 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Francis M. Cove, 287 Dominion St., Moncton, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 4.*—Pres., A. B. Leblanc, Main St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., H. T. Calkin, 10 Winnipeg St., Moncton, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1698, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. D. Berry, 272 Dominion St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., F. J. Hopey, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 51 (T. & L.C.).*—Sec., C. T. Letterick, No. 2 Fire Station, Moncton, N.B.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 23, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Murray C. Milton, Cornhill St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. G. Moore, 208 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Electrical Workers, No. 629, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Hickey, 18 Portage Ave., Moncton, N.B.

*Lathers, No. 434, International Union of Wood Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Fred Jailliet, Moncton, N.B. Sec., A. P. Gaudet, 27 O'Brien Ave., Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 162, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. H. Fryers, Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. S. Cook, Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 233, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. E. Linden, 112 Dufferin St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., John T. MacLean, 237 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Machinists, No. 594, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Jamieson, 15 Waterloo St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Harold Weeks, 214 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 106, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. B. Ward, Salisbury, N.B. Sec., W. R. Powell, Rogersons' Way Office, Shediac Road, N.B.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 643, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., W. C. Cosman, 16 Steadman St., Moncton, N.B.

*Moulders Union of North America, No. 331, International.*—Pres., Clarence Kay, Lewisville, N.B. Sec., Norman Beaton, Moncton, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 484, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. A. Bishop, 1 Oak St., Moncton, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 159, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. T. Blakney, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B. Sec., B. C. Masters, 52 McSweeney Ave., Moncton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 558, United Association of.*—Sec., Percy Cooper, 433 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

**Moncton—Concluded**

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 609, United Association of.*—Pres., Frank Bell, 176 Highfield St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Wm. Cameron, 80 Downing St., Moncton, N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. S. Henderson, Moncton, N.B. Sec., Chas. O'Neil, Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. L. Barnes, 33 Park St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. Peters, 175 Dominion St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. W. Cummings, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. A. Dixon, 126 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 168, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Welling, Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. Stephenson, 39 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. W. Robinson, 317 High St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. W. Beers, 330 St. George St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 245, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John M. Crandall, 733 Main St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., D. MacNaughton, 42 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 214, Order of—Chief Conductor, T. C. Ayer, Dominion St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. Crockett, Apt. 8, Victoria Block, Moncton, N.B.*

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 652, International Union of.*—Pres., W. E. Trites, 360 Lutz St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. A. Blakney, 85 Lewis St., Moncton, N.B.

*Typographical Union, No. 636, International.*—Pres., J. M. Condon, 142 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. A. Robinson, 352 Lutz St., Moncton, N.B.

**Napodogan**

*Railroad Employees, No. 75, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. I. Ashe, Napodogan, N.B. Sec., Ivan C. McCluskey, Napodogan, N.B.

**Nashwaak**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 186, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. K. Underhill, Underhill, P.O., N.B. Sec., Norman Van Horne, Durham Bridge, N.B.

**Newcastle**

*Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John McCormack, Newcastle, N.B. Sec., Jas. F. Boyle, Box 3, Newcastle, N.B.

**Perth Centre**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 170, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Levi Grant, Box 116, Plaster Rock, N.B.

**Sackville**

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.*—Pres., Allin Millon, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Wm. Beal, Sackville, N.B.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.*—Pres., Alex. Calander, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Alex. Bulmer, Box 163, Sackville, N.B.

## NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

## Sackville—Concluded

*Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres. J. Robert Amos, Sackville, N.B. Sec., J. Wm. Dixon, Sackville, N.B.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., Lester R. Tower, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Fred R. Ward, Charlotte St., Sackville, N.B.

## St. George

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 559, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Murray, New River Station, N.B. Sec., H. C. McKay, Pennfield Ridge, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Cecil Doyle, Box 60, St. George, N.B.

## St. John

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 298.*—Sec., J. Quinn, 42 Somerset St., St. John, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 717, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur J. Greene, 126 Pitt St., St. John, N.B., Sec., Jos. M. Calvin, McKiel St., Fairville, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., James McGirr, St. Patrick St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. W. Allingham, 290 Guilford St., St. John, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Nixon, 286 Germain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. Halsall, Russell St., Marsh Bridge P.O., St. John, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1544, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Isaac Patterson, 74 Durham St., St. John, N.B., Sec. Wm. F. McIlveen, 92 Elliott Row, St. John, N.B.

*Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 349.*—Sec., C. H. Stevens, Jr., 103 Moore St., St. John, N.B.

*City Public Service Employees, F.L.U., No. 16576, (A. F. of L.)*—Pres., J. McCarthy, 66 Dorchester St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. E. Whitaker, Marsh Bridge, P.O., St. John, N.B.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Marley, 193 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B., Sec., S. M. Rankin, 74 Cobourg St., St. John, N.B.

*Electrical Workers, No. 395, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. Hyson, 206 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16773, (A.F. of L.)*—Sec., Wm. A. Dowd, 296 Brussels St, St. John, N.B.

*Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.*—Sec., T. H. Nichols, 300 King St., St. John, N.B.

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 86, International Ladies.*—Sec., c/o L. Ruben, Glen Falls, St. John, N.B.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, No. 321.*—Pres., A. E. Hielckey, 70 Queen St., St. John, N.B., Sec., Miss Nellie Thome, 6 Peters St., St. John, N.B.

## St. John—Continued

*Janitors and Caretakers' Federal Labour Union No. 16715, (A.F. of L.)*—Pres., William Oldford, Victoria School, St. John, N.B. Sec., Ezekiel McLeod, 144 St. John St. West, St. John, N.B.

*Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.*—Pres., E. G. Britton, 50 Durham St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St., St. John, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Watters, Main St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. Stears, 88 Lancaster Ave., St. John, W., N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.*—Pres., J. Cooney, West St. John, N.B. Sec., C. G. Langbein, 35 Water St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 272, International (Scowmen).*—Pres., John McEachern, 549 Main St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Freeland K. DeVenne, 90 Moore St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 835, International.*—Sec., Geo. H. Carleton, 134 King St., W., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1150, International.*—Sec., James E. Tighe, 23 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International. (Shipliners.)*—Sec., Wm. F. Byers, Fairville, St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Firemen.)*—Pres., W. Johnston, Waterloo St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. Ely, 88 Chesley St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International, (Marine Freight Handlers.)*—Sec., Wm. Williams, 252 Guilford St., West St. John, N.B.

*Machinists, No. 1292, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Purdy, 247 St. George St., St. John, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres. J. J. Davis, 47 Lombard St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. J. McGillivray, 98 Cobourg St., St. John, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-way Employees. and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 184, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville, St. John, N.B.

*Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.*—Sec., G. T. G. Blewett, 39 Kennedy St., St. John, N.B.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 683 Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., J. S. Brown, 331 Union St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Jas. L. Gallagher, 27 Dock St., St. John, N.B.

*Musicians, No. 728, American Federation of.*—Pres., M. C. Ewing, 55 Carmarthen St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. C. Bowden, 74 Sydney St., St. John, N.B.

*Nail Makers' Federal Labour Union, No. 14199, (A. F. of L.)*—Pres., Wm. H. Trecartin, 56 Durham St., St. John, N.B., Sec., James A. McEachern, 66 Metcalf St., St. John, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 794, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. G. Evans, 276 Britain St., St. John, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 531, United Association of.*—Sec., Wm. A. Hurley, 17 Castle St., St. John, N.B.



**NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded****St. John—Continued**

- Policemen's Federal Protective Association, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Edwin Thomas, 46 Union St., St. John, N.B.; Sec., Frank P. Killen, 229 Millidge Ave., St. John, N.B.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., T. F. Walsh, St. John, N.B.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 36, International.*—Pres., Wm. Howard, 112 Harrison St., St. John, N.B. Sec., M. Hastings, 519 Main St., St. John, N.B.
- Retail Employee's Association (Independent).*—Pres., A. C. Wilson, c/o Macaulay Bros & Co., St. John, N.B. Sec., Miss E. M. McKay, c/o Scovil Bros., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. McMahon, 26 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. Donovan, 27 Dock St., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 131, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. R. Jenkins, 97 Brussels St., St. John, N.B. Sec., P. D. Hunter, 12 Richmond St., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 407, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. A. Gillard, 110 Brussels St., St. John, N.B.; Sec., C. H. Magee, 20 Southwark St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Carmen No. 221, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. C. Fisher, 60 City Road, St. John, N.B. Sec., Oscar Peterson, 273 Brussels St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Conductors, Division No. 219, Order of*—Chief conductor, Thomas McGovern, 18 Clarendon St., St. John, N.B. Sec., E. A. Wheepley, 206 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., I. D. Farris, 254 Britain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Albert E. Vowles, 98 1-2 Main St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, No. 95, Dominion.*—Pres., A. K. Melick, St. John, N.B. Sec., W. J. Wood, Raynes Ave., Fairville, St. John, N.B.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 683, International Union of.*—Sec., Wm. Harg, 163 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 47, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. R. Muckle, St. John, N.B.

**St. John—Concluded**

- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 661, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robert Dean, 264 Germain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Carl Latimer, 39 Leinster St., St. John, N.B.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1469, United.*—Pres., Henry Chandler, Marsh Bridge, St. John, N.B. Sec., Miss Margaret Johnston, 22 Clarence St., St. John, N.B.
- Timber Workers, No. 180, International Union of.*—Sec., Robt. Burke, 61 Victoria St., St. John, N.B.
- Typographical Union, No. 85, International.*—Pres., Ernest H. Toole, Box 1127, St. John, N.B. Sec., Frank W. Stanton, Box 1127, St. John, N.B.

**St. Stephen**

- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 634.*—Pres., P. K. Pringle, St. Stephen, N.B. Sec., Mrs. Josie Chubb, Milltown, N.B.

**South Minto**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4552, United.*—Pres., Herbert Bluemel, Minto, N.B. Sec., F. Vandenborre, Minto, N.B.

**West St. John**

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 357, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Henderson, Lancaster Ave., West St. John, N.B. Sec., W. H. Osborn, 318 Champlain St., West St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 854, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. McFarlane, 299 Main St., St. John, N.B. Sec., John H. McGrath, 38 Charles St., St. John, N.B.

**Woodstock**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 341, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie, Box 117, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. G. McGibbon, Box 56, Woodstock, N.B.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Division No. 476, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. H. Craig, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., J. E. True, Woodstock, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 188, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. McLelland, Upper Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. Hayes, Woodstock, N.B.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****Alberton**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James R. McKay, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Sec., John Bernard, O'Leary, P.E.I.

**Charlottetown**

- Labourers' Protective Union (Independent).*—Pres., Wm. Hilliard, Elm Ave., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Ed. Nicholson, 84 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 413, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. A. Smith, 21 Prince St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., C. L. Partidge, 221 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Machinists, No. 1553, International Association of.*—Pres., Angus McEachern, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., J. A. Rowe, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Charlottetown—Continued**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 218, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John H. McKenzie, 18 Elm Ave., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Geo. E. Lane, Vernon River, P.E.I.
- Marine Engineers, No. 15, National Association of.*—Pres., G. C. Gillis, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Chas. Cuming, 27 Euston St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Thos. Burnett, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Railroad Employees, No. 20, Canadian Bro. of.*—Pres., Geo. T. Ingram, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., J. H. Monaghan, 193 Weymouth St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Concluded****Charlottetown—Concluded**

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.*—Sec., James H. Gallant, 23 Dorchester St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Port Borden**

*Railroad Employees, No. 65, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James L. McDonald, Port Borden, P.E.I. Sec., John J. Arsenault, Port Borden, P.E.I.

**QUEBEC****Aylmer**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2167, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Albert McLean, St. John street, Aylmer, Que.

**Beebe**

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., John Clark, Beebe, Que. Sec., George Smith, Box 175, Beebe, Que.

*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 90.*—Pres., D. McFarlane, Graniteville, Que. Sec., E. E. Shepherd, R.M.D., Beebe, Que.

**Beauharnois**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2349, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Hebert, Beauharnois, Que. Sec., Ulric Primeau, Box 3, Beauharnois, Que.

**Berthierville**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2453, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. N. Brunell, Berthierville, Que. Sec., F. H. Charron, Berthierville, Que.

**Bienville**

*Machinists, No. 1425, International Association of.*—Pres., Emile Bolduc, Bienville, Levis, Que. Sec., Joseph Cantin, Lauzon West, Que.

**Bromptonville**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Sinard, Box 570, Bromptonville, Que.

**Brownsburg**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.*—Pres., Eug. Willette, Brownsburg, Que. Sec., Julius Clausen, Brownsburg, Que.

**Cap Magdeleine**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2254, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Omer Rivard, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., Rosaire Perreault, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Allan McCormick, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., W. Putney, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Arseneau, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Drawer 100, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

**Caughnawaga**

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 304, International Association of.*—Pres., Louis Saylor, Caughnawaga, Que. Sec., John M. Jocks, Box 102, Caughnawaga, Que.

**Cedar Hall**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 92, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Gamache, Sayabec, Que. Sec., J. A. Roy, Amqui, Que.

**Champlain**

*Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.*—Sec., Naz. Marchand, Champlain, Que.

**Charny**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Bro. of.*—Sec., H. Duclos, Charny, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Desrosier, Notre Dame de Charny, Que. Sec., J. Emile Barnabé, Notre Dame de Charny, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., William Richard, Notre Dame de Charny, Levis Co., Que.

**Chaudière Junction**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. De Boo, Chaudière Junction, Que. Sec., John Bruce, Chaudière Junction, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1472, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Romeo Huot, Chaudière Junction, Que.

**Coaticook**

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Bleay, Coaticook, Que. Sec., E. E. Wetherell, Box 554, Coaticook, Que.

**Coteau Junction**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Nevins, Coteau Junction, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 152, United Bro. of.*—Sec., Arthur Parent, Howick Junction, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1443, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Lefebvre, Coteau Junction, Que. Sec., Ed. Sauve, Coteau Junction, Que.

**Dominion Station**

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Derail, Dominion Station, Que.

**Drummondville**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.*—Pres., H. Gendron, Drummondville, Que. Sec., J. A. Dusseault, Drummondville.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Treffe Lauziere, Drummondville, Que. Sec., Gustave Ouellette, Drummondville, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## East Angus

*Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harvey Allen, East Angus, Que. Sec., George Coulombe, East Angus, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers, No. 98, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bergeron Alfred, East Angus, Que. Sec., Leon Dus-sault, Box 437, East Angus, Que.

## Farnham

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Bryant, Farnham, Que. Sec., John Lorimer, Farnham, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. B. Beers, Box 126, Farnham, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 187, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. T. French, Farnham, Que. Sec., Ira Cross, 56 St. Joseph St., Farnham, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. Pattullo, Farnham, Que. Sec., J. L. Ashfield, Box 292, Farnham, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Bourque, Farnham, Que. Sec., A. Brodeur, Box 305, Farnham, Que.

## Fraserville

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1545, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Martin, Riviere du Loup, Que. Sec., P. E. Dionne, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.

## Gatineau Point

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers of America, No. 101, International.*—Pres., Mathias Lauzon, Gatineau Point, Que. Sec., Joseph Isidore Charron, 31 St. John Baptiste St., Gatineau Point, Que.

## Giffard

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 115, Order of.*—Pres., E. Richard, 199a Crown St., Quebec. Sec., J. E. Potvin, Giffard, Que.

## Granby

*Rubber Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16681. (A. F. of L.)* Pres., Narcisse Dextras, Granby, Que. Sec., J. D. Guertin, Box 384, Granby, Que.

## Grand'Mere

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Louis Savard, 15 Bernard St., Grand'Mere, Que.

## Graniteville

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 60.*—Pres., A. Morgan, Graniteville, Que. Sec., Sam. McAllister, Graniteville, Que.

## Guenette

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.*—Pres., Oscar Peterson, Guenette, Co. Labelle, Que. Sec., James Colman, Guenette, Co. Labelle, Que.

## Hudson

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2279, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. X. Poulin, Hudson, Que.

## Hull

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Louis Roullard, 136 Wright St., Hull, Que.

*Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.*—Pres., Albert Fournier, Box 1, Hull, Que. Sec., Arthur Thibault, Box 2, Hull, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 50, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Dolphis Charbonneau, Hull, Que. Sec., Joseph Laprade, Hull, Que.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.*—Sec., R. Picknell, 15 Walker St., Hull, Que.

*Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Caldwell, 182 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Arthur Daoust, 98 A St. Jacques St., Hull, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 150, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Laprade, 51½ Salaberry St. Hull, Que.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amal. Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer, Que. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer, Que.

## Iberville

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Sec., A. N. Normandeau, Iberville, Que.

## Joliette

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Courtemanche, 91 Masseau St., Joliette, Que.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 604, International.*—Sec., E. Duval, Box 686, Joliette, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 229, Amalgamated.*—Sec., L. Romeo Hickok, Box 13, Joliette, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. L. Goulet, Joliette, Que. Sec., D. Germain, Box 482, Joliette, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McGillevoey, 144 3rd Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Leduc, 234 4th Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

*Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.*—Pres., O. Farland, 156 St. Louis St., Joliette, Que. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 St. Barthemby St., Joliette, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 476, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Dolphis Foucreault, 69 Richard St., Joliette, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 180, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., El. Marcotte, Laperade, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Fridolin Gravel, Box 662, Joliette, Que.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 442, International.*—Sec., Gideon Barrette, Box 715, Joliette, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Joliette—Concluded

*Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lucien Ducharme, 53 Baby St., Joliette, Que. Sec., Hector Mainville, 41 St. Anne St., Joliette, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.*—Chief conductor, L. McAllister, Joliette, Que. Sec., J. Quinn, Joliette, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 49, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Levesque, 86 Baby St., Joliette, Que. Sec., L. Roch, Box 774, Joliette, Que.

## Jonquieres

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Valin, Jonquieres, Que.

*Papermakers, No. 143, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. L. Harvey, Jonquieres, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 93, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alfred Landry, Jonquieres West, Que.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 335, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bazile Gravel, Jonquieres, Que. Sec., T. L. Lesvesque, Kenogami, Que.

## Kenogami

*Paper Makers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Richards, Kenogami, Que. Sec., L. H. Blanchard, Kenogami, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mills Workers, No. 83, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Senouillet, Kenogami, Que. Sec., J. R. Theriault, Kenogami, Que.

## L'Ange Gardien

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. Eugene Huot, L'Ange Gardien East, Que.

## Lachine

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 284, International Association of.*—Pres., G. H. Crevier, 153 8th Ave., Lachine, Que. Sec., Noe. Lacroix, 43 6th Ave., Lachine, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hermis Belfleur, 255-6th Ave., Lachine, Que. Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave., Lachine, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Arthur Sureau, 40-19th Ave., Lachine, Que.

## La Tuque

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 337, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cerile Dupere, La Tuque, Que. Sec., Henry Gravel, La Tuque, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Corbett, Box 133, La Tuque, Que. Sec., J. A. Honde, Box 133, La Tuque, Que.

## Lauzon

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2033, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alfred Theberge, Lauzon, Que.

## Lévis

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 380, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis Lemelin, Lauzon West, Que. Sec., Joseph A. Guay, 19 Davidson Hill, Lévis, Que.

*Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.*—Pres., C. Landry, 10 Deziel St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Philippe Lemelieu, St. David, Lévis, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 206, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonse Morin, St. Jean, Port Joli, Que. Sec., G. A. Montreuil, St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.

*Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Blanchet, Notre Dame de Lévis, Que. Sec., Louis Ouellet, Bienville, Lévis, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Pelletier, Box 32, Lévis, Que. Sec., J. A. Mercier, Box 156, Lévis, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1121, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. N. Guay, 2 St. Augustine St., Lévis, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. T. Marchesseault, 34 Fraser St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Ant. Gauvreau, 24 Fraser St., Lévis, Que.

## Limouilou

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 975, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Miller, 192-3rd Ave., Limouilou, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. H. Belair, 150-3rd Ave., Limouilou, Que.

## Monk

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 308, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Carron, St. Anselme, Que. Sec., O. Audet, St. Anselme, Que.

## Mont Joli

*Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Art, D'Astous, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., J. Ed. Roy, Mont Joli, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Gamache, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., J. H. E. Lamontague, Mont Joli, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 896, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alphonse Beaulien, Mont Joli, Que.

## Montreal

*Aqueduct Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16561 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., A. Archambault, 383 Seigneurs St., Montreal, Que.

*Asbestos Workers, Local No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.*—Pres., Chas. Westlake, 856 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., B. Wilkinson, 414 Magdalen St., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.*—Sec., A. Suffrin, 1291 Cadieux St., Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 267.*—Sec., Antonio Renaud, 42 Montgomery St., Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.*—Pres., C. E. Godin, 718 Casgrain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Nap. Gauvin, 141 Marquette St., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.*—Pres., M. Knapp, 484 Clarke St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Harry Block, 615 Henri Julien Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. A. Gagnon, 411 E. de Montigny St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Z. di Muro, Labour Temple, 417 Ontario St., Montreal, Que.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 38, International Alliance.*—Sec., Henry Moss, 763 St. André St., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Shaw, 35 Congregational St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Art. Cadman, 242 Liverpool St., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Heppleston, 2326 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 506, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James Burke, 448 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.*—Pres., F. P. Butler, 427 Aylmer St., Montreal, Que. Sec., G. H. Chapman, 1744 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2 (Marble Cutters).*—Sec., J. A. Cameron, 2844 Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of (Bricklayers).*—Pres., Alfred Charpentier, 554 Mentana St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Brien, 2358 Christophe Colomb St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of (Masons).*—Pres., Joseph Besnier, 487 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ernest Desilets, 7 Au Marché St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 3, Canadian Federation of (Plasterers).*—Pres., Mr. Cabona, 467 Cuvillier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Aime Rouleau, 1381 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. J. Doyle, 1658a St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. H. Charlton, 2228 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que.
- Bookbinders No. 91, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alb. E. Henderson, 503 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jos. Pelletier, Rooms 22-23, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249.*—Pres., Omer Bilodeau, 440 Darling St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arth. Charest, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.*—Sec., Lionel Thibault, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 428.*—Pres., Ellias Gagnon, 711 De Gaspé Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jos. Malo, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 472.*—Pres., Emile Hogue, 2932 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Eugene Gaolette, 1215 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., J. Malo, 1040 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 346 (Brewery Workers), International Union of.*—Sec., Edward Paquette, 219 Carrière St., Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 280, International Association of.*—Sec., Paul Eberth, 84 Mullarky St., Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Dionne, 315 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Cumming, 200 Cuvillier St., Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 362, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Cummings, 11 Guy Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. C. Connah, 123 Canning St., Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 342, International Association of.*—Sec., H. Lachambre, 690a De Gaspé Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners No. 2098, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).*—Sec., Alp. Bernier, 388 Ontario St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 134, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. Roy, 522 St. Christopher St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).*—Sec., G. Ramy, 550 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Abramson, 516 Laval Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Kowalsky, 109 Suzanne Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 247, United Brotherhood of (Cabinet Makers).*—Pres., Ovila Gagnon, 629 Breboeuf St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Victorien Senecal, 500 Alma Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 267, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., W. R. Johns, 1139 Wellington St., Verdun, Que. Sec., G. H. Ritchie, 342 Church Ave., Verdun, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Secours, 1068 Gertude Ave., Verdun, Que. Sec., Emery Lanthier, 155 Decourcelle St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Millmen).*—Sec., Alidore Favieau, 969 Mercier Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. McCallum, Labour Temple, Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lynch, 1509 Hutcheson St., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- Carpenters' National Union, (C.F. of L.) Montreal*.—Organizer, David Giroux, 301 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.
- Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29, (T. and L. C.)*.—Sec., Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood*.—Pres., William T. Moore, 1346 Ethel St., Verdun, Que. Sec., Alb. Duval, 11 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.
- Civic Employees, No. 1, Montreal Union of (T. and L. C.)*.—Pres., J. F. Girard, 162 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. A. Courchesne, 21 St. Elizabeth St., Montreal, Que.
- Cigarmakers' Inter. Union of America, No. 58*.—Sec., A. Gariepy, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 33, United*.—Sec., J. Fischer, 2514 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 48, United*.—Sec., Miss L. Stonnell, 485 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers)*.—Sec., H. Auerbach, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants Makers)*.—Sec., H. Auerbach, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated*.—Sec., H. Auerbach, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 115, Amalgamated (French Clothing Workers)*.—Sec., A. Duquette, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters)*.—Sec., L. Morris, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Pressers)*.—Sec., H. Auerbach, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car*.—Pres., A. H. Browne, Apt. 4, 288 McKay St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Nicholson, Apt. 3, 392 Dorchester St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. M. Robertson, 1646 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. J. Bickford, 2137a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Draftsmen's Unions, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and*.—Sec., Percy Hobson, 380 8th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. Richard, 15 Fortification St., Montreal, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Brodrich, 927 Clark St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas., Hodgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. Jardine, 368 St. Philippe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., M. J. Repentigny, 1360b Parthenais St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

- Federal Employees, National Federation of*.—Pres., A. T. Gregoire, 337 Lagauchetière St., West., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. M. Phillips, 337 Lagauchetière St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of*.—Pres., F. Hamelin, Fire Station, No. 36, Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Adam, Fire Station, No. 18, Montreal, Que.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International*.—Pres., Honore Sasseville, 118 Maisonneuve St., Montreal, Que. Sec., O. Beaupré, 93 Aylwin St., Montreal, Que.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International*.—Pres., Miss Emerande Brien, 150 Berri St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Miss Germaine Martineau, 805 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 68, International*.—Sec., O. Blake, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571, (A.F. of L.)*.—Pres., O. Raymond, 378 Harbour St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Griffard, 417 Ontario St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers)*.—Pres. T. Jacobs, 303a Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 112, International Ladies' (Waist Makers)*.—Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters)*.—Sec., c/o M. Firestone, 1466 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers)*.—Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 102, International Ladies' (Raincoat Makers)*.—Pres., H. Friedman, 386 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18*.—Sec., Chas. Brookes, 1615 Des Erables St., Montreal, Que.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint*.—Sec., E. Walsh, 211 Dorion St., Montreal, Que.
- Glove Workers' Union of America, No. 61, International*.—Sec., D. Lupien, 578 De Montigny St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America, No. 136*.—Sec., Arthur Dubord, 475 La Salle Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.
- Harbour Employees, Federal Labour Union, No. 16298 (A.F.L.)*.—Pres., A. Hogue, 529 De Lanaudiere, Montreal, Que. Sec., A. E. Thivierge, 269 Stadacona Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 621, International*.—Sec., J. P. Rioux, 2409 Lasalle Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 440 (Cooks)*.—Pres., H. LaHaie, 105 Cartier Square, Montreal, Que. Sec., Donat Perrault, 702 St. Catharine St., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

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- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 315 (Waiters).*—Pres., H. Tinhoff, 241 Durocher St., Montreal, Que. Sec., G. Dalglesch, 362 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que.
- Insurance Agents' Federal Union, No. 65 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., L. A. Hawsworth, 250 Metcalfe St., Montreal, Que.
- Iron, Steel and Tin workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres.-Sec., J. M. Wilson, 373-1st Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., H. Hill, 57 Congregation St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. Sec., T. Naismith, 7 Ryde St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
- Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 43, International.*—Pres., Theodore Mathieu, 459A Lasalle Road, Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., John Maher, 377 Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Lathers' National Union, Wood, Wire and Metal (Independent).*—Pres., Alphonse Merineau, 328 Beaudry St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jos. LeBrun, 1018 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., J. Regan, 97 Plessis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Wickham, 2584 Drolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 71, United.*—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 681 Logan St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Gauthier, 50 Delinelle St., Montreal, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 10, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Hector Varin, 392 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Lapointe, 469 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Lithographers of America, No. 27, Amalgamated.*—Sec., James McDonald, 434 Delisle St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 89, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Torrence, 84a Girouard Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que. Sec., S. Lees, 5289 Western Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 885, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Beliveau, 2193 Notre Dame St., Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., S. E. White, 176 Wilson Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Farley, 21 Deverger St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Sarazin, 205 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 689, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Larocque, 74 Wolseley Ave., Montreal West, Que. Sec., John Williams, 2584a Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 15, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. V. Cook, 70 Walnut St., St. Henry, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 747, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Sloan, 2551a Mance St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Baldwin, 656 Champagneur St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 335, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Wynn, 2666 Waverly St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Gauthier, 730a Champagneur St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

- Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent).*—Pres., Geo. Bertrand, 99 Jeanne D'Arc, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Bujold, 369 Champ de Mars, Montreal, Que.
- Machinists No. 631, International Association of.*—Sec., R. Walker, 289 Magdeline St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 711, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Brothers, 568 Bourbonniere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. E. Wood, 807 Fullum St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 111, International Association of.*—Pres., E. Stirk, 97a Second Ave., Lachine, Que. Sec., H. A. Spence, 1067 Mount Royal E., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).*—Pres., Edw. Rogers, 72a Milton St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Benoit, 305 Chambly St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 1189, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Bishop, 1261 Dorion St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert E. Skey, 1148 Bennett Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Mailers' Union, No. 39 (I.T.U.).*—Sec., Rene Pageau, 495 Rivard St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 190, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McKellar, 2005 Chabot St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. McKellar, 2005 Chabot St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 148, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. Sabourin, 252 Leprohon St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alfred Derome, 288 Rielle St., Verdun, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1284, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Desfosse, 1951 Ontario St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Bertrand, 373 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Marine Engineers, No. 5, National Association of.*—Pres., Eugène Hamelin, 286 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que. Sec., N. Lazure, 120 Rivard St., Lachine, Que.
- Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers, Bedrubbers, Helpers & Sawyers, No. 23, International Association of.*—Pres., Charles Smith, 607A De Gaspé St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Madden, 607A De Gaspé St., Montreal, Que.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 69, National Association of.*—Pres., J. C. Gauthier, 2351 Boyer St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. B. Hamelin, 1218 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 299, Amalgamated.*—Pres., W. Couturier, 13 Rose de Lima, Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Jones, 1028 Orleans St., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 116, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Paul Genereaux, 536 Wolfe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Gariepy, 1616 De La Roche St., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 251, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres. J. Jacque, 22 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Bowin, 405 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 180, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., W. Davidson, 544 Aylwin St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. W. Bartlett, 1782 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

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*Millmen.*—See *Carpenters and Joiners.*

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 21, International.*—Pres., J. Wolfe, 864 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Henry Lemieux, 305 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.

*Musicians, No. 406, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. C. Molinari, 323 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. I. Paquet, 1173 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

*Newswriters' Union of Montreal, No. 10 (I. T. U.).*—Sec., Sylvio V. Lamalice, 1538 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 349, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Trudel, 54 Frontenac St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Emile Pelletier, 612 Dorion St., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1024, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Anderson, 1018 Berri St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ed. Rousseau, 765 Craig St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, No. 1135, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).*—Sec., S. Danby, 1225 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, No. 399, Brotherhood of. (Railway Equipment Painters).*—Pres., A. Goyette, 39 Boucher St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Abbott, 393a 7th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 359, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., William Yull, 273 Delormier Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., W. N. Dixon, 2709 Hutchinson St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thomas Smith, 205 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que.

*Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, No. 78, International Union of.*—Sec., E. J. Mackey, 401 Gilford St., Montreal, Que.

*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 9, International.*—Sec., Frank Cox, 287 Valois St., Montreal, Que.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 578 (Cement Finishers). Operative.*—Pres., Laurence Wesoly, 184A Berri St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. A. Brosseau, 1524 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 33, Operative.*—Pres., E. Charbonneau, 331 Iberville St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. S. Cross, 1935 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 144, United Association of.*—Pres., Andrew Hall, 2071 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alex. Gould, 808 De Lorimier St., Montreal, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 292, United Association of.*—Pres., F. Walsh, 1672 de la Roche, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Gauthier, 1109 Orleans Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Arthur Bouchard, 78 Casgrain Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec. J. E. Pilon, 262 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Jules Ste-Marie, Montreal, Que.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52, International.*—Pres., Jos. Beausoleil, 2906A St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Frs. Lynch, 842 des Erables Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 121, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Kenworthy, 999 Ethel Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Adams, 616 9th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 62, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Phalen, St. Agnes St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jas. Fogarty, 1355 Logan Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 117, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. M. Plouffe, 144 St. Denis St., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., E. Leonard, 350 Dorion St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 115A, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Miss H. Melville, Apt. 3, 251 Addington Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Que., Sec., Miss Daisy Seale, 1 Dufferin Ave., Richmond St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 115, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. Corbin, 1 Dufferin Ave., Richmond Square, Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Sweeney, 650 Terrebonne Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 118, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres. T. J. Sothers, 235 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Smith, 5356 Lariviere St., Sault aux Recollet, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 39, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Laflamme, 440 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., G. A. Field, Box 304, Station B., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 160, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. F. Gill, 122 Pacific Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. McIntosh, 142 Pacific Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 146, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. McGovern, 100 Grand Trunk St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Wm. T. Gale, 179 Nazareth St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 160, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Grant, Cowansville, Que.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 157, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Gordon, 45 Bourgeois St., Montreal, Que. Sec., M. Cappiello, 163 Vinet St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 188, International Brotherhood of.*—(No return of officers received).

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. C. Jones, 71 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. A. Davenport, 321 Gordon Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 490, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Woodward, 62 Somerville St., Westmount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. L. Labreche, 3739 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 802, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Poirier, 87 Darling St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Jenkins, 286a 3rd Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que.



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*Railroad Trainmen, No. 506, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Third Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278, de Lanaudiere St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1238, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Rodrigue, 126 Decourcelles St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. King, 1114 Galt Ave., Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 72, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Hill, 58 Joliette St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1253, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Eugene Sauron, 256 St. James St., Cote St. Paul, Que. Sec. Azaire Trudeau, 100 3rd Ave., Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Zoel Tardif, 67 William David St., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Tardif, 891 Letourneau St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Cusson, 1207 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 182, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Huard, 86 Agnes St., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Parkin, 1108 Newmarch St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alf. Jolivet, 23½ Soulanges St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arcade Lecuyer, 102 Laprairie St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., David Langelier, 330 Parc Lafontaine, Montreal, Que. Sec., Felix DesRosiers, 454 Fabre St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 270, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Romeo Lariviere, 795 Marquette St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 515, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lawrence McGlynn, 57 Barre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jos. D. Rioux, 545 Garnier St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1191, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Atkins, 297A Grand Trunk St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Scott, 87A Congregation St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Hall, 393-10th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1363.*—Sec., A. Roberts, 401 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. L. Lefebvre, 2071 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Cloutier, 2783 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1237, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Johnson, 3 Notre Dame St., E., Montreal, Que.

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*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers Express and Station Employees, No. 986, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John L. Lamar, 3 Notre Dame St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 210, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Canchon, 427 Darling St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Brault, 489A Joliette St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 80, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. Church, 2062 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. Crosby, 2353 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 75, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, D. P. Ward, 376 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charron St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., J. Leon Bourbonniere, 829 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que.

*Retail Clerks' International Protection Association, No. 306.*—Emile Dumoulin, 2371 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

*Rubber Workers' Federal Labour Union No. 16574, (A.F. of L.)*—Sec., Angelo Da Pretto, 537 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que.

*Seamen's Union, International, (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Pres., J. C. Gauthier, Room 19, 167 Commissaires St., W., Montreal, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. Sandilands, 77 Wellington St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Fortune, 246 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Wm. Hoffman, Box 362, Station B., Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., A. L. Jones, 49a Third Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Clarkson, 48 Melrose Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 345, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Patwell, 203 Murray St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Charest, 72 Irene St., Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 606, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Besner, 335a de Lanaudiere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Sabatino Deodati, 3031 La Jennesse St., Montreal, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 588, International Union of.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 286 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que. Sec., L. Martin, 325 9th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 593, International Union of.*—Pres., Sam F. Loiselle, 415 Dorchester St. W., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Veary, 7. Trudel St., Longue Point, Montreal, Que.

*Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Federal Labour Union, No 16359, (A.F. of L.)*—Sec., A. de Grandpre, 825 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 33, International.*—Pres., M. Pike, 246 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., George Poitras, 208 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Concluded

- Spinners' Union, No. 7, International.*—Sec., A. Fortier, St. Paul, Montreal, Que.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America.*—Pres., T. Maisonneuve, 375 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Octave Jette, 982 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.
- Sugar Refinery Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16572, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., H. Morin, 469c Aylwin St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. Galoury, 417 Ontario St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.*—Sec., H. Burrow, 947 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Tailors' Union, No. 332, Journeymen.*—Sec., Herbert Smith, 148 St. George St., Montreal, Que.
- Teachers, No. 130, American Federation of.*—Pres., Antoine Maltais, 817 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Roussin, 817 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 448, International Brotherhood of—(Milk Distributors and Dairy Employees).*—Pres., Peter Banford, 3133 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Sec., D. Cordes, 845 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 409 (Sanitary Drivers and Helpers), International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Dupre, 217 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 360, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Laplante, 982 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alfred Cote, 24 Voltiguers St., Montreal, Que.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, Commercial, (C.P.R. System Division No. 1.).*—Sec., Thos. Carrothers, 774 Shuter St., Montreal, Que.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21, Commercial (Canadian Brokers' Division).*—Sec., Geo. C. Gorman, 2620 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.*—Pres., Jos. Bouthillette, 177 St. Philippe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 22 St. Augustin St., Montreal, Que.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1112 (Oilcloth Workers), United.*—Pres., A. Girard, 1322 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Hector Leblanc, 1296B. Logan St., Montreal, Que.
- Theatrical Ushers, Ticket Sellers and Collectors' Federal Labour Union, No. 17489, (A.F. of L.).* (No return of officers received).
- Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigar-makers), (Independent).*—Pres., I. Perez, 841 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Samalea, 94 Buller St., Montreal, Que.
- Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).*—Pres., Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Louis Gaboury, 201 Drolet St., Montreal.
- Typographical Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Thos. Black, 2674 Waverley St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, room 35, Herald Building, Craig St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., D. Wolfe, 464 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.

## O'Brien

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Bisson, O'Brien, via Privat, Que.

## Parent

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Brown, Parent Que. Sec., F. Harper, Parent Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. Ruggles, Parent, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 731, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Partelance, Parent, Que. Sec., George Martin, Parent, Que.

## Quebec

- Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. McLaren, 64 St. Ambrose St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Jos. Lefebvre, 128 2nd St., Limoilou, Quebec, Que.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. A. Guay, Box 324, Levis, Que.
- Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Dufresne, 71 Lavigueur St., Quebec, Que. Sec., O. Caron, 185 Chateauguay St., Quebec, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1 Canadian Federation of.*—Pres., Arthur Marois, 140 King St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beauport Village, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.*—Sec., James A. Cameron, 2889 Mance St., Quebec, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 330, International Association of.*—Pres., John G. Masson, 84 Salaberry St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Jos. Alf. Jacobs, 35 Latourelle St., Quebec, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Gerard Godbout, 315 Prince Edward St., Quebec, Que.
- Civil Service Association, No. 36, Provincial, (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., O. E. Talbot, P.O. Drawer 385, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchamp, P.O. Box 8, St. Jean Baptiste, Que.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Dion, c/o Dominion Express Co., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alphonse C. Joncas, Beauport, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1118, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Lyons, 394 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. A. Moisan, 12 Dorchester St., Quebec, Que.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, No. 492.*—Pres., J. J. Mallin, 55 St. Louis St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Maufred Roebbling, P.O. Box 493, Quebec, Que.
- Inspectors, Fire Rangers and Cutlers, No. 49, Provincial Association of, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., George Fournier, 90 Sous le Cap, Quebec, Que. Sec., F. Blanchet, 45 1st Ave., Limoilou, Que.
- Knights of Labour, Sillery Assembly (Independent).*—Sec., Edouard J. Morrisette, Rural Route, Box No. 1, Sillery, Quebec, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Quebec—Continued

- Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship (Independent).*—Pres. Patrick Joynt, 314 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Rich. Butler, 309 Champlain St., Quebec, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.* Sec., J. A. E. Bernier, 50 Des Prairies, Quebec, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 753, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. H. Sturton, 60 Cremazie St., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 138 Canardiere Road, Quebec, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 383, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George Plean, 270 St. Julie St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert St. Laurent, 179 1st St. Limoilou, Que. Sec., Jos. Chateaufneuf, 20 Ferland St., Quebec, Que.
- Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.*—Pres., L. Garneau, 98 Latourelle St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Henri Beaudry, 163 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.
- Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.*—Sec., Edouard Lamay, 363 Richardson St., Que.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, No. 70, National Association of.*—Pres., L. H. Lapierre, Wolfe St., Levis, Que. Sec., J. A. Bernier, 291½ St. Cyrille St., Quebec, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. St. Ours, 12 Canardiere St., Limoilou, Que. Sec., A. Cholet, 53 3rd St., Limoilou, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2629, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. L. Ferland, 131 Argo St., Quebec, Que.
- Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.*—Pres., R. Williams, 18 St. Amable St., Quebec, Que. Sec., P. A. Marchand, 72 Lockwell St., Quebec, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 610, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Pruneau, 221 Franklin St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Moise Carrier, 117 Artillerie St., Quebec, Que.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.*—Pres., Jos. Jackson, 16 St. Patrick St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Elzear Lamontagne, 60 King St., Quebec, Que.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Alderie Beauchamp, c/o Supt. R.M.S., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alph. Gingras, Registration Dept., Quebec, Que.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 152, International.*—Sec., Edouard Poitras, 318 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. P. Kelly, 103 St. Anne St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Napoleon Pelchat, Box 102, Quebec, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 71, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. A. Dallaire, 170 St. Olivier St., Quebec, Que. Sec., P. R. Matte, 220 Queen St., Quebec, Que.

## Quebec—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 220 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. H. Pageau, 536 St. Francois St., St. Sauveur, Quebec, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. Gosselin, Charny, Que. Sec., J.E. R. Hanice, Charny, Que.
- Railway Carmen, No. 283, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Pouliot, 92 Sixth Ave., Limoilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., Lucien Girard, 41 St. Leon St., Quebec, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.*—Sec., E. Lemieux, 115-4th Ave., Limoilou, Que.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1316, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Bryson, 72 Maisonneuve St., Quebec, Que.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., G. Paradis, 28 Jeanne d'Arc, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. A. Laberge, Beauport, Que.
- Stage Employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Roy Gouge, 217 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que. Sec. F. B. Kipling, 87 Joachin St., Quebec, Que.
- Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Victorin Beaucage, 170 L'Incarnation St., Quebec, Que.
- Typographical Union No. 302, International.*—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 44½ Artillery St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St., Quebec, Que.

## Richmond

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 741, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. St. Jean, Richmond, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 142, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Goyette, Richmond, Que. Sec., J. J. Pepler, Box 327, Richmond, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Custeau, Richmond, Que. Sec., W. P. Hill, Richmond, Que.
- Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.*—Pres., J. V. Brooks, Richmond, Que. Sec. Geo. H. Bolter, Richmond, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 29, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Prefontaine, South Durham, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 865, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Jones, Richmond, Que. Sec., T. F. Gleason, Richmond, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Parkes, Richmond, Que. Sec., P. McDonald, Box 284 Richmond Que.

## Rivière-à-Pierre

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 417, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. W. Blackburn, Chambord Junction, Que.

## Rivière-du-Loup

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 398, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Bourgoin, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Ludger Ouellet, Blaisville, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

**QUEBEC—Continued****Rivière-du-Loup—Concluded**

*Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 204, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Lacombe, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Joseph Scott, Box 99, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Lodge No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Couturier, Blaisville, Que. Sec., J. A. Gagnon, Box 30, Blaisville, Que.

*Machinists, No. 656, International Association of.*—Sec., Alphonse St. Laurent, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 151, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest St. Pierre, St. Alexandre, Que. Sec., J. W. Marmen, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 596, United Association of.*—(No return of officers received).

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 122, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Boucher, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Jos. Deschamps, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. X. Desrosiers, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Leopold Gagne, Box 32, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 539, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Bouchard, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Aurele Dumont, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Parent, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 737, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Fortin, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., J. W. Levesque, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 489, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, N. Plourde, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., J. E. Pinze, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

**Ste. Agathe des Monts**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Mainville, Box 225, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Sec., Geo. E. Fulker, Box 257, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

**St. Alexandre Station**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 171, Order of (Central Vermont).*—Sec., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexander Station, Que.

**Ste. Anne de Bellevue**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1584, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis de Chantel, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Sec., J. H. Ed. Lepine, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**St. Romuald d'Etchemin**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 11, Order of.*—Pres., J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., William Parsons, Box 7, St. Romuald, Que.

**St. Helene de Bagot**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 290, United Bro.*—Pres., Ernest Cantin, Lemieux, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras, Box 3, St. Helene de Bagot, Que.

**St. Marc des Carrieres**

*Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., John Matte, St. Marc des Carrieres, Portneuf Co., Que.

**St. Hyacinthe**

*Barbers' International Union No. 423, Journeymen.*—Sec., L. J. E. Choquette, 22 Pieté St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 257.*—Pres., Ovilva Bonnette, 73 St. Pascal St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Jules Descheanes, 16 Papineau St., Hyacinthe, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 108, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis Lamoureux, 33 Lafontaine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Ernest St. Germain, 96 St. Dominique St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1102, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ernest Lagasse, 49 St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1388, International Association of.*—Sec., L. Robert, 31½ Cascades St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 53, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Romeo Lefevre, 40 Guillaume St., Longueuil, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette, Mount Johnson, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Henry Provost, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Jules Boucher, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1405, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur H. Bourgeois, 107½ Girouard St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., J. P. Beauregard, 120 Bourdage St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1430, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Morin, 10½ Raymond St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1419, United.*—Pres., A. Beauregard, 29 St. Pierre St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Ernest Hamel, 10a Des-saulles St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 788, International.*—Pres., Albert Page, Box 496, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., J. Armand Guillerie, Box 16, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

**St. Jerome**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 435, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. Tutching, Huberdeau, Que.

**St. Johns**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1729, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Menard, St. Johns, Que. Sec., Lionel Grégoire, St. Johns, Que.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 15964 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., A. R. Pare, Box 433, St. Johns, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1441, International Association of.*—Sec., Henry Liliberti, 114 St. John St., St. Johns, Que.



**QUEBEC—Continued****St. Johns—Concluded**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 129, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates, St. Blaise, P.O., Que.

*Potters*, No. 78, *National Brotherhood of Operative*.—Pres., Edward Maguire, Box 345, St. Johns, Que. Sec., Geo. Smith, Box 495, St. Johns, Que.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 181, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. P. L'Ecuyer, 61 St. Charles St., St. Johns, Que. Sec., J. S. Heil, G.T.R., St. Johns, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 784, *International Union of*.—Pres., Hector Lanceault, St. Johns, Que. Sec., Godfrey Dionne, St. Johns, Que.

**St. Lambert**

*Railroad Signalmen of America*, No. 118, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., C. J. King, 430 Riverside Drive, St. Lambert, Que.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 184, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. O. Guillemette, G.T.R., St. Lambert, Que.

**Ste. Rose du Degele**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2656, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Sligh, St. Rose du Degele, Que. Sec., Geo. Deschenes, St. Rose du Degele, Que.

**Ste. Rosalie Junction**

*Railroad Employees*, No. 17, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Leveille, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Que. Sec., Georges Lussier, 10 St. Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

**St. Scholastique**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 232, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Verner, Hull, Que. Sec., J. Pelletier, Thurso, Que.

**Ste. Thérèse de Blainville**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2189, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Joseph Theoret, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 319, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Theodule Lacroix, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que. Sec., A. Thiboutot, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union*, No. 9.—Sec., Gedeon Cyr, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

**Shawinigan Falls**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1775, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Justave Lafontaine, 13 Riverside St., Shawinigan Falls, Que. Sec., W. Richard, 55a 5th St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 926, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Oregene Pierre, 7th St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America*, No. 382, *International*.—Sec., L. J. Robert, 141 Cascade Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

**Shawinigan Falls—Concluded**

*Letter Carriers*, No. 52, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., Ernest Trudel, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Machinists* No. 1531, *International Association of*.—Sec., A. Veillet, 99 Lambert St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 336, *United Association of*.—Sec., J. Lowrie, Box 824, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 744, *International Union of*.—Sec., W. Richards 55a Fifth St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Textile Workers of America*, No. 1467, *United*.—Sec., Miss Blanche Thibeault, 71 Second St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

**Sherbrooke**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 502, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Jos. E. Breton, 171 Alexander Boulevard, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 641, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres. E. Bibeau, 61 Brooke St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., F. Cluderay, 75 London St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 3.—Sec., H. Bessette, 38 Drummond Road, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1684, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. A. Belisle, 141 Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. D. Robert, 107 Short St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 373.—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 21, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. A. Ingham, London St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., C. A. Ingram, Peel St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 960, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Omer Normandin, 17 Peel St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Jewellery Workers' Union*, No. 50, *International*.—Sec., F. H. Palmer, 171 King St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 25, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., W. E. Campbell, Post Office, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., H. J. Allen, 32b Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 694, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Conductor, Geo. Buchanan, Levis, Que. Sec., F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 706 *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. W. Riff, 25 Drummond Road, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. Spey, 270 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Machinists*, No. 164, *International Association of*.—Pres., W. Killen, 171 King St., W., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. D. Hazle, 87 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 432, *International*.—Pres., Wm. Tobin 122 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Daw. Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Musicians*, No. 577, *American Federation of*.—Pres., T. E. Coby, 14 Morkil Road, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. G. Edgcombe, 97 Montreal St., Sherbrooke, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Sherbrooke—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. A. St Cyr, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 107, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter Byham, Bowen Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., W. M. Delaney, 39 Aberdeen Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 776, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. F. Roy, 5½ St. Antoine St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. Morin, 71 Conell St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Railway Carmen, No. 31, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Tribble, 158 McNanany St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Typographical Union, No. 672, International.—Pres., I. A. Magee, 89 King St., W., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Alphonse Huard, 74 Brooks St., Sherbrooke, Que.

## Sorel

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 373, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Victor Salvail, King St., Sorel, Que. Sec., Rodique Carpentier, 8 Albert St., Sorel, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 761, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Delphis Pelouquin, Box 652, Sorel, Que. Sec., Joseph Cournoyer, Box 258, Sorel, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 797, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que. Sec., Jos. Lacroix, Box 351, Sorel, Que.
- Machinists, No. 1374, International Association of.—Sec., Henry Drolet, Sorel, Que.
- Marine Engineers, No. 9, National Association of.—Pres., W. Gouin, Sorel, Que. Sec., Alf. Charbonneau, Box 204, Sorel, Que.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 437, International.—Pres., Edmond Contois, Sorel, Que. Sec., J. Alp. Souliere, Box 555, Sorel, Que.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 801, United Association of.—Sec., F. Davignon, 14 Albert St., Sorel, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1322, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Adrien Casaubon, 149 Prince St., Sorel, Que.

## Tetreauville

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Vigeant, 952 Pie IX Blvd., Montreal, Que. Sec., O. Proulx, 974 Pie IX Blvd., Montreal, Que.

## Thetford Mines

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2031, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Francis Nolet, Box 494, Thetford Mines, Que. Sec., Willie Grondin, Box 494, Thetford Mines, Que.
- Machinists, No. 1327, International Association of.—Sec., Albert Richards, 566 Notre Dame St., Thetford Mines, Que.
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 143, International Union of.—Sec., Patrick McCaffrey, Box 42, Thetford Mines, Que.

## Three Rivers

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 315, International.—Sec., George O. Lacroix, Pont St. Maurice, Que.

## Three Rivers—Concluded

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 654, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. Coupille, 37 St. Paul St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 5, International Union of.—Sec., A. J. Jalbert, 80 Hertel St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1793, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Odilan Gauvin, 83 St. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Omer Boisvent, 1 Penneton St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 915, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., George A. Louthood, Box 100, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., Wm. McShelock, Box 129, Cap Magdeleine, Que.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 250, International.—Pres., Hormidas Mongrain, 62 St. Cecile St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., E. Richard, 251 Lavalandy St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 47, Federated Association of.—Pres., Wm. Moreau, P.O. Dept., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Jules Lupien, 91 St. Genevieve St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Machinists, No. 1284, International Association of.—Pres., Ellis Nevitt, 292 St. Paul St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Harry H. Risk, 431 St. Cecile St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 443, International.—Sec., E. Desrochers, 7 St. Marie St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1136, Brotherhood of.—No report of officers.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 771, United Association of.—Pres., Wilfred Demers, 36 St. Elizabeth St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Alex. Taillefer, 36 St. Elizabeth St., Three Rivers, Que.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. A. Boucher, Three Rivers, Que.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. E. Dansereau, Box 425, Three Rivers, Que.
- Typographical Union, No. 856, International.—Pres., Odilon Laffaine, 97 De La Verandrie, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Alcide Coté, Victoria Hotel, Three Rivers, Que.

## Timiskaming

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 599, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McDonald, Timiskaming, Que. Sec., Jos. Joy, Timiskaming, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., O. Blais, Timiskaming, Que.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 822, International Union of.—Pres., H. C. Overton, Timiskaming, Que. Sec., J. J. Gandour, Timiskaming, Que.

## Tourville

- Railroad Employees, No. 50, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Pierre St. Pierre, Monk, Que. Sec., Amedee Rancour, Monk, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.—Pres., C. E. Rioux, Charny, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Couturier, Tourville, Que.



**QUEBEC—Concluded****Tring Junction**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 569, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. Poulin, D'Israeli, Que. Sec., Joseph Gagnon, Valley Junction, Beauce, Que.

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 131, *Order of*.—Pres., J. P. Dugal, Robertsonville, Que. Sec., J. E. Marcoux, Tring Junction, Que.

**Turcot**

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 141, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. J. Ranken, 734a St. Valier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. Charles, St. Lambert, Que.

**Valleyfield**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1736, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Napoleon Jodoin, Bellerive, Que. Sec., Philippe Leduc, Box 13, Valleyfield, Que.

**Valleyfield—Concluded**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2649, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Aloine Charbois, Valleyfield, Que.

**Victoriaville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 199, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Joseph Faucher, Box 270, Richmond, Que.

**Windsor Mills**

*Paper Makers*, No. 92, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Leo Broderick, Windsor Mills, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 104, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Peter Brandell, Windsor Mills, Que. Sec., D. McCarthy, Windsor Mills, Que.

**ONTARIO****Alexandria**

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 17412 (A.F. of L.).—Pres., Joseph MacEwan, Alexandria, Ont. Sec., Thos. H. Kemp, Box 144, Alexandria, Ont.

**Allandale**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 486, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Patton, Allandale, Ont. Sec., John Clark, Allandale, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 442, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. G. Clute, 13 Burton Ave., Allandale, Ont. Sec., F. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave., Allandale, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 575, *International Association of*.—Pres., R. Fergusson, Allandale, Ont. Sec., W. Parr, Allandale, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 200, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. T. Carson, Orillia, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 119, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Gartner, 18 Centre St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., A. Lowe, 88 John St., Barrie, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 377, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., B. A. Bonter, 48 Brock St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., F. J. Sharpe, 70 Tiffin St., Allandale, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 620, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Wardle, Allandale, Ont. Sec., A. G. Jay, 186 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 355, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. Dunnett, Allandale, Ont. Sec., J. P. McMillan, Box 35, Allandale, Ont.

**Alliston**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 217, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Mason, Minesing, Ont. Sec., R. Treadwell, Anten Mills, Ont.

**Almonte**

*Textile Workers of America*, No. 2000, *United*.—Pres., Wm. Dunlop, Almonte, Ont. Sec., Ernest Jordon, Box 434, Almonte, Ont.

**Amherstburg**

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 504-1, *International (Rock Drillers)*.—Pres., R. Kett, Amherstburg, Ont. Sec., L. A. Parker, Amherstburg, Ont.

**Arnprior**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2454, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Chas Baker, Arnprior, Ont.

*Hoof Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union*, No. 665, *International*.—Sec., J. Langloir, Box 484, Arnprior, Ont.

**Aylmer**

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union* No. 530.—Pres., Nicholas J. Cowling, Aylmer, Ont. Sec., Beecher Hunter, Aylmer, Ont.

**Belleville**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 724, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. F. Beare, 14 Lingham St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. I. Looker, 48 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 30.—Pres., J. Patrick, 23 Mill St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. Bradden, R. R. No. 6, Belleville, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2366, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. K. McKnight, 27 Murney St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., C. H. Hagerman, 2 Elm St., Belleville, Ont.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 1017, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., G. W. Davy, 27 Commercial St., Belleville, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 17314, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., A. T. Howe, 63 Pinnacle St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Paul Smith, 160 Mary St., Belleville, Ont.

*Fishermen*, No. 27, (T. & L. C.), *Bay of Quints and Eastern Lake Ontario*.—Pres., Edgar Irwin, Deseronto, Ont. Sec., Frank Cousins, 57 St. George St., Belleville, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Belleville—Concluded**

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., J. J. Murphy, 59 George St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Geo. Foster, 134 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.*—Pres., C. H. Lloyd, 24 Colbourne St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., P. O. Pitney, 185 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Fitzgerald, 356 Bleeker Ave., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Homor Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave., Belleville, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur H. Moon, 409 Bleeker Ave., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. T. Clark, 113 College St., Belleville, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Quincey, 3 Fahey St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., G. McDonald, 75 Mill St., Belleville, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. W. Lindstrom, 24 Myers St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St., Belleville, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., P. Drumm, 19 Cedar St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. Ayers, 223 Coleman St., Belleville, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 479, International.*—Sec., Harry Hall, 90 Gordon St., Belleville, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. H. Hart, 52 W. Moira St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St. Belleville, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 811, United Association of.*—Pres., T. J. Holland, 132 Pinnacle St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., F. Miller, 26 Hillside, St., Belleville, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. V. C. Trauisch, Box 152, Belleville, Ont. Sec., C. E. Hawley, P.O. Dept., Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 126, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Armstrong, 26 Fortin St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Jas. Varley, 413 Bleeker Ave., Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance No. 156, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. H. Bone, Brassey St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., R. L. Easton, 263 Ann St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Carson, 15 Brown St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., C. I. Warren, 132 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 617, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Follwell, 7 Elm St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., G. H. Smith, c/o Station P.O., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.*—Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 34, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. Cooke, 92 St. George St., Belleville, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 551, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. W. H. Wilkinson, Herchimer St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. I. Tough, 30 E. Moira St., Belleville, Ont.

**Blenheim**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 502, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Wade, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., Stephen G. Tilley, 48 Park Ave. W., Chatham, Ont.

**Brampton**

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 536.*—Sec., C. Camkin, Box 826, Brampton, Ont.

**Brantford**

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 187.*—Sec., N. Pearcey, 78 Grey St., Brantford, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journey-men.*—Pres., James Rourke, 47 Lawrence St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. A. Symington, 69½ Colborne St. W., Brantford, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 364, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Parsons, 55 Darling St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. Godfrey, 4 River Road, Brantford, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 680, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Young, 45 Emilie St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. Hughes, 42 Walter St., Brantford, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 136.*—Pres., E. Warning, 29 McClure Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. R. Mann, 189 Rawdon St., Brantford, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.*—Pres., G. Stinchcombe, Balfour St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. Fitness, 37 Alfred St., Brantford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. May, 85 St. George St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Ed. E. Charters, 141 Superior St., Brantford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2602, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., Herbert Lyns, 45 Strathcona Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 559, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. K. Simmonds, 96 Waterloo St., Brantford, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union No. 16492 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., H. Bowring, 8 Oneida St., Brantford, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.*—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A., Brantford, Ont. Sec., R. W. Strong, 107 Queen St., Brantford, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Alfred Stuart, 35 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. L. Cutmore, 11 Elizabeth St., Brantford, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.*—Sec., T. A. Knudsen, 206 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 495, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Colomb, 49 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. Dargie, Box 1, Harrisburg, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.*—Pres., Elmer Sturges, Brantford, Ont. Sec., Morton Croley, 44 Rose Ave., Brantford, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Brantford—Concluded**

*Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.*—Pres., L. F. Addison, 310 Sheridan St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Geo. Beattie, 10 Superior St., Brantford, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Hill, Grand View, Brantford, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).*—Pres., J. Doan, 192 Albion St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., C. M. Bowery, 68 Superior St., Brantford, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 186, United Association of.*—Pres., D. C. McIntyre, 231 Darling St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ashton, 45 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., G. T. Strickland, 47 Palmerston Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hartley, 55 Palmerston Ave., Brantford, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.*—Pres., E. Woodley, 148 Wellington St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., F. Hall, 50 Ontario St., Brantford, Ont.

*Railroad Employees No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Patullo, Box 294, Brantford, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hands, 27 Spring St., Brantford, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Frank Tolley, 76 St. George St., Grand View, P.O., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Edwin B. Mitchell, 136 Albion St., Brantford, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. Ballenger, Echo Place, Brantford, Ont. Sec., E. J. Walker, 107 West Mill St., Brantford, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 582, International Alliance of Theatrical, (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Alfred Harris, 102½ Waterloo St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Delmar B. Orcutt, 26 Darling St., Brantford, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.*—Pres., F. T. Williams, Grand View P.O., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Fred. W. Harp, 52 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.

*Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. Dalton, 29 Edgerton St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Frank Dempsey, Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 378, International.*—Pres., William B. Shaw, 115 Peel St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., James Cooper, 46 Grand St., Brantford, Ont.

**Bridgeburg**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 612, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. W. McMillen, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., S. C. Wilkinson, Amigari, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. G. Watts, Box 213, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Walsh, 411 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Harvey, Bridgeburg, Ont.

**Bridgeburg—Concluded**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Near, Bridgeburg Ont.

*Machinists No. 1263, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Bell, Fort Erie, Ont. Sec., W. G. Slowleigh, Box 26, Amigari, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 116, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. J. Ferguson, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., Miss Myrtle C. Kennedy, Box 357, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Jackson, Amigari, Ont. Sec., G. N. Smith, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Conley, 73 Brock St., Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Bain, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., Ed. Howe, Box 407, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Glauser, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Box 246, Bridgeburg, Ont.

**Brockville**

*Barbers' International Union of America, No. 283, Journeymen.*—Sec., B. H. Ferguson, 126 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 712, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Fred Joyce, 13 Letitia St., Brockville, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 13.*—Sec., H. Sweeney, 130 Pine St., Brockville, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Lyman Brown, 17 Elm St., Brockville, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1089, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Ford, 104 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., H. C. Johnston, 37 Orchard St., Brockville, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16935, (A. F. of L.)* Sec., Wm. Pero, 9 Bartholomew, St., Brockville, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 40, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. A. Pennock, 46 Pearl St., W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hall, 7 Mabel St., Brockville, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Hislop, 32 Pearl St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. N. Plunkett, 30 Charles St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., A. R. Fowler, 143 Park St., Brockville, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 315, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Caldwell, 213 Pearl St., Brockville, Ont.

*Machinists No. 1153, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Dunn, Church St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., S. Begbie, 34 McCready St., Brockville, Ont.

*Moulders Union of North America, No. 485, International.*—Pres., Jos. Beatty, Perth St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Wm. Broad, 73 Wall St., Brockville, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Brockville—Concluded**

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. E. Wooding, 25 Bennett St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., J. B. Simpson, 17 Ford St., Brockville, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 166, International Bro. of.*—Pres., A. E. Lachapelle, 59 Jessie St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., D. M. MacInnes, 46 Pearl St. E., Brockville, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Simons, 44 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St., W., Brockville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 616, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James A. Brodie, 74 Lewis St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., A. Alberry, 114 Cedar St., Brockville, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Price, 14 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., F. S. Miller, 1 Holliday St., Brockville, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 553, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Cook, Brock St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Percy Markell, 60 Pearl St., Brockville, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 345, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. Cooper, 11 Edward St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., M. D. Frego, 7 Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.*—Pres., J. M. Phillips, 229 Pearl St., W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., J. E. Wotherspoon, 10 George St., Brockville, Ont.

*Tailors' Union No. 262, Journeymen.*—Sec., D. Muirhead, 10 King St. East, Brockville, Ont.

**Burlington**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2603, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres. G. Wark, Burlington, Ont. Sec., W. F. Broom, Box 395, Burlington, Ont.

**Campbellford**

*Electrical Workers, No. 1018, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. E. Scott, R.R. No. 2, Campbellford, Ont.

**Capreol**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.* Chief Engineer, Geo. M. Flowers, Capreol, Ont. Sec., J. F. Speigal, Capreol, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 584, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Matthews, Box 1402, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., G. Cronin, Capreol, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.* Sec., John McLean, Box 1, Capreol, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 372, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Glabb, Capreol, Ont. Sec., A. V. Hollaway, North Bay, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Taylor, Capreol, Ont. Sec., H. B. Smith, Capreol, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 894, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Hamilton, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Chas. C. Hart, Capreol, Ont.

**Capreol—Concluded**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 422, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John May, Box 206, Capreol, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, S. H. Furness, Capreol, Ont. Sec., W. W. Rossman, Capreol, Ont.

**Carleton Place**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 325, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Ashfield, Box 454, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Wilfrid L. Campbell, Box 151, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Porter, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., A. Hinchliff, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 96.*—Pres., G. Van Campbell, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Joe Sinnott, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.*—Pres., J. R. Robertson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., W. B. Cram, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 229, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Donaldson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., George Lodge, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 78.*—Pres., James Crawford, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Fred. Wilson, Box 460, Carleton Place, Ont.

**Chapleau**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Evans, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., L. F. Block, Chapleau, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. C. Whybray, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., C. W. Darby, Chapleau, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.*—Sec., T. S. Madge, Box 307, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. H. Smith, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., P. J. Collins, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Grout, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., W. Westerman, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. J. Killins, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., L. E. Racicot, Chapleau, Ont.

**Chatham**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 711, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Francis Shaff, St. Clair St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Cecil T. Burgess, 146 Harvey St., W., Chatham, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 28.*—Pres., J. J. Softly, 28 Louise St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., F. C. Stephens, 52 Raleigh St., Chatham, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2234, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William J. Hackney, Taylor Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., H. Chandler, 24 Kirk St., Chatham, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 44, United (Shirt and Overall Makers).*—Sec., Miss Blanche Wilkinson, 49 Baxter St., Chatham, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Chatham—Concluded

*Letter Carriers, No. 29, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Sidney Carder, 20 Barth St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Geo. D. Holmes, 69 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1444, International Association of.*—Sec., F. B. Guy, 26 Lowe St., Chatham, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 191, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Johnson, Bothwell P.O., Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly, Newbury, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 629, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Thos. M. Morrison, 65 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. E. Green, c/o Rankin House, Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. B. Chalmers, 148 West St., Chatham, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 103, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Hopper, 82 Elizabeth St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Miss A. Perrot, 16 Hilliard St., Chatham, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 192, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Clyde J. Nopper, 82 Elizabeth St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Geo. J. Pritchard, 136 St. Clair St., Chatham, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 21, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Harry Sanderson, King St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Wm. Congdon, 23 Dover St., Chatham, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 421, International.*—Sec., James W. Thurston, 25 Dover St., Chatham, Ont.

## Chesley

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1070, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edgar C. Dash, Box 272, Chesley, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. English, Box 241, Chesley, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1245, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Gideon Gross, Box 434, Chesley, Ont. Sec., John Neath, Chesley, Ont.

## Cobalt

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 894, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bernard Marker, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., James Kennedy, Cobalt, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. A. Parks, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. G. Mills, Haileybury, Ont.

## Cobourg

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1071, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. H. Parker, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92, Cobourg, Ont.

*General Labour Union, No. 17505, (A.F. of L.)*—Pres., Fred. J. Hye, Box 160, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., Wm. Barran, General Delivery, Cobourg, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189, International.*—Sec., Chas. McElroy, Box 505, Port Hope, Ont.

## Cobourg—Concluded

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1339, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Kanaley, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., W. J. Goody, Box 717, Cobourg, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 168, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Lafay, Chapel St., Cobourg, Ont. Sec., J. G. McNab, 125 Division St., Cobourg, Ont.

## Cochrane

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 862, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Penny, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Geo. St. Louis, Cochrane, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 587, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph R. Dunbar, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Geo. R. Laidlaw, Box 29, Cochrane, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 326, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 149, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Lutz, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., A. Jameson, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 29, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. M. McAult, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., F. J. A. Bermer, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 882, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Thoms, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Thos. Wilson, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 209, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Eaton, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Philip Beaman, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 630, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, E. McGeagh, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., D. MacVicar, Cochrane, Ont.

## Collingwood

*Barbers' International Union of America, No. 528, Journeymen.*—Pres., Joseph Gardipy, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Robert Newton, Box 525, Collingwood, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 343, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. A. Carter, Box 43, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., H. Turner, Box 602, Collingwood, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 19.*—Pres., John Gilham, R.R. No. 2, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Willis Court, Box 797, Collingwood, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1008, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).*—Sec., J. V. Buffey, Collingwood, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 877, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alf. Payne, Box 584, Collingwood, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 627, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Howard, Box 237, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Jas. J. Evans, St. Marie St., Collingwood, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 3, National Association of.*—Sec., Robt. McQuade, Box 97, Collingwood, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 586, United Association of.*—Pres., John McKenzie, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Arthur Hickling, General Delivery, Collingwood, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 43, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. H. Travis, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Kenneth Nettleton, Collingwood, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Cornwall

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2307, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph DeLisle, Box 721, Cornwall, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16871, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., E. A. Wheeler, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., J. J. McCutcheon, Cornwall, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., W. D. Rankin, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., H. Pitts, Box 316, Cornwall, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 760, International Union of.*—Pres., H. Flannigan, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., H. F. Martell, Box 726, Cornwall, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1382, United.*—Pres., N. Caron, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., T. Flanigan, Cornwall, Ont.

## Depot Harbour

*Railroad Employees, No. 156, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. M. Hay, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., J. S. King, Depot Harbour, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 563, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. M. Walker, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., J. F. Anderson, Depot Harbour, Ont.

## Dryden

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John H. Hill, Dryden, Ont. Sec., F. Russell, Dryden, Ont.

## Dundas

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2034, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. H. Hewett, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Matthew W. Hilbert, R.R. No. 2, Dundas, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1534, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. D. Leeson, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Edwin Steinacker, Dundas, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1144, International Association of.*—Sec., J. W. Coyle, Box 261, Dundas, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269, International.*—Pres., J. McKinnon, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Stutt, Box 326, Dundas, Ont.

## Elmwood

*Rural Mail Carriers' Association, No. 5, Dominion.*—Sec., John Dolney, Elmwood, Bruce Co., Ont.

## Englehart

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 3, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Swayee, Raymore, Ont. Sec., J. H. Sullivan, Box 414, New Liskeard, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 40, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. R. Stevens, Box 339, Englehart, Ont. Sec., Chas. S. Jones, Englehart, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 815, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. J. Doherty, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Roy McArthur, North Bay, Ont.

## Espanola

*Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Keene, Espanola, Ont. Sec., C. M. Logue, Espanola, Ont.

*Papermakers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Bert. Farrell, Espanola, Ont.

## Espanola—Concluded

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Larocque, Espanola, Ont. Sec., Fred. Masson, Espanola, Ont.

## Essex

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1994, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James McKeegan, Leamington, Ont. Sec., John Wagner, Box 531, Essex, Ont.

## Fort William

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 311, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Samuel Moyan, 1316 Cameron St. West, Fort William, Ont.

*Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 N. Brodie St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. Cruickshank, 227 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., A. Haley, 106 Bruce St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Lomax, 578 Red River Road, Port Arthur, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2610, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. Blackburn, 306 N. Marks St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., C. Lea, 1014 River Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. E. Martin, 1 Simpson Block, Simpson St., Fort William, Ont.

*Electrical Workers of America, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Ryden, Box 203, Fort William, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. McCart, 123 Cameron St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Alex. S. Johnston, 112 South Vickers St., Fort William, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Whitehurst, 113 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. E. Grant, 408 N. Brodie St., Fort William, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter Dargavel, 624 Wiley St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., H. W. Martin, 330 Dease St., Fort William, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).*—Sec., F. Moran, 1402 Sprague St., Fort William, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.*—Pres., P. Vanderhaa, 212 Cameron St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., C. Leggett, 237 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 128, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Stinson, 343 N. Marks St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 277, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Mines, 129 E. Frederica St., Fort William, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.*—Pres., E. Lloyd Williams, 240 Balmoral St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Ruttan St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 580 Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., W. Saunders, 110 N. Norah St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., S. Carlson, 206 W. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Fort William—Concluded**

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 257, United Association of.*—Sec., J. W. Looney, 227 W. Frances St., Fort William, Ont.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., D. McNab, 526 Regan St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. D. Muskey, 134 Heron St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. E. Bass, 1312 Young St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. Harris, 1220 Edward St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. R. Stover, 451 N. Vickers St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. O. Foster, 132 Dease St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 298, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Smith, 415 Bernard St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., F. W. Liliez, 269 King St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 361, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Manning, 334 Ogden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. H. J. Isaacs, c.o. Y.M.C.A., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 605, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. L. Taylor, 311 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. Hamilton, 330 Bethune St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. A. Dougherty, 112 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., P. S. Hollinsworth, 332 S. Syndicate Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Seamen's Union, International.*—(No return of officers received).

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.*—Sec., C. H. Lundgreen, 267 Francis St. W., Fort William, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 417, International.*—Pres., J. A. Doak, Fort William, Ont. Sec., G. H. Fowler, Box 396, Fort William, Ont.

**Fort Frances**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 313, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zoochkan, Mine Center, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Otto Vangerow, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., Arthur E. Sexton, Box 160, Fort Frances, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. C. Ray, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., O. L. Armstrong, Fort Frances, Ont.

**Galt**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur Last, Queen's Square, Galt, Ont. Sec., E. D. Campbell, 114 State St., Galt, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 330.*—Pres., Geo. Peeling, 24 Brant Place, Galt, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

**Galt—Concluded**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 15.*—Sec., Fred. Lloyd, Box 487, Preston, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. M. Wingham, 138 Beverley St., Galt, Ont. Sec., W. A. Barber, Moscript Road, Galt, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Scott, 91 Aberdeen Road, Galt, Ont. Sec., Chas. F. Gravelle, 110 McNaughton St., Galt, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Steil, 102 Selkirk St., Galt, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.*—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., David Melvin, Box 366 Galt, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.*—Pres., Mark Reed, 59 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 78 Bond St., Galt, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 135, International.*—Sec., Geo. A. Sutherland, 91 Victoria Ave., Galt, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 114, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. F. Beattie, 91 East St., Galt, Ont. Sec., Arthur Coleman, 39 Oak St., Galt, Ont.

*Typographical Union No. 411, International.*—Sec., G. Hogan, 137 North Water St., Galt, Ont.

**Gananoque**

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America No. 4, Amal. Association of.*—Pres., Wm. War ing, Gananoque, Ont. Sec., Gordon M. Bishop Gananoque, Ont.

*Paving Cutters' Union, No. 65, International.*—Sec., Andrew Hutcheson, Gananoque, Ont.

**Goderich**

*Machinists, No. 1238, International Association of.*—Pres., Henry T. Barker, Box 474, Goderich, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Barker, Box 474, Goderich, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 163, United Brotherhood.*—Sec., R. McCord, 40 Perth St., Guelph, Ont.

**Grimsby**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Page, Box 474, Grimsby, Ont. Sec., E. LePage, Box 493, Grimsby, Ont.

**Guelph**

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union No. 3, (C.F. of L.)*—Sec., C. T. Moore, Box 26, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. McLaren, Barber Shop, Wellington St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St., Guelph, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., H. Andrews, 26 Hospital St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., P. Hill, 186 York Road, Guelph, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2611, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., W. N. Peters, 28 Durham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Geo. Preece, 380 Exhibition St., Guelph, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Guelph—Concluded**

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 2, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., George Jennings, Manitoba St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St., Guelph, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 4, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., Thos. Briggs, 117 York Road, Guelph, Ont. Sec., George T. Old, 31 Durham St., Guelph, Ont.

*Fire Fighters' Association, No. 123, International.*—Pres., D. McIntyre, Fire Station, Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Meier, Fire Station, Guelph, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Dolby, Post Office Staff, Guelph, Ont. Sec., Robt. Masson, 56 St. Arnaud St., Guelph, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 77.*—Pres., William Kelso, 8 Sydenham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 18 Powell St., E., Guelph, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.*—Sec., John McGillivray, 48 Perth St., Guelph, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. Reilly, 14 Durham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Cronk, 78 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1262, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Everest, 82 Edinboro Road, Guelph, Ont. Sec., A. McRobbie, 49 Green St., Guelph, Ont.

*Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, No. 34, International.*—Sec., Wm. Stephens, 64 Northumberland St., Guelph, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 610, United Association of.*—Sec., B. G. Rundle, 26 Clark St., Guelph, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., W. H. Mough, Guelph, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter Blenco, Nottingham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Briggs, 170 King St., Guelph, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. Simpson, 54 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., C. J. Mann, 28 Omar St., Guelph, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 155, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. B. Mackin, 2 Yorkshire St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Geo. Kuehner, 156 Inkerman St., Guelph, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., D. Burnett, 73 Preston St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., David Fyfe, 172 York Road, Guelph, Ont.

*Stove Mounters' International Union No. 31.*—Sec., Percy Hanningan, 13 Harris St., Guelph, Ont.

*\*Textile Workers of America, No. 1474, United.*—Sec., Miss Sarah McConnell, 12 Beverly St., Guelph, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 391, International.*—Pres., A. A. Buckner, 21 Howitt St. West, Guelph, Ont. Sec., Fred. Kinsey, 43 McTague St., Guelph, Ont.

**Grant**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 65, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Caouette, Tashota, Ont.

**Hagersville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1837, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robert Smith, Box 193, Hagersville, Ont. Sec., George Linden, Hagersville, Ont.

**Hamilton**

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 2, (C.F. of L.).*—Pres., Alex. Davidson, 169 York St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. Britton, 3 Earl St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 131, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Manfredi, 1½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. J. Halford, 59 John St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 354, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Dyson, 60 Dundurn St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Exley, 279 Hunter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wesley Kindree, 15 Richmond St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Icely, 21 Rossmore Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. R. Spruce, 27 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Cutters), No. 232.*—Pres., J. Wright, Wood St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. J. Connell, 44 Robert St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444 (Sole Leather Workers).*—Pres., Wm. Ormond, 12 Alanson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Taylor, 74 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228.*—Pres., A. Will, Burris St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Women Stitchers), No. 234.*—Pres., Mrs. Bell, 54 Dalkeith Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Kate Cassel, 162 Markland St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312 (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., James Cleeves, 168 Market St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Tuck, 453 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 294, International Association of.*—Pres., A. J. Kettle, 202 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. G. Miles, 292 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 186, International Association of.*—Sec., A. R. Irvine, 136 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., H. Callaghan, 264 Roslyn Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Woods, 203 Park Row Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International.*—Pres., W. Richardson, 407 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. J. Sleeth, 135 Main St., W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2612, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., C. Wood, 1329 Cameron St. E., Hamilton, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Hamilton—Continued**

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2639, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Watson, 184 East 24th St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Cairns, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert Blythe, 55 Sherman Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55.*—Pres., J. Russell, 297 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., E. Jennings, 32 Inchbury St., Hamilton, Ont.
- City Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 16208 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., A. E. Nasby, 1156 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 210 (Tailors) Amalgamated.*—Sec., Miss G. B. Hand, 121 Hughson St., North, Hamilton, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. J. McMichael, 143 Jackson St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 145 Birge St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Electrical Workers of America, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. G. Ellis, 493 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. S. H. Mitchell, 75 Alberta Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., B. McSweeney, 106 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Geo. J. Hay, Central Fire Hall, Hamilton, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 278, United.*—Sec., Miss Marion Hought, 445 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 504, International.*—Pres., William Clark, 69 Aurora St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Ed. J. Hazell, 109 Jackson St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.*—Pres., W. Cassaday, 159 Emerald St. South, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 293 Hughson St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 7, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Richard Connelly, 79 Chestnut Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. Furey, 20 Mayflower Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., G. H. Veith, 70 Gage Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Thos. A. O'Neill, 17 Delaware Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 10, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Kett, 24 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Leo Kett, 24 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 62, International.*—Pres., John S. Tulk, 196 Macauley St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Chas. Pollicott, Sydney St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Lathers, No. 145, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Maurice Cole, John and Barton Sts., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Chas. R. Cline, 451 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.*—Pres., John A. Brewster, 30 Stirton St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. Hardecastle, 83 Rosedene Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Wm. A. Linklater, 72 Erie Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Harry Askin, Room 125, Royal Hotel Bldg., Hamilton Ont

**Hamilton—Continued**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Wilson, 50 Pearl St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 W. Barton St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Niel Sharp, 108 Strachan St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.*—Pres., W. B. Millidge, 33 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. Coombes, 332 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1260, International Association of.*—Pres., F. McDonough, 92 Melbourne St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jas. Hinks, 171 Florence St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1645, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. D. Scott, 20 Baillie St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John W. Straughan, Stoney Creek, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 177, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Connor, 485 Catherine St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 63, Amalgamated.*—(No return of officers received).
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.*—Pres., Geo. Forscell, 642½ James St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. J. Johnson, 135 East Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 61, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., R. Bishop, 1262 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. A. Turner, General Delivery, Hamilton, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.*—Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 117 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Pryke, 487 Concession St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. J. Nelligan, 81 Picton St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Somerville, 295 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Dwyer, 7 Francis St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., Gordon Elliott, 3½ Barnesdale Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John Harrower, 40 St Matthew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 298, Operative.*—Pres., S. Wardle, 338 Weir St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. S. Thomson, 159 Cavell Ave., Hamilton Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.*—Sec., A. Bonner, 6 Rexborough Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Jas. Keenan, 106 Alpine Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Way, 161 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Walter Kempf, 210½ Locke St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., L. Riley, 183 Graham Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Andrew Low, 25 Picton St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. McLean, Jr 154 Park St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Hamilton—Continued**

*Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Miller, 231 Charlton Ave. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. Kershaw, 45 East 24th St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. M. Young, 21 High St. West, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jos. Pomfret, 202 Park Row Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 155, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sidney C. Bradbeer, 133 Rosslyn Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. J. Henshaw, 103 Arkman Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Smith, 156 Bruce Dale Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Field, 32 Pearl St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 226, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Goodfellow, 253 Hunter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. S. Reid, 3 Elizabeth St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Smees, 1394 Cannon St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., George Kerslake, Box 894, West Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 27, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, I. H. Grace, 238 Queen St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Cameron, 297 York St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., John W. Kipling, 143 Balsam Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Lloyd C. Myers, 49 Arthur Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., James McIlwraith, 301 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Arthur Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees No. 129, International Alliance, Theatrical.*—Pres., James Harper, 11 Severn St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 257 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 303, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., M. Bartleman, 16½ Chatham St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Hugh Sedgwick, Box 302, Hamilton, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 2, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., R. Turner, 35 Concession St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. W. Heath, 177 Burris St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 366, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. D. Marlin, 477½ York St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 700, International Union of.*—Sec., H. W. Longfellow, 186 Hess St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 113, International.*—Pres., Kenneth Wakeham, 91 Canada St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Herbert E. Eastbury, 68½ King St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Edward Brewer, 155 Bellview Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Sam Lawrence, Bartonville, Ont.

*Stone Mounters' International Union No. 35.*—Pres., Daniel Mahony, 231½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Geo. Dean, 171½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

**Hamilton—Concluded**

*Tailors' Union of America, No. 149, Journeymen.*—Pres., Jas. Lennie, Bartonville, Ont. Sec., Harry J. Elckoff, 234 Locke St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1458, United.*—Sec., William Mayberry, 22 Margaret St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1473, United.*—Sec., P. V. Roach, 135 W. Main St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 129, International.*—Pres., L. T. Spalding, 241 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John J. Burns, 41 Smith Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

**Hanover**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2013, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edwin L. Winkler, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Robert John Hodder, Box 270, Hanover, Ont.

*Cement Makers' Federal Labour Union, No. 17106, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., Chas. Storr, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Maynard, Hanover, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1205, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chris Sachs, Box 428, Hanover, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 38, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., J. J. Lang, Box 247, Hanover, Ont.

**Haileybury**

*Railroad Employees, No. 33, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. J. White, Haileybury, Ont. Sec., William Ramsay, New Liskeard, Ont.

**Havelock**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 658, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Burnett, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., John S. Finley, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 648, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. J. Stranberg, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., P. Young, Box 935, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 578, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Jones, Havelock, Ont. Sec., J. J. A. Garratt, Havelock, Ont.

**Hearst**

*Railroad Employees, No. 21, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Nichols, Hearst, Ont. Sec., H. Nichols, Hearst, Ont.

**Hespeler**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2130, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Balfour, Hespeler, Ont. Sec., J. D. Hagley, Box 363, Hespeler, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 677, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., K. Ireland, Box 132, Hespeler, Ont.

**Huntsville**

*Musicians, No. 682, American Federation of.*—Sec., Walter D. Collins, c/o Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Huntsville, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**Hornepayne**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1393, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Raymond, Hornepayne, Ont.

**Ingersoll**

*Machinists, No. 1436, International Association of.*—Pres., C. K. Long, Wellington Ave., Ingersoll, Ont. Sec., W. A. Lampkin, Ingersoll, Ont.

\**Musicians, No. 780, American Federation of.*—Sec., Chas. Phillips, Ingersoll, Ont.

**Iroquois Falls**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2460, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Dawson, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., P. M. Smith, Box 138, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1371, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. J. Hogg, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., S. T. Smith, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Papermakers, No. 109, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Murtaugh, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., A. McGuire, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. H. Kennedy, Box 210, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., Frank J. Bean, Drawer 10, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 207, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Begley, Box 66, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., J. McDonald, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Jackfish**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 231, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Lerwill, Heron Bay, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, Jackfish, Ont.

**Jarvis**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 126, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Johnston, 29 North St., Simcoe, Ont. Sec., C. Leslie, Box 192, Jarvis, Ont.

**Kearney**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 293, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Nelson, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., W. E. Quinn, Depot Harbour, Ont.

**Kenora**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 535, Brotherhood of.* Pres., S. Seabrooke, Kenora, Ont. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212, Kenora, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Angood, Box 373, Kenora, Ont. Sec., G. Henderson, Kenora, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 28, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Neil, Kenora, Ont. Sec., T. E. Bull, Box 132, Kenora, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 238, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., N. R. Hustwayte, Molson, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 270, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Vincent E. Peach, Kenora, Ont. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135, Kenora, Ont.

**Kenora—Concluded**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 7, Order of (Canadian Pacific Ry. Division).*—Gen. Chairman, J. M. Mein, 24 Rainsford Road, Toronto, Ont. Gen. Sec., R. C. Wilson, Kenora, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 236, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Lang, 515-4th St., N., Kenora, Ont. Sec., H. Portman, Ridout, Kenora, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 688, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. M. Nicholson, Gold St., Kenora, Ont. Sec., F. R. Field, 720 River St., Kenora, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 352, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. J. Sherington, Kenora, Ont. Sec., A. Hargrave, Box 34, Kenora, Ont.

**Kincardine**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2368, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph McGinnis, Kincardine, Ont. Sec., A. L. Richards, Kincardine, Ont.

**Kingston**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 367*—Sec., E. Harrison, 240 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 514, Journey-men.*—Pres., J. H. Potter, 209 Princess St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., F. J. McGinty, 132 Clarence St., Kingston, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, No. 194, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Irwin Carr, 46 Lower Bagot St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. McGill, 23 Main St., Kingston, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 210, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Gibbs, 56 Elm St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., C. Stonham, 12 Ann St., Kingston, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 10.*—Sec., Geo. H. Stagg, 243 Colborne St., Kingston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Bell, Raglan Road, Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. H. Hubble, 26 Quebec St., Kingston, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 573, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. E. Cunningham, Y.M.C.A., Kingston, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 15959 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., S. Plastow, 79 Gore St., Kingston, Ont.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America, No.*—Sec., W. Cole, 85 York St., Kingston, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 8, Federated Association of.*—Pres., G. Compton, 68 Nelson St., Kingston Ont. Sec., J. Allmark, 86 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 54, International Association of.*—Pres., Albert Potter, 444 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 4, National Association of.*—Pres., George Jarrell, 142 Lower Bagot St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., James Gillie, 101 Clergy St., W., Kingston, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Kingston—Concluded**

- Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 66, National Association of.*—Sec., John Corkey, 53 Rideau St., Kingston, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 117, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Jos. Sullivan, Sydenham St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., R. S. Dowhe, 118 Earl St., Kingston, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252, International*—Sec., F. J. Reynolds, 290 Victoria St., Kingston, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 93, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. E. Hunt, 430 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. J. McLaughlin, 216 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 114, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. B. Coward, 386 Albert St., Kingston, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Kingston Branch of Toronto Association).*—Sec., D. M. Barr, 17 St. Lawrence Ave., Kingston, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 221, United Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Greaves, Box 122, Kingston, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., E. C. Hiscock, 102 Barrie St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. B. Scott, 307 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1416, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. E. Watts, 50 L. Rideau St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. H. Handley, 47 Markland St., Kingston, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 528, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Stanley Kehoe, 86 Clarence St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Harry Thompson, 112 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 27, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., W. A. Milne, 124 Raglan Road, Kingston, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 364, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Albertson, 71 John St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. Rodgers, 159 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 767, International Union of.*—Sec., M. Young, 190 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. H. Dennison, Collingwood St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., P. O'Brien, 21 Clergy St. W., Kingston, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 204, International.*—Pres., S. A. Salsbury, 16 Cherry St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. C. Bennett, 56 Raglan St., Kingston, Ont.

**Kitchener**

- Barbers' International Union, No. 304, Journeymen.*—Sec., Eddie Siebert, 10 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 170 (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., Menno Dahmer, Box 413, Waterloo, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 206.*—Pres., Edwin Weinstein, Ahrens St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Geo. E. Hollinger, 51 Theresa St., Kitchener, Ont.

**Kitchener—Concluded**

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12.*—Pres., A. Plummer, Weber St. E., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2096, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Exton, 138 Edward St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., O. H. Hughes, 390 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 422.*—Pres., Ed. Dengis, King St. E., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 373, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sol. B. Frey, 26 Simeon St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Jos. Mattell, 18 DeKay St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17 (T.L.C.).*—Pres., F. Ackerkenecht, 55 Wellington St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., J. Hammond, 28 King St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 20, Federated Association of.*—Pres., L. E. Dingley, Courtland Heights, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Harvey A. F. Piellusch, 223 Breithaupt St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 484, International.*—Sec., John R. Mason, 105 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 226, American Federation of.*—Pres., Geo. Blinkhorn, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Emil C. Schultz, 22 Brubacher St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1107, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Theodore Loos, Ahrens St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Geo. Schaaf, Albert St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 537, United Association of.*—Pres., Edward W. Reitz, 17 Krug St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Zimmermann, 41 King St. W., Kitchener, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., T. H. Hackborn, 66 Elgin St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. P. Strub, 95 Water St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 164, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Weick, 21 Oak St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., N. A. Betchel, 228 East King St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 9, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Fred Pfley, Ahrens St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 809, International Union of.*—Pres., William F. Metzel, 15 Wilhelm St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Peter Murawsky, 287 Victoria St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 366, International.*—Pres., Chas. J. W. Moyer, Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., H. A. Whitman, 39 Weber St. E., Kitchener, Ont.
- Workers' International Industrial Union, No. 156.*—Sec., Geo. Lockhart, 9 Grenville Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

**Leamington**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 302, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonso Allen, Leamington, Ont. Sec., Wm. Howe, Box 368, Kingsville, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 36, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., R. F. Fry, Box 326, Leamington, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Lindsay

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1240, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Newbury, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. Smith, 41 Cambridge St., Lindsay, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 51, Federated Association of.*—Pres., George Peppiatt, P.O. Dept., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. B. Creswell, P.O. Dept., Lindsay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. S. McConnell, 10 Glenelg St. W., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St. S., Lindsay, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 136, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. G. Graham, 18 Russell St. S. E., Lindsay, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 307, International Association of.*—Pres., Dan Spence, Lindsay St. S., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., John Brown, 23 Russell St. W., Lindsay, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 351, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. R. Smith, William St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., F. H. Reynolds, 29 St. Paul St., Lindsay, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 189, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Simmons, 52 Mill St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., James J. Shaw, 14 George St., Lindsay, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 733, American Federation of.*—Sec., Chas. S. Davidson, 60 Kent St. E., Lindsay, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., John F. Murphy, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. C. Moore, Lindsay, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 169, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. A. Broom, 20 Wolfe St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St. S., Lindsay, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Milburn, 90 Queen St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., G. L. Neal, 75 Sussex St. South, Lindsay, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 372, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George B. Martin, 14 Division St., Lindsay, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 322, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, S. Halpin, Russell St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. Mercer, Glenelg St., Lindsay, Ont.

## Listowel

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2122, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. E. Hallman, Box 96, Listowel, Ont.

## London

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 270.*—Pres., J. Fox, 717 Adelaide St., London, Ont. Sec., C. A. Hayter, 127 Wharnccliffe Road S., London, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 366, Journeymen.* Pres., A. Atkinson, 416 Talbot St., London, Ont. Sec., John Frezell, 617 Dundas St., London, Ont.

*Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 22, International Alliance of.*—Sec., Samuel Snider, 700 York St., London, Ont.

## London—Continued

*Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 183, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Wallace, 267 Hale St., London, Ont. Sec., R. Foxcroft, 652 Dundas St., London, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 203, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Kibbler, 644 Princess St., London, Ont. Sec., Frederick White, 490 Quebec St., London, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 206, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Stewart, 156 Maple St., London, Ont. Sec., Fred Smith, 129 Wharnccliffe Road, London, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 88.*—Pres., S. G. Mandell, 48 Queen's Ave., London, Ont., Sec., F. J. Clements, 34 Byron Ave., London, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 381, (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.*—Pres., J. Steele, 541 Grey St., London, Ont. Sec., D. F. Campbell, 125 Horton St., London, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., W. Hollowell, 491 Oxford St., London, Ont. Sec., Harry Rymill, 491 Oxford St., London, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2390, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. Chapman, 70 Wharnccliffe Road, N., London, Ont. Sec., Frank Crockford, 374 Eva St., London, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1946, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. B. Adams, 669 Lorne Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Frederick England, 894 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2615, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., N. B. Adams, 669 Lorne Ave., London, Ont. Sec., John Tanton, 379 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

*Cigarmarkers' International Union of America, No. 278.*—Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 288 Dundas St., London, Ont.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 249, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Miss Letitia Elson, 81 Asklin St., London, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 8, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Stewart, 22 Pipe Line Road, London, Ont. Sec., D. McRae, 340 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Electrical Workers of America, No. 120, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., C. A. Burthwick, 653 Lorne Ave., London, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 60, T. and L. C. (Civic Employees).*—Sec., C. Cook, 1002 Oxford St., London, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 5 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., Henry Pearce, Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16533, (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., E. F. Potter, 63½ Weston St., London, Ont. Sec., J. F. Thomson, 681 Colborne St., London, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 142, International Association of.*—Pres., R. McDonald, Central Fire Hall, London, Ont. Sec., T. Vyles, Central Fire Hall, London, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****London—Continued**

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, No. 492, International.*—Pres., C. Jameison, Pall Mall St., London, Ont. Sec., A. W. Fields, 423 Ridout St., London, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 8, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., B. C. McIntosh, 83 Smith St., London, Ont. Sec., D. Smith, 62 Dillabough St., London, Ont.

*Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 58, International*—Sec., H. E. Barnes, 106 Wilson Ave., London, Ont.

*Lathers, No. 360, International Union of Wood-Wire and Metal.*—Pres., E. A. Talbot, 1030 William St., London, Ont. Sec., S. Miller, 863 Adelaide St., London Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 4, Federated Association of.*—Pres., D. Rheder, 5 Gordon St., London, Ont. Sec., T. A. Thorogood, 26 Major St., London, Ont.

*Lithographers of America, No. 47, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Robert Brown, 245 Wortley Road, London, Ont. Sec., B. Clark, 16 Clark St., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 68, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. G. McHarg, 187 Waterloo St., London, Ont. Sec., H. M. Heenter, 791 Lorne Ave., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 528, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gartley, 893 Elias St., London, Ont. Sec., George Dowling, 583 Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George F. Birch, 144 William St., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 468, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Brache, 604 Princess Ave., London, Ont. Sec., J. Y. Yorke, 624 Princess Ave., London, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 383, International Association of.*—Pres., E. Palmby, 4 Inkerman St., London, Ont. Sec., T. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St., London, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1277, International Association of.*—Pres., G. F. Weston, 47 Charles St., London, Ont. Sec., Fred Powell, 1094 Frances St., London, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 195, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. Schott, 841 Elias St., London, Ont. Sec., D. H. Walsh, 381 Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 497, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Tilley, 200 William St., London, Ont. Sec., Wm. R. Hueston, 310 Egerton St., London, Ont.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 291, Amalgamated.*—Sec., H. Rossiter, Box 412, London, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 32.*—Pres., Ernest Powell, 733 Elias St., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thompson, 854 Lovett St., London, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 673, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., W. G. Shearer, 321 Hill St., London, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37, International.*—Pres., H. Leddiett, 138 Dreaney Ave., London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

**London—Continued**

*Musicians, No. 279, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. Wooster, 23 Byron Ave., London, Ont. Sec., C. M. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Newswriters' Union, No. 15, (I. T. U.)*—Pres., W. J. Yorke-Hardy, 16 Grosvenor St., W., London, Ont. Sec., Jos. M. Maloney, 9 Southgate St., London, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 910, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. A. Bamford, 77 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 159, Operative.*—Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St., London, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 593, United Association of.*—Pres., A. W. Bosley, 522 Hamilton Road, London, Ont. Sec., G. Frank Avey, 728 York St., London, Ont.

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 26, (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., William McCullough, 140 Carling St., London, Ont. Sec., Walter P. Harpur, 3 Barrington Ave., London, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., R. S. McKay, London, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 173, International.*—Pres., Fred F. Bell, 685 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., H. Smythe, 515 Grey St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 35, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. P. Maclean, 247 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., A. H. Ball, 931 Princess Ave., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 96, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Clift, 648 Princess Ave., London, Ont. Sec., G. Bathgate, 52 Wilson Ave., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Harrison, 157 Central Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. R. Adams, 53 Miles St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers, G.T.R., System Division, No. 1, Order of.*—Pres., J. T. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 240, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. T. Bradford, 511 Simcoe St., London, Ont. Sec., Wm. Harris, 565 Richmond St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 415, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Jackson, 508 Oxford St., London, Ont. Sec., L. P. Johnston, 478 Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 488, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Smithers, 26 Rathgar St., London, Ont. Sec., H. Tapself, 86 Barker St., London, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 16, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. W. Drake, 771 King St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Heath, R.R. No. 3, London, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 745, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Edward Welsie, 429 Nelson St., London, Ont. Sec., Charles Stover, 95 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. Colbert, 773 King St., London, Ont. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****London—Concluded**

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., A. S. Thompson, 406 Baker St., London, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1485, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank H. Nopper, 238 Wellington St., London, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. R. Menzies, 950 Dundas St., London, Ont. Sec., W. H. Brandon, 342 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 105, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., D. W. Rehder, 5 Gordon St., London, Ont. Sec., H. A. Holden, 347 Horton St., London, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 30, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., W. Gunn, 406 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 503, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. J. Chipchase, 139 Fullerton St., London, Ont.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 115, International.*—Pres., L. Petrie, 615 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., Fred T. Allen, 396 Glebe St., London, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. Harper, 2 Shirley Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 33.*—Sec., Wm. Beck, 781 Nelson St., London, Ont.

*Tailors' Union No. 30, Journeymen.*—Sec., W. Mottashed, 567 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.

*Typographical Union No. 133, International.*—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 533 Piccadilly St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 746 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

**Meaford**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2149, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Head, Meaford, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1020, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry C. Sparling, Box 350, Meaford, Ont.

**Merritton**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. J. Nestor, Merrit St., Merritton, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Van Tuyl, Merritton, Ont. Sec., David Florence, Merritton, Ont.

**Midland**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 365, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McIntyre, Box 522, Midland Ont. Sec., A. McIntyre, Box 522, Midland, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2012, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Hopkins, Box 441, Midland, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 896, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Bennelle, Midland, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 199, International.*—Pres., George Grant, Box 674, Midland, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Brandon, Box 382, Midland, Ont.

**Midland—Concluded**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 966, International (Grain Elevator Employees).*—Pres., R. Fleming, Midland, Ont. Sec., J. W. Wheeler, Box 509, Midland, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas Potts, Midland, Ont. Sec., W. E. Davidson, Midland, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.*—Pres., Ray N. Smith, Midland, Ont. Sec., A. E. House, Box 333, Midland, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Grey, Midland, Ont. Sec., Ralph Howard, Midland, Ont.

*Seamen's Union, International, (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Pres., Alex. Gray, Midland, Ont.

**Mimico**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Chavner, Long Branch, Ont. Sec., A. C. Peer, Box 241, Port Credit, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Davidson, Mimico, Ont. Sec., W. A. Edwards, Box 34, Mimico, Ont.

**Neustadt**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2496, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Charlie Widmeyer, Neustadt, Ont.

**New Hamburg**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2452, United Brotherhood of.*—(No return of officers received).

**Niagara Falls**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No 571, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Lyons, General Delivery, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Smith, 37½ Queen St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.*—Pres., D. McKinnen, 10 Banker St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Wm. Brookes, 12 Stuart St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Dorrington, Dunn St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Caldwell, Miller's Court, Ferry St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 182, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Dorrington, Dunn St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Harry Caldwell, Miller's Court, Ferry St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 344, International Association of.*—Sec., Daniel Westcott, Box 289, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. S. Allen, 385 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., F. S. Lane, 102 Simcoe St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2624, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., J. Forthergilt, 42 McGrail Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. Bromhall, 5 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Niagara Falls—Concluded

- Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 140.—Pres., W. Haynes, 87 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 897, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Herbert Quick, 153 Second St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., A. Glover, 692 Ferry St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 36, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., G. H. Turner, 63 Ellis St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., R. L. Ross, 72 McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 337, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. A. Stewart, 224 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Walmsley, 22 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 487, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Lorne Scobie, 10 Stanton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 1296, *International Association of*.—Pres., G. E. Ellwood, 79 Third Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Walter Peace, 225 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 631, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. E. Hunsburger, 41 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 667, *United Association of*.—Pres., S. Corfield, McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Clayton, 93½ Morrison St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Sec., W. H. Chinister, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 134, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. O. Walters, Southend P.O., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Miss E. C. Arcsott, 87 St. Clair St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 379, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Healey, 24 Simcoe St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., A. S. Peckham, 133 Morrison St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 198, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. W. Dawson, 111 Park St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 1251, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Merrett Curry, Box 463, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America*, No. 623, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric (Niagara Falls Branch of Buffalo Local)*.—Pres., John M. Parker, 99 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Vincent Tuero, 93 Newfield St., Buffalo, N.Y.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 573, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Lake, 91 Park Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., George King, Epworth Circle, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen*, No. 54, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Hinghouse, Stamford, Ont. Sec., J. J. Ryan, Thorold, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 232, *International Union of*.—Pres., W. Clemo, Queen St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. Emery, Main St., N., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Pres., D. Lenehan, 197 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

## Niagara-on-the-Lake

- Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2048, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. H. Richardson, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Sec., Herbert Campbell, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

## Nipigon

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 346, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Sale, Nipigon, Ont. Sec., A. Black, Box 38, Nipigon, Ont.

## North Augusta

- Rural Mail Carriers' Association*, No. 4, *Dominion*.—Pres., Robert Bowman, North Augusta, Ont. Sec., Jos. Botham, North Augusta, Ont.

## North Bay

- Blacksmiths and Helpers*, No. 474, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harry Hall, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Joseph Stevenson, Box 1588, North Bay, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 477, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., L. F. Taylor, 233 Queen St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Fred S. Gardner, Box 1262, North Bay, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees*, No. 25, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., G. A. Winton, Box 342, North Bay, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 723, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. H. Thomas, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. T. Wilson, North Bay, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 308, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, G. H. Drake, North Bay, Ont. Sec., John Cleminson, Box 11, North Bay, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 234, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. F. Smith, Box 638, North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. W. Smith, Box 638, North Bay, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 791, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Gordon R. Kay, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. Vernon, Box 39, North Bay, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 413, *International Association of*.—Pres., J. E. Chaweth, North Bay, Ont. Sec., F. Reid, Box 2148, North Bay, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 244, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Luke O'Connor, 10 Fir St., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Burritt, Box 37, Mattawa, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2697, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. S. Charette, Box 593, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. A. Johnston, Box 558, North Bay, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 361, *United Association of*.—Pres., William Rye, Box 2117, North Bay, Ont. Sec., C. Fricher, Box 2117, North Bay, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 37, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. B. Douglas, Box 800, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. S. Wissler, North Bay, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 56, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. E. Buchanan, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. J. Bedard, Box 1928, North Bay, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****North Bay—Concluded.**

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Dickey, Box 1037, North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. J. Watling, 225 McIntyre St., E., North Bay, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 99, Order of.*—(T. and N. O.)—Sec., J. A. Pelkie, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 131, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Tapp, Box 326, North Bay, Ont. Sec. J. H. Bertram, Box 1341, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 192, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. McLachlan, North Bay, Ont. Sec., William Legge, Box 1268, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Moulder, High St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Botwright, Box 1887, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 242, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Clayton Wray, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Alf. Brown, Box 161, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., J. P. Allen, Railway Mail Service, North Bay, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 613, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Hunt, 31 Hammond St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., E. Duly, 50 Hammond St., North Bay, Ont.

**Oakville**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1133, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Brodie, Oakville, Ont. Sec., R. Fleetham, Box 547, Oakville, Ont.

**Oil City**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1789 United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Lewis, R.R. No. 2, Melbourne, Ont.

**Orangeville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 214, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Murdock, Markdale, Ont. Sec., Robt. B. McIntosh, Box 166, Priceville, Ont.

**Orillia**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 18.*—Pres., Robt. Graham, Cedar St., Orillia, Ont. Sec., James J. Mahoney, Peter St., Orillia, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chris. Love, Elgin St., Orillia, Ont. Sec., J. D. Hean, 129 Brant St., Orillia, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union of Orillia, No. 133, Canadian, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., W. T. Landell, Orillia, Ont. Sec., A. E. Nolan, Box 242, Orillia, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1439, International Association of.*—Pres., Geo. M. Hardel, Box 642, Orillia, Ont. Sec., W. J. Checkley, Orillia, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 233, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. Foster, Orillia, Ont. Sec., L. Brown, Coldwater, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 438, International.*—Pres., Robt. Taylor, Orillia, Ont. Sec., Herbert Quail, Orillia, Ont.

**Orillia—Concluded**

*Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Robbins, Orillia, Ont. Sec., Miss V. E. Quinn, Orillia, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 42, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. H. Robbins, Box 976, Orillia, Ont. Sec., Miss Joanna Laidlow, Box 913, Orillia, Ont.

**Oshawa**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.*—Pres., J. Coffey, Box 712, Oshawa, P.O., Ont. Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 238 Celina St., Oshawa, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2209, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Cooper, South Oshawa, Ont. Sec., H. Lebar, Loyd St., Oshawa, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 731, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Robertson, 95 Albert St., Oshawa, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 20, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Crowther, Trenton, Ont. Sec., James McCullough, Box 522, Port Hope, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.*—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St., Oshawa, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.*—Sec., W. H. Jackson, 225 Kendal Ave., Oshawa, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, Box 925, Oshawa, Ont.

**Ottawa**

*Asbestos Workers, No. 63, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., W. Raimus, 613 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 244.*—Pres., Wm. A. Kranzuch, 108 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., P. V. Benoit, 420 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union of America, No. 704, Journeymen.*—Pres., E. Mesech, 248 Main St., Ottawa East, Ont. Sec., A. A. Aubry, Box 535, Ottawa, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. Drake, 205 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 9 Ralph St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 394, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lawrence Lacroix, 16 Armstrong St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Holtby, 138 Concord St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. A. Carroll, 346 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.*—Pres., Duncan Miller, 49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James S. Sandeman, 182 Drummond St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 7, (Stone Masons).*—Pres., J. Copeland, 42 Stirling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., F. W. Jackson, 47 Fulton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Ottawa—Continued**

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 286, International Association of.*—Sec., Jos., Laurin, 285 Champlain St., Hull, Que.

*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.*—(No return of officers received).

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2628, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., B. Horler, 263 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Chas. R. Nichols, 47 Adeline St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 646, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. P. Marrinier, 497 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Edward Saucier, 66 Besserer St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. A. Tapp, 252½ Bell St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. B. Landry, 177 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., E. Travers, 14 Poplar St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. I. Clarke, 2 Elizabeth St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 6, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. H. Cowan, 11 Eccles St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. S. Cairns, 29 Foster St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. N. Cherry, 132 Stanley Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Sec., John E. Low, 1 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Federal Employees of Ottawa, No. 66, Associated, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., F. W. Patterson, Rooms 49-50, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. M. Loranger, Rooms 49-50 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16551, (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Ernest B. Scobie, 112 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 162, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. J. O'Kelly, 65 Laurel Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union No. 16517, (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., Peter Peebles, 108 Drive-way Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., H. Shuttleworth, 17 Hurdman Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. Reid, 215 Catherine St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 650, International.*—Sec., L. La Breche, 507 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 566, International.*—Sec., W. P. Bowler, 122 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 428, International.*—Pres., Lionel Binette, 307 Dalhousie St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James McGregor, 79½ Anderson St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, No. 419.*—Pres., Louis Martin, 634 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Paul Dewit, 138 Osgoode St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Lathers, No. 423, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Sec., James Hiscoe, Evered St., Westboro, Ont.

**Ottawa—Continued**

*Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 275.*—Pres., J. S. Kelly, 225 Montreal Road, Eastview, Ont. Sec., Miss E. Tapp, 48 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Leather Workers' International Union, No. 109, United.*—Pres., Th. Brisebois, 279 Guigues Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Jos. Stang, Clarks-town, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 2, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. McGuire, 350 Clemow Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., B. Cunliffe, 31 Simcoe St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.*—Pres., T. A. Brown, Overbrook P. O., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., John B. Macdonald, Box 35, Britannia Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Roy, 9 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., I. Johnson, 137 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jos. Murphy, 18 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 603 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. L. Best, 576 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. and Sec., John Eldridge, 69 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 412, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Cousins, 31 Lett St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., John Dion, 25 Laurel St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.*—Pres., R. Carson, 24 Herridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. C. Taylor, 110 College Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Mailers' Union, No. 60, (I. T. U.).*—Sec., Wm. Lowham, 96 College Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 223, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. O. Metcalf, Box 106, Aylmer East, Que. Sec., M. T. Trudeau, 22 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 222, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Gibson, Britannia Bay, Ont. Sec., I. P. Steele, 19 Laurel St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 626, Amalgamated.*—Sec., F. G. Abbinett, 179 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 47, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Wm. I. Morgan, 23 Rosemount Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. Bell, 66 Hopewell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.*—Sec., Wm. McEwen, Billing's Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Delaney, 75 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Ottawa—Continued

- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Eaton, St. George's Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. H. Thomson, 13 Loretta Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Greenway, 207 Holland Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. F. Rowe, 296 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America, (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).*—Pres., W. P. Daly, Sunset Ave., Highland Park, Westboro, Ont.; Sec., John Mehagan, 160 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.*—Sec., George Dixon, 37 Anglesea Square, Ottawa, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124.*—Sec., A. Lenton, Westboro, Ont.
- Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.*—Pres., J. A. Glen, Woodroffe, Ont. Sec., J. H. Dooley, 21 LeBreton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.*—Pres., J. A. Glen, Woodroffe, Ont. Sec., J. H. Dooley, 21 LeBreton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.*—Pres., Chas. Fever, Jr., 556 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Ed. Smith, 106 Stanley Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., J. O. Boily, Ottawa, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5, International.*—Pres., Albert W. Sculthorpe, 181 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Philippe Jouanisse, Queen St. West, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Ubald. Lavigne, 139 Broad St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 70, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Donald Kenny, 45 St. Etienne St., Hull, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 83, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Gervais, 11 McDougall Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. J. McCallum, 141 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Carkner, 149 Hinton Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., N. B. Seanor, 111 Waverly St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 111, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Dooley, 22 Henry St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., O. H. Boileau, 42 Hastey Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 30, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Williamson, 19 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Tremblay, 144 Guiges St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. H. Brown, 266 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 129, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Salmon, 3 Elm St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. A. Hyde Clarke, 109 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

## Ottawa—Continued

- Railway Carmen of America, No. 230, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Lee, 19 Foster St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 552, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Hayes, 70 Burnside Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, D. A. Howard, 185 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.*—Pres., L. L. Peltier, The Sifton, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. H. Eddy, 580 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. W. McRae, 425 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. O'Connor, 151 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., F. C. Carruthers, Railway Mail Service, Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Simpson, 6 Stirling Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Stella M. Cates, 66 Bayswater Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1407, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. J. Ainsborough, 626 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 353.*—Pres., Wm. Howard, 81 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Rheo. Langlois, 523 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, No. 95, Theatrical.*—Pres., John Campbell, 76 Fourth Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. R. Marcell, 211 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, No. 257, Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Wm. S. Harnett, 281 Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Maynard, 68 Sweetland Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 6, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Chas. Berry, 40 Sophia St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. E. Rodney, 15 Lorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.*—Pres., Frank Davis, 83 Le Breton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. Neville, 186 Friel St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 50, International.*—Sec., Arthur Baron, 66 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.*—Pres., Albert Sunderland, 30 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alex. J. Currie, 313 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., John Burnett, Box 502, Ottawa, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.*—Sec., R. Huot, 103 Nelson St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers No. 496, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. Robt. McLatchie, 115 Besserer St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Rudolphe Vanasse, 35 George St. W., Ottawa, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Ottawa—Concluded**

- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 93, International Brotherhood of.—(Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees).—*Pres., A. Craig, 14 Rupert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. Taylor, 583 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 488, International Brotherhood of.—(Bakery Drivers).—*Pres., R. Plant, 141 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. Byrne, 71 LeBreton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, Commercial.—G. N. W. System, Division, No. 43.—*Chairman, A. Robinson, 259 Cathedral St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. McNaughton, 10 Plymouth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 102, International.—*Pres., R. S. Lee, 486 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. D. Martin, Box 491, Ottawa, Ont.

**Owen Sound**

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2230, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., J. Ridge, 864 10th St., E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16906, (A. F. of L.).—*Sec., Thos. Speed, 955 3rd Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Letter Carriers' No. 33, Federated Association of.—*Pres., Thomas R. Brown, 1199 3rd Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Percy D. Beare, 1044 7th Ave., W., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1147, International Association of.—*Pres., A. Heyworth, 960 4th Ave., W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Geo. E. L. Vanstone, 541 8th Ave., E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 10, National Association of.—*Pres., David Ramsey, 823 9th Street, A., East, Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Robert Sinclair, 1145 3rd Ave., W., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.—*Sec., Edward Bayley, 963 7th Ave., E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1191, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., A. Fordham, 469 14th Street, W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Thos. Speed, 955 3rd Ave., E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—*Sec., N. L. Franklin, Owen Sound, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 189, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., F. MacRobert, 420 13th St., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., E. Hare, 531 14th St., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*Sec., Edw. Gaskell, 1132 4th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

**Palmerston**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., William Scrimgeour, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Otto Loos, Box 267, Palmerston, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., N. A. Dyer, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., J. Haverson, Palmerston, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1320, International Association of.—*Sec., G. W. Burns, Box 205, Palmerston, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 468, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., T. Ferguson, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., C. Hancock, Palmerston, Ont.

**Palmerston—Concluded**

- Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Chas. J. Bailey, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Jas. McCulloch, Palmerston, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 182, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Wm. Sarll, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Jacob Corbitt, Palmerston, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Archibald T. Wilson, Corner King and Queen Sts., Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Reube Horning, Box 94, Palmerston, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., S. Newstead, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Thomas Marsden, Palmerston, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 492, Order of.—*Chief Conductor, W. M. Totten, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356 Palmerston, Ont.

**Parry Sound**

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., J. L. Haggart, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., T. P. Masales, Box 216, Parry Sound, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 447, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., F. Hooper, Box 645, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., F. J. Hooper, Box 645, Parry Sound, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.—*Pres., R. McEachern, Box 241, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., W. E. Buckerfield, Box 682, Parry Sound, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 157, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., R. Magarry, Box 111, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., R. J. McClure, Parry Sound, Ont.

**Pembroke**

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.—*Pres., Fred. Man, Pembroke, Ont. Sec., A. J. Mohns, Box 692, Pembroke, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.—*(No return of officers received).

**Penetanguishene**

- Canadian Federal Union, (C. F. of L.).—*The Secretary, Box 176, Penetanguishene, Ont.

**Perth**

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1510, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Robert T. Parks, Perth, Ont. Sec., Reuben E. Hanna, Perth, Ont.

**Peterborough**

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union, No. 281.—*Pres., Percy King, 384 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Wm. Nesbitt, 31 Conger St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.—*Pres., Arthur Mitchell, 78 Aylmer St., N., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.—*Pres., J. J. Hartley, 235 Antrim St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Wm. Stevens, 306 Brock St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., J. Lasure, 98 Kent St., Peterborough, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Peterborough—Continued**

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 3, Canadian Brussels*.—Pres., G. Anderson, 215 Princess St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Walter Farr, Claraday P.O., Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Collins, 341 George St., S., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 294 Townsend St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 261, International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. Jeffery, Albertus St., Claraday P.O., Peterborough, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 169, International Association of*.—Sec., N. A. Pammert, 431 Chambers St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 437, International*.—Sec., George Gregory, 137 Lake St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of*.—Pres., G. S. Carter, Browntown, Ont. Sec., W. Jeffreys, 700 Water St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 435, International Association of*.—Sec., F. P. Asta, 540 Romaine St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 211, United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Daly, 146 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 426, United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. J. Delahey, Fraserville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 604, Amalgamated*.—Sec., Fred. Hillier, 125 George St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 130*.—Sec., H. M. Kennedy, 675 Water St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International*.—Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of*.—Pres., W. Hughes, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Wm. Leader, Peterborough, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 725, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Sunman, George St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hawke, 216 Woodbine Ave., E., Peterborough, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America*.—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave., Peterborough, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 730, United Association of*.—Sec., A. W. Nilson, 364 Smith St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Sec., S. Bollard, Peterborough, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. McGee, 590 Downie St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. R. Taylor, 580 Bolivar St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Sec., Frank Keating, Claraday P.O., Peterborough, Ont.

**Peterborough—Concluded**

*Stage Employees' International Alliance, No. 432, Theatrical*.—Sec., Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 690, International Union of*.—Sec., T. B. McMahon, 1 Hunter St. E., Peterborough, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 248, International*.—Sec., C. E. Smalley, 226 Brock St., Peterborough, Ont.

**Point Edward**

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Pres., Robert Ross, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., Alex. S. MacMillan, Box 1, Point Edward, Ont.

**Porquis Junction**

*Railroad Employees, No. 58, Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. H. Stevenson, Box 7, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., C. M. Young, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Port Arthur**

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union (C.F. of L.)*.—Sec., F. Adams, 231 E. Amelia St., West Fort William, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 53, International Association of*.—Pres., John Mahon, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Rod. M. Young, 119 Pine St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1 (C.F. of L.), Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Burns, 107 College St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., F. H. Starling, 613 Helen St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. McLeod, 69 Regent St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. M. Hunnicutt, Room 35 Maudslay Court, 153 Court St. N., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Podd, 126 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. Wardle, 74 Ontario St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 820, International Association of*.—Pres., A. J. Melling, Box 218, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alfred I. Clarke, 8 Ruttan St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 472, United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Connan, 103 Algoma St. S., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., D. B. Hawkins, 79 Peter St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International*.—Sec., H. Brown, 722 Harkness St., Port William, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of*.—Pres., Wm. Hoskins Sara, 232 College St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Fred E. Moore, 224 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 749, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Coleman, 217 Brock St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., H. E. Bridges, 517 Dawson St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Port Arthur Branch of Winnipeg Association)*.—Sec., H. B. Hurrell, 98 College St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 378, United Association of*.—Sec., Geo. Bell, 54 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Port Arthur—Concluded.**

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Alfred A. Bolt, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Edward L. Snook, 375 Tupper St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Hickinbottom, 364 Dacre St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railroad Employees No. 41, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. S. Astwood, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Miss M. L. McManiman, 202 Second St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Purvis, 25 Marlboro Road, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. W. Langley, 331 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 347, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Cardy, 128 Banning St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. S. Roberts, 103 Rutan St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Peter Gingras, 17 Ontario St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. McNeil, 383 Cornwall St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 575, International.*—Pres., C. Wilson, 103 Peter St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. Stanworth, 291 College St., Port Arthur, Ont.

**Port Colborne**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1163, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ira D. Barnhardt, Box 68, Humberstone, Ont. Sec., Louis W. White, Humberstone, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 956, International.*—Sec., A. McCall, Welland Junction, Ont.

*Seamen's Union, International.*—Sec., Chas. Crombie, Port Colborne, Ont.

**Port Hope**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1194, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Bruce, Box 77, Port Hope, Ont.

*Moulders' Union, No. 189, International.*—Pres., Wm. Brockenshire, Port Hope, Ont. Sec., C. A. McElroy, Box 505, Port Hope, Ont.

**Port McNicoll**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1048, International.*—Pres., Sylvester Cadeau, Box 41, Victoria Harbour, Ont. Sec., Peter Cadeau, Box 285, Victoria Harbour, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 865, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. McArthur, Port McNicoll, Ont. Sec., W. Stephenson, Port McNicoll, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1506, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Kent, Port McNicoll, Ont. Sec., W. Fenton, Port McNicoll, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 671, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Clark, 375 Russell St., Midland, Ont. Sec., Levi Hardy, Port McNicoll, Ont.

**Porcupine**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 145, International Union of.*—Pres., Anthony Bressard, Box 300, Timmins, Ont. Sec., John Orde, Box 300, Timmins, Ont.

**Powassan**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 72, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Baird, South River, Ont. Sec., A. Finch, Powassan, Ont.

**Preston**

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.*—Pres., E. Clarke, 15 Francis St., Galt, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1283, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Bechtel, Preston, Ont. Sec., John W. Wilson, Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2630, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Nettleton, Box N. 1, Preston, Ont. Sec., Claude A. Beesley, Box 836, Preston, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16516 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., George Cartwright, Box 357, Preston, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 27.*—Pres., Archie J. Wright, Box 391, Preston, Ont. Sec., J. Leslie, Box 82, Preston, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.*—Sec., W. Ervin Eaton, Box 446, Preston, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1105, Brotherhood of (Furniture Finishers).*—Pres., Herbert Chisholm, Box 615, Preston, Ont. Sec., Harry Chisholm, Box 615, Preston, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. McKnight, Box 198, Preston, Ont. Sec., Harold Burgess, Preston, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 827, International Union of.*—Pres., D. H. Jackson, Preston, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Nuttall, Box 67, Preston, Ont.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 11.*—Pres., Jim Mitchell, Waterloo St., Preston, Ont. Sec., J. A. Tobin, Box 159, Preston, Ont.

**Rainy River**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Sisk, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., R. D. Fierheller, Box 74, Rainy River, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 750, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. McNeil, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., J. B. Delafield, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 828, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Houlihan, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., D. T. Millsap, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 30, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Foley, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., S. Atkin, Box 83, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Bourre, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., G. A. Moon, Rainy River, Ont.

**Ramsay Station**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 237, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Shillington, Cartier, Ont. Sec., J. H. Turcotte, Box 4, Chapleau, Ont.

**Redditt**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Harwood, McFarlane, P.O., Redditt, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Redditt—Concluded

*Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. D. Mahoney, Redditt, Ont. Sec., J. W. Holmes, Redditt, Ont.

## Renfrew

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2138, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. E. Ireton, Box 931, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., J. A. Kippen, Box 752, Renfrew, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2724, (Furniture Workers) United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walter Staley, Box 207, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., J. Lafreniere, Box 742, Renfrew, Ont.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 232, International.*—Pres., Dan McKenzie, Box 21, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., J. Lafreniere, Box 742, Renfrew, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 778, International Union of.*—Pres., J. T. Pigeon, Box 514, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., P. Stewart, Box 754, Renfrew, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1237, United.*—Pres., R. M. Stewart, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., Stanley Kobus, Renfrew, Ont.

## Richmond Hill

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 444, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Brown, 44 Eastmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. C. Phinney, Box 82, Richmond Hill, Ont.

## Ridgetown

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1896, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry Loucks, Ridgetown, Ont.

## Ruby

*Rural Mail Carriers' Association, No. 3, Dominion.*—Sec., Pat. Rankin, Ruby, Renfrew Co., Ont.

## St. Catharines

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.*—Pres., Geo. A. Bailey, 154 Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union of America, No. 610, Journeymen.*—Pres., Geo. A. Hill, 196 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Barbers' Union No. 1, St. Catharines (Independent).*—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 275, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Dugas, 18 Vine St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., A. Fredit, 249 Queenstown St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.*—Sec., C. G. Patey, 103 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 1824, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Dorrington, Dunn St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Harry Caldwell, Miller's Court, Ferry St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Hawley, 72 Church St., St. Catharines, Ont.

## St. Catharines—Continued

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2632, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., T. Lynds, 47 Concord Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., S. J. Hingston, 5 Maple St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. H. Laird, 184½ Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 236, International Association of.*—Sec., John Barber, 109 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 315, International.*—Sec., A. W. Turner, 33 Ontario St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Chas. Honsinger, 16 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 268, International Association of.*—Sec., L. E. Lewis, 193 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 19, National Association of.*—Pres., N. B. MacPhee, Port Dalhousie, Ont. Sec., R. Milligan, 15 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 97.*—Pres., L. E. Shaw, 223 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., R. Honur, General Delivery, St. Catharines, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.*—Pres., James Servos, 6 Page St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., W. Adam, 13 Berryman Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Phelan, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., John Holden, 25 Wolesley Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. O'Donnell, 144 Lowell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. D. Outram, 14 Dacotah St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—(St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association)—Pres., F. W. Armstrong, 121 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., G. A. Scott, 39 Carleton St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.*—Pres., James Laidlaw, 133 Merritt St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Harry Oliver, 92 Dufferin St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., F. H. Black, 17 Trafalgar St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., H. E. Patrick, 13 Beecher St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 102, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Naylor, Merrittton, Ont. Sec., A. J. Harding, 32 Hainer St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Ed. Sparrow, 36 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., W. H. Hannah, 195 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., C. McKeen, 33½ James St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Tailors' Union, No. 235, Journeymen.*—Sec., Jas. A. Wiley, 61 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

**St. Catharines—Concluded**

*Typographical Union, No. 416, International.*—Pres., Carl Schmidt, 58 Maple St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William St., St. Catharines, Ont.

**St. Mary's**

*Musicians, No. 754, American Federation of.*—Pres., Wm. Barrett, St. Mary's, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761, St. Mary's, Ont.

*Stonemasons' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Wm. H. McCauley, St. Mary's, Ont.

**St. Thomas**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.*—Pres., H. E. Carnegie, Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Sutherland, 30 Hemlock St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. Dukes, 30 West Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Jack, 131 Myrtle St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., George Coupas, 188 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. L. Slack, John St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., F. Roberts, 61 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.*—Sec., Harry Norman, 281 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.*—Pres., Chas. E. Heard, 34 Hincks St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., G. Stewart, 63 Forrest Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 420.*—Sec., J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 787, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur J. Miller, 65 Metcalfe St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Karl Grimstead, 171 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Jos. McDonald, R.R. No. 8, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 23 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Wooliver, 22 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balacave St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John Jagoe, 548 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St. East, St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. B. Wilkie, 21 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Kitchen, Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.*—Pres., Harry Andrews, 134 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., John Lane, 10 Erie St., St. Thomas, Ont.

**St. Thomas—Continued**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., David Neal, 25 5th Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1636, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Kelly, Mary St., Yarmouth Heights, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., A. Wilson, 40 Omemee St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 289, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Shipp, 31 Erie St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. H. Clark, 39 West Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 633, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Speight, 48 Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Atkinson, 18 Meda St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, 16 Queen St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Miss M. Baker, 76 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Public Service Employees, F.L.U., No. 16915, City and County (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., Arthur Woods, 15 Naama St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. Bayliss, 23 Mariam St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 97, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Gregory, 15 Inkerman St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Alwyne Flourtier, Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railroad Signalmen, No. 27, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Rinch, 5 St. Anne's Place, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., G. J. McNabb, 45 St. Catherine St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Modeland, Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. Sharp, 206 Centre St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Ritchie, 127 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., A. Simpson, 109 Erie St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 13, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. E. Brown, 41 Elysian St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., E. Adderman, 58 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 631, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. E. Eberts, 4 Mabel St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 870, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edgar H. Dolman, R.R. No. 2, Glanworth, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1387, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. J. Fumey, 226 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., A. F. Turner, 5 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Rural Mail Carriers' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., J. Voaden, St. Thomas, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McIndoe, 34 Barnes St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 692, International Union of.*—Pres., A. V. Query, 35 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. H. Goodey, 19 Wawa St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 253.*—Sec., W. A. Steinhoff, 112 Forest Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**St. Thomas—Concluded**

*Tailors' Union, No. 141, Journeymen.*—Sec., Wm. Abernethy, Royal Bank Chambers, St. Thomas, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 459, International.*—Pres., C. W. Herron, Manitoba and Kains Sts., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. A. McPherson, 25 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

**Sarnia**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 467, Journeymen.*—Pres., Wm. S. Presley, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 539, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. H. Lucas, Sheppard St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 23.*—Pres., H. Walton, 120 S. Victoria St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. Shirley, 336 Vidal St., S., Sarnia, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2151, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. J. Irwin, 234 Napier St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Chas. Drake, 299 Davis St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1004, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Knox, Front St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., J. E. Walterhouse, 246 Tecumseh St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16535, (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Charles Hammett, 288 Confederation St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 31, Federated Association of.*—Pres., A. Wade, 338 Maxwell St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., P. J. Tobin, 132 N. College Ave., Sarnia, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 240, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Crawford, 153 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., I. H. Earnshaw, 551 Confederation St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 792, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Burkholder, 324 Vidal St., S., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., C. C. Oneil, 393 Russell St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 18, National Association of.*—Pres., W. N. Ford, 136 Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., B. N. Olde, 264 Emma St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 482, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., J. Mundy, 352 N. Mitton St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Keith White, 109 N. Brock St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 429, International.*—Pres., W. Arnot, Point Edward P.O., Ont. Sec., Geo. Best, Point Edward P.O., Ont.

*Musicians, No. 628, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Collum, 139 Queen St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. E. Brush, 125 S. Brock St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 716, United Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Beveridge, 313 N. Mitton St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Robt. Collum, 139 Queen St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., G. B. Dawson, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., T. J. McCann, 252 Front St. N., Sarnia, Ont.

**Sarnia—Concluded**

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 186, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. K. McDonald, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., P. R. Bray, Point Edward, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 227, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Wilder, 291 South Mitton St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. J. Carr, Box 82, Point Edward, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 420, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Acton, 140 Bright St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Charles Pole, 194 Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 189, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, G. T. Boylan, 232 South Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. H. Nethery, 316 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 695, International Union of.*—Pres., Wm. Barrett, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., E. Steward, 96 Lydia St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 837, International.*—Pres., F. Robson, Lochiel St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., J. L. Greenaway, 101½ N. Christina St., Sarnia, Ont.

**Sault Ste. Marie**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 744, Journeymen.*—Pres., C. Brown, 548 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Lee Devoue, 117 Biggins Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 594, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. I. Harvey, 49 St. George's Ave. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 748, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Stafford, 245 Gloucester St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. Butcher, 245 Gloucester St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 16.*—Pres., Geo. R. Hewitt, Box 662, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Will Armstrong, 121 George St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 199A, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. King, 845 Bonney St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wm. Boileau, 27 River View Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 446, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. R. Weber, 448 North St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. G. Simons, 566 Charles St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 726, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. Dinger, 223 Spruce St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., L. Swinburne, 245 Gloucester St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 5, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., E. Dalrymple, 255 Brown St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 11, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., Leo. Goyett, 309 North St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 67, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

**Sault Ste. Marie—Continued**

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest L. DeCourcy, 161 Alexander St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., L. Henderson, 55 St. George's Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 485, International Association of.*—Pres., W. H. Nash, 359 Farwell St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., G. Carron, Edinburgh St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 491, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. W. Coleman, Echo Bay, Ont. Sec., R. McCrea, Desbarats, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 14, National Association of.*—Pres., Chas. Curry, 71 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wallace Archibald, 35 Hughes St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 228, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Wm. White, 12 Hearst St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 891, International.*—Pres., Ernest Spence, 154 Albert St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., G. C. Levie, 21 Blucher St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Musicians No. 276, American Federation of.*—Pres., F. L. McQuarrie, 472 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. L. Sargeant, 258 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 945, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Bennett, 157 Treelawn Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Solomon F. Whybra, Steel Plant Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Longhurst, 169 Dennis St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., James Lockwood, 177 McDougal St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., I. A. Wild, 124 Lansdowne Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., E. L. Frech, 229 Huron St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 414, United Association of.*—Sec., T. Anderson, 28 Terris Lane, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. S. James, 114 Gladstone Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. Chennells, 127 Pim St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Webb, Grace St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Chas. Dexter, 257 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 611, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., M. S. Lowry, 87 London St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1066, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Montgomery, 226 St. Andrew's Terrace, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. T. Major, 20 Grosvenor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway Conductors of America, No. 429, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, F. H. Nolan, 12 Treelawn Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Joseph Whelan, 722 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

**Sault Ste. Marie—Concluded**

- Railway Employees, No. 859, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., H. J. Hogan, 225 Alexander St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. S. Galloway, 608 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1462, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 697, International Union of.*—Pres., J. M. Brown, 181 Walnut St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., T. H. Ralph, 191 Church St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Tailors' Union of America, No. 73, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. MacLeod, 10 Ferris Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., A. Herie, 545 Bush St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers, No. 411, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Smith Hines, 135 Treelawn Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Miles Addesberger, Grand View Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 702, International.*—Pres., A. Belanger, 50 Manilla Terrace, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wm. S. Curran, 413 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

**Schreiber**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 562, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Y. P. Kelly, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Wm. Hughes, Box 11, Schreiber, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 387, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Sale, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., James Bryson, Schreiber, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 69, International Association of.*—Pres., F. Kastnar, Box 105, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., W. Sinfeld, Box 16, Schreiber, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 260, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Person, Mackenzie, Via Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Sparkes, Box 315, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 419, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. J. Lindsay, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., R. B. Bell, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 153, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. L. Harris, Box 233, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 573, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. C. Hollinger, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Geo. F. Moore, Schreiber, Ont.

**Sioux Lookout**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 654, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. D. McArthur, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. J. Eastman, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. H. Nichols, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 321, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Smith, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 24, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. A. Shields, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., R. C. Hanson, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. B. McNiece, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., V. M. Bennett, Sioux Lookout, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**Sioux Lookout—Concluded**

- Railway Carmen*, No. 28, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Bernard Farr, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. Morrison, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 601, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, E. K. Monahan, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. C. Adams, Box 122, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

**Smith's Falls**

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 570, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Geo. E. Swayne, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., T. W. Devlin, Box 288 Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 21. —Pres., Herbert Kendall, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Tom Pull, Box 1241, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 381, *Brotherhood of*. —Pres., W. H. Wilson, Box 529, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., James Alexander, 30 Russell St., Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 479, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. Richmond, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Wm. I. Young, Box 1455, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 518, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. E. McLenaghan, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., E. Lunn, Box 624, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 1421, *International Association of*.—Sec., Herbert R. Davis, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 245, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. McLellan, Sydenham, Ont. Sec., G. W. Gifford, Chaffey's Locks, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 136, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. A. King, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., R. C. Corley, Box 1330, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 201, *International*.—Pres., John R. Nicholl, Box 599, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 245, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. J. Maud, Box 547, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., F. L. Howard, Box 284, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 527, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. C. Fraser, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., H. S. Genge, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 317, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., I. Garrett, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., A. E. Mongor, Box 706, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1473, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. B. Swayne, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., C. A. Hedley, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 199, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor G. A. Miskelly, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., C. W. Drinkwater, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 630, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. W. Draughan, Box 952, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., L. M. Durant, Box 526, Smith's Falls, Ont.

**Southampton**

- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2183, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Walter Clark, Southampton, Ont. Sec., William Manley, Southampton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1132, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Orin Shoemaker, Southampton, Ont. Sec., Oliver Stephenson, Southampton, Ont.

**Stanley's Corners**

- Rural Mail Carriers' Association*, No. 1, *Dominion*.—Pres., S. A. Jinkinson, Ashton, Ont. Sec., J. Stanley, Stanley's Corners, Ont.

**Stratford**

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 136, *Journeymen*.—Sec., Hamilton Henry, 113 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 92, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Stephens, 11 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Wm. Richards, 136 Charles St., Stratford, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 297, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. Clark, 123 Avon St., Stratford, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 24. —Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 162 Nelson St., Stratford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1990, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. Sloat, 216 Queen St., Stratford, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 861, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. Duggan, 140 Hibernia St., Stratford, Ont.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 19, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., W. G. Burrows, Stratford, Ont. Sec., Thos. Sherwood, Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 138, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. G. Brown, 130 Falstaff St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St., Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 38, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Pettit, 13 West Gore St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., D. J. Roberts, 45 Well St., Stratford, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 103, *International Association of*.—Pres., C. H. Clark, 6 Shakespeare St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 60, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. J. Burford, 80 Louise St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., R. H. Walker, 40 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen*, No. 112, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., R. T. Underwood, room 22, Albion Apts., Stratford, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 418, *American Federation of*.—Pres., J. S. Malone, 261 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. M. Paff, 26 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union*.—Sec., Arthur Venters, 59 Douglas St., Stratford, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 772, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Able, 353 Albert St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., O. J. Connell, 131 Nile St., Stratford, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Stratford—Concluded**

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 742, United Association of.*—Pres., T. Brown, 177 Albert St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., James Thomas, 31 Norfolk St., Stratford, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 70, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Essex, 69 Charles St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. K. Orr, 29 Water St., Stratford, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 175, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. I. Hillock, 93 Dufferin St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., F. S. Walker, 92 Home St., Stratford, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 8, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Allan, 103 Rebecca St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. J. Elliott, 36 E. Gore St., Stratford, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 928, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. W. Weir, 30 Wellington St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., A. Bowling, 268 Railway Ave., Stratford, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 15, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. J. Kearney, Empire Hotel, Stratford, Ont. Sec., R. T. Buchanan, 37 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 538.*—Pres., A. M. Hyde, 534 Downie St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., E. W. Doadt, 62 McNab St., Stratford, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 31, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. J. Heckman, 59 Front St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., T. W. Hird, Queen St., Stratford, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 539, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edwin King, 21 Inverness St., Stratford Ont. Sec., John A. Fischer, 96 Falstaff St., Stratford, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1336, United.*—Pres., Mrs. McIntosh, Stratford, Ont. Sec., Miss C. Banks, 159 Whitelock St., Stratford, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 139, International.*—Pres., Gordon H. Dunn, c/o Herald Office, Stratford, Ont. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, 49 Downie St., Stratford, Ont.

**Sturgeon Falls**

*Paper Makers, No. 135, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. F. Sawyer, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Lloyd LaRowe, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Ramsey, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Adolf Wagner, Box 243, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

**Sudbury**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. and Sec., Robt. Merriles, 14 Fir St., Sudbury, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Jones, Box 1461, Sudbury, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 264, International Association of.*—Pres., Martin Manning, Box 922, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Paul Gravelle, Box 717, Sudbury, Ont.

**Sudbury—Concluded**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 267, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Harper, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Alfred J. Dennis, Box 1004, Sudbury, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. Rogers, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., C. E. Taylor, Copper Cliff, Sudbury, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 900, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. McCrae, Box 321, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., R. W. Drybrough, Box 789, Sudbury, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1205, International Association of.*—Pres., A. D. Craig, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hamelt, Sudbury, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1152, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Newman, Box 472, Sudbury, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 369, United Association of.*—Sec., J. S. Maxwell, 185 Eyre St., Sudbury, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Dube, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., W. MacKenzie, General Delivery, Sudbury, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 187, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. D. Holmes, 349 Albert St., Sudbury, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1386, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Shute, Box 501, Sudbury, Ont.

*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, No. 631, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. B. Turgger, Box 35, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., A. J. Peneault, Box 1324, Sudbury, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 753, International Union of.*—Sec., R. McDonald, Box 1141, Sudbury, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 846, International.*—Vice-Pres., Melville Gibson, Sudbury Ont. Sec., E. L. Webster, Box 1020, Sudbury, Ont.

**Thorold**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. R. Hatley, Box 663, Thorold, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Watt, Thorold, Ont. Sec., R. Bittle, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joe Laurman, Thorold, Ont. Sec., Charlie A. Kyes, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Hogan, Thorold, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thomas Wormald, Box 770, Thorold, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Leitch, Merriton, Ont. Sec., J. Nicol, Box 982, Thorold, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 811, International Union of.*—Sec., W. Lee, Thorold, Ont.

**Tilbury**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2713, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Domina Bordeau, Box 192, Tilbury, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Tillsonburg

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1631, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Pender, Tillsonburg, Ont. Sec., C. W. McIntee, Tillsonburg, Ont.

## Toronto

*Asbestos Workers, No. 20, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Pres., Richard Maynes, 592 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Robert Baird, 71 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 517, Journeymen.*—Pres., G. W. Tipp, 772 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Lewis, 199 Bolton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.*—Pres., S. Lottman, 37 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Glickman, 142 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 406.*—Sec., Wm. McKnight, 78 Concord Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 1, (C.F. of L.).*—Pres., John Drummond, 78 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. G. Worth, 250 Morely Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Snider, 156 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 637, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. E. Sullivan, 57 Massey St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. E. Porter, 1201 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 128, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. F. Robinson, 138 Booth Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Reynolds, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Sullivan, 16 Teraulay St., Toronto, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.*—Sec., F. C. Cribben, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Salesmen's National Association (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Chas. Devine, 113 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Oakley, 14 Mount Noel Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., John D. Corcoran, c/o Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26, (Stone Masons).*—Pres., I. Gemmell, 595 Rhodes Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Robb, 10 Bowman St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Wm. Jenoves, 275 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Trenwith, 697 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Ogle, 392 Bartlett Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred. Wortley, 263 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 354, International Association of.*—Pres., J. R. Little, 7 Kippendavie Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. J. Taylor, 129 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.

*Caretakers and Assistants, No. 63, (T. & L. C.) Board of Education.*—Pres., Sidney Jones, 365 Roxton Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John C. Hickey, 668 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1820, United Brotherhood of, (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).*—Sec., Chas. Jarvis, 46 Humbert St., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1799, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. M. MacCallum, 67 Ascott Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1756, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).*—Pres., Geo. Nash, 453 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Ballantyne, 680 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2641, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Gray, 211 Earlscourt Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thomson, 27 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2201, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Gagnon, 74 Brownville Ave., Mt. Dennis, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Heslop, 18 St. John's Road, Weston, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2643, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., W. Matthews, 539 Balliol St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Day, 122 Eglington Ave. East, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2639, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Lawson, 77 Taunton Rd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Gregory, 11 McCosh Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2644, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., E. S. Williams, 96 Chisholm Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John S. Allen, 715 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2642, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., F. H. Ball, 51 Helendale Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Crombie, 101 Roseheath Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 1, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., S. Farmer, 6 O'Hara Place, Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Price, 966 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.*—Sec., A. McDonald, 68 Power St., Toronto, Ont.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43, (T. & L. C.).*—Sec., Robert Flatley, 3117 Westmoreland Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 22, Amalgamated (T. & L. C.).*—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 17 Hughes Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 41, United.*—Pres., L. Fine, 451 Richmond Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Hertz, 84 Beverly St., Toronto, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Toronto—Continued**

- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 46, United.*—Sec., Sam Kotick, 36 S. Leonard Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, Amalgamated (Tailors).*—Sec., A. Greben, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, Amalgamated.*—Sec., E. A. Head, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, Amalgamated.*—Sec., A. Greben, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, Amalgamated.*—Sec., A. Greben, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, Amalgamated.*—Sec., H. Hecker, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, Amalgamated.*—Sec., A. Greben, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Q. Fabain, 499 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 314 Boon Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Draftmen's Union, No. 43, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.*—Pres., Geo. H. Rix, 25 Pickering Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Edwin A. Borrett, 324 Deleware Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian (Independent.)* Pres., C. Philp, 38 Charles St., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollum, 4 Alexander St., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Curran, 154 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Garland, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1095, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Meikle, 52 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred Grinnell, 88 Wiltshire Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 83a, International Brotherhood of, (Telephone Operators).*—Sec., Miss Catherine Craig, 63 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Elevator Constructors, No. 50, International Union of.*—Pres., B. Jones, 69 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. Adams, 49 Poucher St., Toronto, Ont.
- Engineers, (C. F. & L.) Canadian Hoisting and Portable.*—Sec., A. Quesnel, 440½ Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.
- Fire Fighters' Association, No. 113, International.*—Sec., F. N. Wooster, Headquarters Fire Dept., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.*—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 50 Muriel Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.*—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 50 Muriel Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.*—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 50 Muriel Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Toronto—Continued**

- Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters and Trimmers).*—Pres., Thomas Harrison, 44 Connaught Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. E. Harris, 208 Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United*—Sec., Miss Nellie Norton, 22 Strathcona Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 129, International Ladies' (Raincoat Makers).*—Sec., I. Lindenberg, 84 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).*—Pres., H. Konrakoff, 108 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., I. Lindenberg, 84 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).*—Pres., A. Kirzner, 246 Major St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., I. Lindenberg, 84 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' (Skirt and Dressmakers).*—Sec., H. Silverhart, 84 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' (Cutters).*—Sec., M. Yampolsky, 84 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 66.*—Sec., Jos. Peitz, 10 Fenning St., Toronto, Ont.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 45, American Flint.*—Pres., Patrick Gillooly, 17 Dagmar St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. M. Black, 45 Marjory Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Glass Cutters' National Union, (C. F. of L.)*—Sec., Hugh Priestman, 17 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Glove Workers' Union of America, No. 8, International.*—Pres., J. Wilson, 289 Ashdale Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. Skitch, 644 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., W. J. Robertson, 62 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Sinclair, 54 Keene St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 506, International.*—Pres., J. Worthy, 100 Grange Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Collins, 113 John St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 289.*—Sec., A. O'Leary, 248 Havelock St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 300.*—Pres., Francis Benmore, 50 Eaton Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Richard H. Russell, 107 Lippincott St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 434 (Waitresses).*—Sec., Miss Jean Johns, 63 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 12, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., C. B. Durant, 45 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Lloyd, 31 Hepbourne St., Toronto, Ont.
- Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 32, International.*—Sec., F. Saunders, 29 Ravina Crescent, Toronto, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 40, International.*—Sec., A. B. Bacon, 488 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 33, International.*—Pres., A. Clarke, 120 Bertmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Collins, 177 Ranleigh Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Lathers, No. 97, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Sec., Fred. Taylor, 36 Thorn St., Toronto, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 1, Federated Association of*—Pres., E. V. Browning, 283 Withrow Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. J. Reaves, 34 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Leather Workers' Union, No. 100, International United.*—Pres., A. Stones, 183 College St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Gibson, 159 Cronyn Ave., Todmorden, Toronto, Ont.
- Lithographers of America, No. 12, Amalgamated.*—Pres., W. W. Aitken, 31 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James H. Christie, 32 Wayland Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Domicott, 40 Lindsay Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 70, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. K. Belyea, 1002 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Dow, 13 Cruikshank Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 756, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Whitmore, Y.M.C.A., New Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Raymond, New Toronto, P.O., Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 67, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Wolseley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 262, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Allen, 18 Royal Ave., West Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave., West Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 596, Brotherhood of.*—Pres.—Sec., W. Dixon, 84 Malvern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 269, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Stacey, 75 Moscow Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. Moore, 683 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Longshoremen and Coal Drivers' National Union, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., A. T. Marsh, 32 St. Alban's St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Purdey, 520 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 235, International Association of.*—Sec., T. A. White, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 438, International Association of.*—Sec., C. H. King, 149 Medland St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1252, International Association of.*—Sec., Sidney Storms, 105 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1301, International Association of (Brass Workers).*—Pres., H. Dawson, 231 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hart, 141 Mavety St., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

- Machinists, No. 772, International Association of.*—Sec., H. Varmitage, 897 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Mailers' Union, No. 5, (International Typographical Union).*—Pres., Geo. A. Webber, 130 Lee Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. G. Gallagher, 50 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 419, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. L. Winter, 246 Campbell Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., V. Sanders, 2607 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 33, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. R. Hazle, 153 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. E. Halliwell, 308 Sackville St., Toronto, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 1, National Association of.*—Pres., H. E. Baillie, 3 Shudell Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. A. Prince, 233 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots, No. 68, National Association of.*—Pres., F. A. Cook, 860 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. Beaudoin, P.O. Box 531, Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 21.*—Sec., R. Gardner, 15 Leeds Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., A. E. White, 471 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. W. Mackay, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 207, International (Brass).*—Sec., J. H. Irwin, 171 Lamb Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 28, International.*—Sec., James Bell, 629 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 149, American Federation of.*—Pres., F. T. Stevenson, 106 Wheeler Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, Musicians' Temple, University Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Packing House Workers of British North America, No. 1, (Independent).*—Pres., W. E. Heard, 142 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. F. Pilgrim, 32 Moscow Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 958, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Dodd, 221 Bellwoods Ave. Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred. Annand, 28 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Pictorial Painters).*—Pres., F. Crossland, 66 Greensides Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Tibbles, Scarboro, Jct., Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Neale, 461 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Edward H. Reeve, 89 Grange Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., Walter Kyle, 188 Concord Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. L. Bowman, 159 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., H. S. Moore, 293 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. C. Joselin, 158 MacPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Toronto—Continued**

*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.*—Pres., Walter C. Atkinson, 650 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. C. Golby, 67 Day Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Piano, Organ and Phonograph Workers' National Union (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., Jas. Netterfield, 987 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.

*Piano Action and Key Workers, No. 2, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Geo. Havercroft, 23 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jack Wilson, 12 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 48, Operative.*—Pres., F. Fathers, 145 Seaton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Lamont, 145 Essex Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.*—Pres., Thos. White, 336 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., William Burleigh, 52 Denison Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Plasterers' Labourers' Union, No. 1 (Independent).*—Pres., Joe Macauley, 120 Miller Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Markham, 56 Drayton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46, United Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Richards, 366 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Storey, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.*—Pres., W. Magee, 774 Annette St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Hatton, 194 Roselawn Ave., N., Toronto, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 731, United Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Heath, 55 Berkeley St., Toronto, Ont.

*Plumbers, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters' National Union, (C. F. of L.), Canadian.*—The Secretary, 162 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

*Police Association, Toronto, (Independent).*—Pres., Martin Ennis, 577 Dundas St., E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thos. Forbes, 109 Lappin Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., W. P. Falvey, 29 Coulson Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. P. McKerry, 317 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Chas. Clay, 97 Westminster Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web).*—Pres., E. Reeves, c/o Toronto Telegram, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John J. Bromley, 588 Kingston Road, Toronto, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10, International.*—Pres., C. E. Clay, 97 Westminster Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Norman Hickey, 503 Quebec Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Shaw, Jr., 152 Hanson St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Larkin, 92 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. LaFerie, Inglewood Hotel, 295 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 90, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. McPherson, 306 Stevenson Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

**Toronto—Continued**

*Railroad Employees, No. 144, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Pratt, 73 Jameson St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Roman, 599 Queen St., W., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Arthur, 48 Keene St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Arthur Ruse, 151 Redpath Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lorne Brown, 155 Connolly Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Drader, 531 Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., B. Merson, 103 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. D. Robbins, room 4, Labour Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. P. Black, 70 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. L. M. Hellowell, 94 Palmers-ton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Mann, 4 Keystone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. B. C. Barger, 1173 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. C. Thompson, 64 Beatty Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Davison, 168 St. John's Road, Toronto, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. N. Milne, Sorauren Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 46 Lewis St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 511, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. W. Winter, 35 Holmesdale Road, Earlscourt, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thomas Ellicot, 8 Sarnia Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Brown, 374 Willard Ave., West, Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Boyd, 325 Gilmour Ave., West, Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Cretney, 115 Bristol Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 79, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. O. Larkin, 56 Hayden St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. W. Sinclair, 56 Shaftesbury Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., G. R. Jackson, 93 Christie St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Deas, 262 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Cooke, 342 Pacific Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1453, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Clarke, 10 Madiera Place, Toronto, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. McKeown, 64 Hickson St., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 493, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Burnett, 547 Perth Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. E. Miller, 152 Mountjoy Ave., Toronto, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Jas. Jarvis, Pacific Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Chapman, 142 Midland St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 531, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. MacDonnell, 4 Garnock Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. A. Anderson, 113 Pauline Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Employees of North America, No. 185, United Association of.*—Pres., Claude Nix, 625 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George J. Gayhart, 158 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont.
- Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, No. 43, United Slate, Tile and Composition.*—Pres., Wm. Hood, 303 Keewatin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thos. McPherson, 296 Harvie Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, No. 88, United Slate, Tile and Composition.*—Pres., F. Elliott, 74 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Austin, 909 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.
- Rubber Workers, Canadian Industrial Union of, No. 125 (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., J. J. Murdock, 112 Degraess St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. F. Cooper, 67 Sherley St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 173, (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Chas. Dentelbeck, 324 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 250 Monarch Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. Koster, 86 Grace St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Y. Merpith, 472 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 488, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., G. Leake, 27 Prince Rupert Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. Bourgard, 8 Rose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 636 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. H. Bird, 150 Wright Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. G. Roos, 1457 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., G. D. Bly, 362 Indian Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Samuel G. Hall, 333 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 300, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. Woodward, 761 Markham St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Hugh McCaffrey, 394 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary and Portable Firemen and Helpers, No. 150, (C. F. of L.), Canadian.*—Pres., David Finley, 262 Cedarvale Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Robert Spinks, 81 Hastings Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 793, International Union of, (Hoisting and Portable Engineers).*—Pres., A. McMillan, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. Dennis, 130 Booth Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 46-54, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. E. Barclay, 2 Moutray St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 21, International.*—Pres., H. Blencoe, Merton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Perkins, 6, The Lindens, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Concluded

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., John Lawley, 128 Main St., East Toronto, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Wilson, 73 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59, Commercial, (Canadian Marconi Wireless Co.).*—Chairman, F. C. Allen, City Marine Office, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. Crewson, 71 Balmoral Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Typographical Union No. 91, International.*—Pres., Andrew Gerrard, Box 211, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Murray, Box 211, Toronto, Ont.
- Upholsterers' International Union of North America, No. 30.*—Pres., E. Gould, 449 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. Bice, 941 Ossington Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Workers' International Industrial Union No. 146.*—Sec., J. M. Reid, 154 Ascot Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto West

- Machinists, No. 371, International Association of.*—Pres., G. Upper, 247 Williard Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Rich. H. Brown, 207 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.*—Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 152, International Union.*—Sec., Clare F. Gould, 317 Sackville St., Toronto, Ont.

## Trenton

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 171, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Weeks, Trenton, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 271, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Kelliher, General Delivery, Trenton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1622, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Fred. Wilson, Box 550, Trenton, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1019, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. H. Wills, Frankford, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 837, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Cote, Box 113, Trenton, Ont. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 833, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Mahar, Box 874, Trenton, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.*—Pres., J. B. Grainger, Box 901, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. E. Ingham, Box 1061, Trenton, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 280, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Lester Puffer, Box 205, Trenton, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 220, United Association of.*—Sec., H. S. Pane, Box 285, Trenton, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. W. Larry, Box 257, Trenton, Ont. Sec., N. M. Sprague, Box 16, Trenton, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Trenton—Concluded.**

- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 293, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. C. Jordan, Trenton, Ont. Sec., D. J. Sullivan, Trenton, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 353, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Harvey, Crown St., Trenton, Ont. Sec., W. S. Jones, Trenton, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1371, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss L. M. K. Salisbury, Box 830, Trenton, Ont.

**Tweed**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 192, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. White, Perth, Ont. Sec. Geo. Francis, Tweed, Ont.

**Vermilion Bay**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 132, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Larson, Kenora, Ont. Sec., M. McTavish, Oxdrift, Ont.

**Vinemount**

- Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 155, *Order of, (T. H. & B. Railway System Division).*—Sec., N. C. Burdick, Vinemount, Ont.

**Walkerton**

- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2351, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. K. Watts, Walkerton, Ont. Sec., Lorne Hergott, Box 163, Walkerton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1221, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Isaac E. Buehlow, General Delivery, Walkerton, Ont.

**Walkerville**

- Machinists*, No. 1351, *International Association of.*—Sec., Wilfred Bremier, 270 Hall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

**Wallaceburg**

- Employees' Association, Wallaceburg, (Independent).*—Pres., A. J. McVittie, Wallaceburg, Ont. Sec., James P. Boulton, Wallaceburg, Ont.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada*, No. 70.—Sec., Wm. McMillan, Wallaceburg, Ont.
- Glass Workers' Union*, No. 70, *American Flint.*—Sec., O. S. Judson, Box 9, Wallaceburg, Ont.

**Waterford**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1632, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hugh McMartin, Waterford, Ont. Sec., A. E. Croker, Box 583, Waterford, Ont.

**Waterloo**

- Garment Workers of America*, No. 270, *United.*—Sec., Miss Mae Oberly, 68 Peppier St., Waterloo, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 544, *American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry Kress, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Fred A. Edmonds, Waterloo, Ont.

**Welland**

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 740, *Journey-men.*—Pres., C. H. Goss, Welland, Ont. Sec., H. S. Eby, Box 1543, Welland, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 287, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Hay, Ross St., Welland, Ont. Sec., W. L. Bayley, Box 424, Welland, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 32.—Pres., A. Roach, Welland, Ont. Sec., George Tipney, Box 1337, Welland, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers*, No. 281, *International Association of.*—Pres., J. Guarin, Box 1867, Welland, Ont. Sec., B. Smith, Box 442, Welland, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 969, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Bibby, Welland South, Ont. Sec., E. F. Sembley, Box 1333, Welland, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 554, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. G. R. Williams, 5 Fisher St., Welland, Ont. Sec., H. McCombes, Fonthill, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union*, No. 17342, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., Emanuel Caron, 291 Burger St., Welland, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America*, No. 274, *United.*—Pres., Geo. M. Pool, Box 368, Welland, Ont. Sec., Susie Heintz, Box 1293, Welland, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 131, *International Association of.*—Sec., C. H. Putman, Box 54, Welland, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1858, *United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. J. Sibbell, Box 1301, Welland, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 26, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Gill, Marshville P.O., Welland, Ont. Sec., O. O. Rinker, Box 834, Port Colborne, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union.*—Sec. B. Downs, Box 986, Welland, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 472, *International.*—Pres., Allan Crooks, Welland, Ont. Sec., A. Mandsley, 15 Dennistown St., Welland, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 453, *American Federation of.*—Pres., J. Woods, Welland, Ont. Sec., E. L. Stephenson, Welland, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1119, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Harrison, Thorold Road, Welland, Ont. Sec., Norman H. Cole, 75 John St., Welland, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 595, *United Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Springham, Welland, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 85, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Chace, Box 1512, Welland, Ont. Sec., Miss M. Chace, Box 1512, Welland, Ont.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Division 16, Order of (Michigan Central System).*—Pres., D. N. Smith, 606 E. Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 810, *International Union of.*—Sec., Thomas Moran, Welland, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## West Lorne

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1895, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. A. Brown, West Lorne, Ont. Sec., John A. MacColl, West Lorne, Ont.

## Whitby

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2654, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. E. Lafete, Port Whitby, Ont. Sec., R. W. Wood, Box 42, Whitby, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16760, (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., Wm. Roberts, Box 38, Whitby, Ont. Sec., John Coyne, Box 26, Whitby, Ont.

## Windsor

*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, No. 28, United.*—Pres., Edmund Souchereau, Windsor, Ont. Sec., John Deblinde, Windsor, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.*—Pres., C. P. Gould, 324 Cartier Place, Windsor, Ont. Sec., Chas. R. Clark, 333 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.*—Sec., Arthur Morgan, 633 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 25a, International Association of.*—Sec., Robert J. McCallum, 77 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry Nicolls, 1060 Wyandotte St., Windsor, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. E. Moore, Labour Temple, Windsor, Ont. Sec., L. R. Shelson, 67 Cameron Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Jones, No. 2 Fire Hall, Windsor, Ont. Sec., H. T. Boyce, No. 2 Fire Hall, Windsor, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.*—Sec., Alvin Kalbfleish, 128 Victoria Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 542, International.*—Sec., A. H. Carroll, 319 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

*Lathers, No. 439, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Thomas Wright, Sandwich, Ont. Sec., E. McMillen, 58 Hall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 16, Federated Association of.*—Pres., C. H. Taylor, 201 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., E. J. LeBoeuf, 184 Indian Road, Windsor, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robt. H. Sexton, 166 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 1063 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Bateman, 1055 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., W. J. Parry, 906 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.*—Sec., Bruce Axford, 304 Aylmer Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union.*—Sec., Vincent J. Clancy, 1208 Niagara St., Windsor, Ont.

## Windsor—Continued

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 456, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., O. Atkinson, 84 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., J. M. Stover, 313 Clinton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.*—Pres., Philip J. Tscirhart, 35 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Thos. Brown, 94 Devonshire Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Humphries, 117 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Jas. Duncan, 132 Monmouth Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.*—Sec., A. Williams, 335 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.*—Pres., F. J. Clancy, 848 Moy Ave. Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. H. Hart, 56½ Wyandotte St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. W. Gignac, 437 Church St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., H. Waddington, 425 Caron Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 185, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Roy Hutchinson, 155 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Miss Florence Costigan, 743 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Loucks, 125 Campbell Ave. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 196, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Cowley, c/o G.T.R. Shops, Goyeau Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. W. Sparling, 1015 Elmsmere Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 920, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Harwood, 315 Wellington Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., H. Jacob, 363 McKay Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.*—Pres., A. P. Carnaghan, 552 Hall Ave., Windsor Ont. Sec., Harry Stephens, 813 Albert St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Leonard Fallis, Sandwich, Ont. Sec., Arthur Bartlette, 117 Wellington Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. C. Lowther, 104 Maple St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Rowe, 613 Park St. W., Windsor, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 586, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Hopkins, 55 Glengarry St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., H. Powell, 828 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 580, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., C. W. Cullen, 39 Wyandotte St., Walkerville, Ont. Sec., J. H. T. Lamb, 370 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 324a, International Union of.*—Pres., R. D. Robertson, 532 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Lynn Cady, Box 163, Amherstburg, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.*—Pres., A. Patterson, Campbell Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave., Windsor, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Concluded****Windsor—Concluded**

*Typographical Union, No. 553, International.*—Pres., W. Milligan, Star Office, Windsor, Ont. Sec., W. C. Riggs, Star Office, Windsor, Ont.

**Wingham**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 406, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McCrea, Belgrave, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes, Bluevale, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.*—Pres., J. H. Robertson, Wingham, Ont. Sec., Alex Robertson, Wingham, Ont.

**Woodstock**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.*—Pres., Jas. D. Hill, 33 Oxford St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Wm. Heaver, 100 N. Wellington St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2184, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. L. Kellett, 282 Wellington St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 48, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Bickley, 682 Peel St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., W. H. Allott, 506 Grace St., Woodstock, Ont.

**Woodstock—Concluded**

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.*—Pres., John Sherliff, Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Wm. Long, 177 Mill St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 170, American Federation of.*—Pres., Thomas Moyer, Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 327 Simcoe St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1133, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. E. Budd, 91 Victoria St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., W. Hemming, 212 Light St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Phelps, Finkle St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., G. L. Underhill, 544 Grace St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 172, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Hill, 465 Melbourne St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Rural Mail Carriers' Association, No. 6, Dominion.*—Sec., John Bartlett, Woodstock, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., K. Arnup, Wilson St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., James Dixon, 374 Main St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 317, International.*—Pres., W. Slater, 179 Delatre St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., J. B. Shaw, General Delivery, Woodstock, Ont.

**MANITOBA****Belmont**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 365, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Haines, Miami, Man. Sec., H. Seathers, Miami, Man.

**Binscarth**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 197, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Patterson, Saltcoats, Sask. Sec., H. Lazenby, Foxwarren, Man.

**Brandon**

*Barbers' International Union of America, No. 530, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. Ferguson, 111-8th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., C. Williams, 809 Rosser Ave, Brandon, Man.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St., Brandon, Man.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Thomas Dodgson, 326 Percy St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Robert Kellaway, 226 Percy St., Brandon, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John William, 842-8th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., F. Eley, 745-19th St., Brandon, Man.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., A. Reed, 619 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., P. Baker, 1109-1st St., Brandon, Man.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Craig, 205 4th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., J. R. Gibson, 330 2nd St., Brandon, Man.

**Brandon—Continued**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Campbell, Ferguson Block, 8th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. C. Krause, 131 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 464, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Cove, Suite 11, Alexandra Block, Brandon, Man. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 157 Douglas St., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Spafford, 443 6th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 308 Dennis St., Brandon, Man.

*Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.*—Pres., W. A. Rosebrugh, 615 1st St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. G. Spratt, 455 Franklin St., Brandon, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 62, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. G. Ayers, 724 Eighth St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. F. Dark, 454 Seventh St., Brandon, Man.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 767, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., W. L. Parker, 538 9th St., Brandon, Man.

*Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447 12th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Fred C. Cox, c.o. Cox Printing Co., Brandon, Man.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Geo. E. Armstrong, Brandon, Man. Sec., H. Ingham, Brandon, Man.



**MANITOBA—Continued****Brandon—Concluded**

*Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Henry, 441 Second St., Brandon, Man. Sec., E. W. Ransom, 517 7th St., Brandon, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. Sullivan, 528 4th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., A. M. Bacon, 605 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. S. Way, 645 14th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., A. McMillan, Y.M.C.A., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Sam Rae, 426 Princess Ave. E., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 528, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Steele, 239 Park St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, Suite 22, Victoria Block, 12th St., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, E. G. Beal, 1130 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.*—Sec., J. Maguire, Carlyle, Sask.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1413, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Waddell, 449 7th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. N. Shuttleworth, 128 24th St., Brandon, Man.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.*—Sec., Geo G. Rawson, 139-13th St., Brandon, Man.

*Typographical Union, No. 700, International.*—Sec., W. Ashfield, 1119-9th St., Brandon, Man.

**Dauphin**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. W. Copeland, Box 104, Dauphin, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Osborne, 228 Sixth Ave., S.W., Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. Hughes, 209-4th Ave., S.W., Dauphin, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 379, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Bawdon, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Fred Baggett, Box 183, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Leigh S. Curtis, Box 594, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. G. Edwards, Dauphin, Man. Sec., G. McIntyre, Box 531, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Telegraphers, System division, No. 43, Order of (Covers Can. Northern R.R.).*—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Dauphin, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Farrell, Dauphin, Man. Sec., I. Baker, Dauphin, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, B. L. Daly, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8, Dauphin, Man.

**Deloraine**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Robb, Waskada, Man. Sec., O. Hibbert, Box 104, Boissevain, Man.

**Elm Creek**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 119, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Abraham, St. Claude, Man. Sec., John Montgomery, Box 84, Elm Creek, Man.

**Minnedosa**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Andrews, Box 84, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., Henry Inman, Box 367, Minnedosa, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Alexander, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., R. J. Preston, Minnedosa, Man.

**Morden**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 488, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. Mudge, Thornhill, Man. Sec., Robt. Sypher, Morden, Man.

**Neepawa**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 370, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Merriman, Neepawa, Man. Sec., Bert Harvey, Box 143, Neepawa, Man.

**Portage la Prairie**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 227, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Kemp, Harte, Man. Sec., Chas. Preston, 137 Broadway North, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 264, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. King, Box 434, Portage la Prairie, Man. Sec., A. E. Abbott, Box 195, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 145, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Duncalfe, Box 22, Douglas, P.O., Man. Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**Rivers**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 529, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Waculka, General Delivery, Rivers, Man.

*Machinists, No. 1130, International Association of.*—Pres., W. E. Bond, Rivers, Man. Sec., W. G. Thomas, Rivers, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1382, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. W. Johnson, 3rd Ave., Rivers, Man.

**St. Anne**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 322, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. P. May, St. Anne, Man.

**St. Boniface**

*Civic Employees, No. 3, (T. and L. C.) St. Boniface.*—(No return of officers received.)

*Firemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 47, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., J. A. Beauchemin, 133 Laverendry St., St. Boniface, Man.

**Selkirk**

*Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants, No. 71 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., D. McIvor, Selkirk, Man. Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653, Selkirk, Man.

**MANITOBA—Continued****Souris**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Watson, Souris, Man. Sec., Geo. McClelland, Box 411, Souris, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 789, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. L. Littleford, Souris, Man. Sec., W. G. Hunt, Box 482, Souris, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 114, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Nash, Souris, Man. Sec., J. Bridle, Box 274, Souris, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Collier, Souris, Man. Sec., M. McKellar, Souris, Man.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 612, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. Graafstra, Souris, Man. Sec., J. S. E. Brown, Box 493, Souris, Man.

**Swan River**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 196, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Dennis, Swan River, Man. Sec., Wm. Crabb, Benito, Man.

**Transcona**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. S. Holby, Box 84, Transcona, Man. Sec., Chas. Heslewood, Box 84, Transcona, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Davison, Transcona, Man. Sec., A. N. Campbell, Box 54, Transcona, Man.

*Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.*—Pres., G. P. Bond, 472 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. Shea, Box 619, Transcona, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 408, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Jenkins, Minaki P.O., Ont. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211, Transcona, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 25, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. S. Brooke, Transcona, Man. Sec., Harold A. Newman, Pandora St., Transcona, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sam Herd, General Delivery, Transcona, Man. Sec., H. R. Stewart, Box 68, Transcona, Man.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Cottrell, Transcona, Man. Sec., C. Irvine, 300 Victor St., Winnipeg, Man.

**Winnipeg**

*Asbestos Workers, No. 15, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., J. Watts, 335 Trent Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 565, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Smith, 605 Maryland St., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Francis Amesbury, 1989 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147 (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. P. Foster, Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. Haigh, 1530 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. M. Couttie, 1497 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. D. Adamson, 1440 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**Winnipeg—Continued**

*Bookbinders, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. J. Knight, 438 Agnes St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. E. Harwood, 310 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., T. J. Williams, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.*—Sec., H. R. McFadden, 404 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2655, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section) (Millworkers).*—Sec., Geo. Randall, 527 Rathgar Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Barker, 655 Victor St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. A. Bratton, 543 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Simpkin, 1040 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Fisher, 98 Guay Ave., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man.

*Civic Employees' Federation (Independent).*—Pres., W. E. Small, 422 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. W. McGill, 41 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Oscar V. Keating, 1181 Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Harry M. Farmer, 264 Inglewood St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers, No. 435, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. A. Miles, 113 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Anderson, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. A. Miles, 410 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.*—Pres., J. C. Roberts, 182 Colony St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Tony A. Wurtak, 756 Aberdeen Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).*—Pres., J. G. Hector, 641 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Winkworth, 345 Inkster Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba (Independent).*—Pres., D. McLaren, 1331 Downing St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Robertson, 592 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 592 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., H. Austin, 5 Edward Bldg., Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Thomas Bloomfield, 231 Donald St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 47, International.*—Sec., Harry E. Dear, 345 Ferry Road, St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 147, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Sec., T. W. Mercer, 240 McIntosh Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated, No. 31.*—Sec., J. Boyink, 680 Simcoe St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. V. Turner, 92 Chestnut St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Miller, 773 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



## MANITOBA—Continued

## Winnipeg—Continued

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 583, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Myron T. Valley, 279 Machray Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Wilson, 2 Rueben Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, No. 189, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Lydon, 672 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. H. Reed, Jr., 483 Beresford Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.* Pres., J. Medcalf, Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., John Fraser, 834 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, No. 457, International Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Wright, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 207, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. P. McIlveen, 631 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., David Barry, 738 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Johnson, 609 Loretta Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 31, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., Fred Saher, 382 Anderson Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 420, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., L. Pruper, 629 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Wallace, 79 Noble Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.*—Pres., Chas. Andrews, 162 Roseberry St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., O. L. Wark, Suite 17, 207½ Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.*—Pres., Jas. T. Simmons, Carnegie Library, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Morden, 560 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Peter Teal, 3 Enright Block, cor. Main St. and Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., W. Frost, General Delivery, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McMorran, 15 La Salle Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Photo Engravers, No. 37, International.*—Pres., James Collicutt, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Robert Neale, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man.
- Photo Engravers, No. 137, (Commercial Artists), International.*—Sec., Albert H. Pickin, Suite 6, Pandora, Winnipeg, Man.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.*—Pres., J. Scott, 264 Ferry St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Nixon, 125 Tecumseh St., Winnipeg, Man.

## Winnipeg—Continued

- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association of (Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).*—Pres., P. Cann, Renfrew Block, Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.*—Sec., Robt. C. Neil, James St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 332, United Association of (Steam Fitters and Helpers.)*—Sec., F. Burch, 335 Harbison Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. Thomson, McIntosh Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. J. Fuller, 154 Seven Oaks Ave., East, Winnipeg, Man.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., J. W. Green, Winnipeg, Man.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 35, (Web), International.*—Pres., A. C. Samson, 31 Fawcett St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. O'Brien, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, International.*—Pres., J. E. Dadford, 213 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Wright, 230 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. McKay, 24 Pelletier St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Fox, 407 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. R. Mason, 141 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Handlon, 12 Richmond Blk., Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Miss A. Hannon, 636 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Tom Gasteen, 21 Norwood Court, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Steiner, 629 Home St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. McCreedy, 913 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. E. Smith, Suite 11a, Maple Leaf Apts., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 159, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Anderson, 460 Union Depot, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. W. Heden, 377 Woodlawn St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 124, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Fyffe, Suite 7, 258 Chamber's St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. L. Mitchell, Keswick Apts., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. F. Jones, c/o 719 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. W. Howell, c/o 719 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. E. Keyes, 299 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edeol Lait, 2 Nassau Apts., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., L. E. Stewart, 279 Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Woolston, 815 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Savage, 472 Kylemore Ave., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.

**MANITOBA—Continued****Winnipeg—Continued**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 6, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel Brophy, 1613 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. G. Howell, 71 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 47, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. T. Bannon, 401 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 563 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 60, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. D. Cook, Suite 20, Beresford Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. F. Rasey, 759 Fleet Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Corley, 333 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. L. Pate-man, 454 St. Johns Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1326, (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Dawson, 392 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Geo. A. Partridge, 485 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. O'Connor, 377 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., M. A. Sherry, 149 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1487, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Pateman, 454 St. Johns Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Owen P. Hogben, 415 Simcoe St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Thomas Cheadle, 402 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Harry G. Jones, 634 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., R. C. Pariseau, 547 Rathgar Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 133 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

**SASKATCHEWAN****Biggar**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, T. Nelson, Biggar, Sask. Sec., E. D. Jackson, Biggar, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 831, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. D. Laird, Biggar, Sask. Sec., J. S. Smyth, Box 211, Biggar, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 151, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. H. Brown, General Delivery, Biggar, Sask. Sec., F. W. May, Biggar, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Calvert, Biggar, Sask. Sec., P. N. LaFramboise, Biggar, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 197, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Lewis, Biggar, Sask. Sec., Jas. Davidson, Biggar, Sask.

**Hudson Bay Junction**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 220, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Taylor, Melfort, Sask. Sec., J. R. Conyers, Melfort, Sask.

**Winnipeg—Concluded**

*Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Geo. H. Parker, 720 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. P. Devine, 157 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., M. D. Gant, 47 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. R. Reaney, Box 2143, Winnipeg, Man.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union, No. 59.*—Pres., C. W. Crowe, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. W. LePers, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. B. Graham, Box 1911, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Thos. Hood, Box 1911, Winnipeg, Man.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.*—Pres., Perry Norvell, Selkirk Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 119, International Union of.*—Pres., L. Bingham, 229 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Glen, 415 King Edward St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Typographical Union, No. 191, International.*—Pres., Chas. Ryan, 795 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. J. W. Powers, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.

*Upholsterers' International Union of America, No. 49.*—Pres., W. D. Northmore, Suite 11, Vogel Apts., Langside, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. D. Martin, 15 Guay Ave., St. Vital, Man.

*Water Works Operators, (Independent).*—Pres., J. J. Close, 714 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. Moran, 938 Garfield St., Winnipeg, Man.

**West Selkirk**

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., W. J. Phillips, Selkirk, Man. Sec., H. J. Massey, 169 Rosser Ave., Selkirk, Man.

**Humboldt**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 516, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Cherry, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Box 38, Humboldt, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 844, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Smyth, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., F. A. Palmer, Box 40, Humboldt, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 350, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Bromby, Warman, Sask., Sec., D. Blackburn, Box 61, Vonda, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 437, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Grice, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., W. W. Crannage, Box 460, Humboldt, Sask.

**Kamsack**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. F. McGuire, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., F. P. Glens, Box 156, Kamsack, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Arthur Young, Kamsack, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1442, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. E. Towers, Box 287, Kamsack, Sask.



**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Moosejaw**

- Barbers' International Union, No. 589, Journeymen.*—Pres., F. Vanstone, 50 River St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., L. J. Aitken, 15 River St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 478, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Harker, 453 Main St. N., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., G. Walters, 440 Iroquois St. N., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 71 (Flour and Cereal Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., Walter Rutherford, 1138 Monk Ave., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., H. L. Armstrong, 704 9th Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 71, Branch No. 1 (Grain Elevator Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., J. P. L. McFee, 1212 Ninth Ave., N.W. Moosejaw, Sask.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 2.*—Pres., J. A. Morris, 837 Ominica St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., E. J. Griggs, 12 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 619, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. Newton, 1122 Montgomery St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 9 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., C. W. Hill, 1010 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., C. Haresign, 1109 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Wright, c/o Dominion Express Co., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Electrical Workers, No. 802, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. B. Redgeway, 759 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. Powell, Box 1141, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 18 (C.P.R. Labourers) (T. & L. C.).*—Sec., F. Gregory, 476 Home St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Fire Fighters, No. 151, International Association of.*—Pres., Daniel McLean, Central Fire Hall, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Peter Mitchell, Central Fire Hall, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Grain Buyers of Canada, No. 32, Order of (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., H. A. Lott, Mortlach, Sask. Sec., S. D. Boylan, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Letter Carriers, No. 34, Federated Association of.*—Pres., F. B. Hirst, 1129 Cartier Ave., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Alf. E. Webb, 55 Iroquois St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 510, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 246 High St. West, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 521, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Hart, 153 Riverside St., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. A. McGregor, 1037 Chestnut Ave., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 639, International Association of.*—Pres., E. R. Nickerson, River St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 924, International Association of (Helpers).*—Sec., C. B. Walker, 58 Lilloet St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.

**Moosejaw—Concluded**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 127, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., A. C. Fryer, 319 Coteau St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 305, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Wm. Royds, 544 Maple St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., C. E. Broadbent, 938 Cariboo St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 431, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Albert Redman, 54 Hall St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 474, American Federation of.*—Pres., C. W. Smith, 1155 2nd Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., H. C. Booth, 38 High St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 548, United Association of.*—Sec., James Harrison, 934 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., H. S. Bell, 1012 Ominica St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. H. Jackson, 1151 7th Ave. N.E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 34, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. A. Reid, 553 Athabasca St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 204, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Cooper, Skipton Road, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Stagg, Suite 11, Brown Block, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. P. Moffatt, 1076 Henleaze Ave., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., J. M. W. Bavin, Box 604, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., J. F. Kerr, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., H. A. Macdonald, Railway Mail Clerk, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Archibald Drever, 218 Coteau St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 227.*—Sec., G. F. Armstrong, 716-6th Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 406, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Percy Douglas, Box 747, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., E. B. Garrow, Box 747, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Peters, 357 Ominica St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., S. Gutheridge, 913 Cariboo St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Typographical Union, No. 627, International.*—Pres., Wm. Macguire, c/o Times, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.

**Melville**

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers No. 451, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George Barker, General Delivery, Melville, Sask.

**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Melville—Concluded**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 764, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. J. Campbell, Box 242, Melville, Sask. Sec., Geo. H. Macdonald, Box 67, Melville, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 580, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Miller, Melville, Sask. Sec., W. M. Taylor, Box 247, Melville, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 169, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Carlton, Melville, Sask. Sec., T. Billington, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 61, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Eden, Melville, Sask. Sec., V. H. Y. Shepperd, Box 171, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. B. Quigley, Melville, Sask. Sec., A. B. Burgman, Melville, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 450, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. H. Read, Melville, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 541, Order of.*—Sec., W. J. Elliott, Box 578, Melville, Sask.

**North Battleford**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 716, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Caldwell, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., Ernest Coppock, North Battleford, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Shields, Box 361, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 581, North Battleford, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 485, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday, North Battleford, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. J. White, Box 664, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., Charles Tubbs, 1312 James St., North Battleford, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. C. Fountain, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., J. D. Nichol, Box 11, North Battleford, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 495, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Hayes, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8, North Battleford, Sask.

**Prince Albert**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 832, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Lewis, 557 7th St., E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St., East, Prince Albert, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 784, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. P. Philo, 470 23rd St., E., Prince Albert, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 261, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Brown, 40 25th St., Prince Albert, Sask.

*Musicians, No. 221, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. Wilde, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. Hepburn, Prince Albert, Sask.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. Porter, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. W. Norman, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 57, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Anderson, 518 19th St. West, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., John Mair, Holmes Block, Prince Albert, Sask.

**Prince Albert—Concluded**

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 870, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Pennington, 227 19th St., West, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., G. F. Jenkenson, 423 11th St. East, Prince Albert, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 551, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Findley, 20th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., D. G. Grief, 308 24th St. East, Prince Albert, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 665, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. J. Newell, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. H. Portman, 103 11th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.

*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 496, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., J. G. Owens, 35-28th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.

*Typographical Union, No. 705, International.*—Pres., Joseph J. Flynn, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., Reginald C. Jee, Box 124, Prince Albert, Sask.

**Regina**

*Barbers' International Union No. 713, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. C. Ballentyne, 1465 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., H. Tripp, 1631 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

*Bookbinders, No. 205, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Kinsella, c/o Leader Publishing Co., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Conrad, c/o Leader Publishing Co., Regina, Sask.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Sec., W. Overton, 1214 Albert St., Regina, Sask.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers No. 532, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. J. Ward, 3322 Fifth Ave., Regina, Sask.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1867, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harvey Creighton, 1840 Broad St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Ray Driver, 1840 St. John St., Regina, Sask.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 9, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. O. Ferris, 1610 Angus St., Regina, Sask. Sec., F. O. Bussey, 1811 South Railway St., Regina, Sask.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian. (Independent).*—Pres., C. S. Hill, 2242 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask. Sec., F. A. Metcalfe, 2103 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

*Electrical Workers, No. 572, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. E. Bissett, 1223 Rose St., Regina, Sask.

*Fire Fighters, No. 181, International Association of.*—Pres., I. Sandison, No. 2 Fire Hall, Regina, Sask. Sec., C. G. Marshall, No. 1 Fire Hall, Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 828, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 746, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. G. Covell, 739 Wascana St., Regina, Sask. Sec., N. C. McAuley, Box 307, Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Cornish, c/o C.P.R. Round House, Regina, Sask. Sec., O. Hobson, 8 McInnis Block, Regina, Sask.

*Machinists, No. 326, International Association of.*—Sec., P. H. Shepherd, 1935 Smith St., Regina, Sask.



**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Regina—Continued**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 250, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. Armstrong, 2241 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell, Box 129, Sintaluta, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 156, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. J. Walsh, Box 61, Regina, Sask.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 322, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Sec., R. L. Carter, 2100 Robinson St., Regina, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 446, American Federation of.**—Pres., E. H. Reed, 1340 Hamilton St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. E. Nutty, North Annex P.O., Regina, Sask.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 509, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., A. Pates, 1135 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 393, Operative.**—Pres., G. Cowie, Trades Hall, Regina, Sask. Sec., D. Fisher, Trades Hall, Regina, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 179, United Association of.**—Pres., J. Priedeaux, 1046 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Knibb, 1441 Argyle St., Regina, Sask.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.**—Sec., G. W. Bragg, Post Office Staff, Regina, Sask.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 75, International.**—Pres., T. Emmins, University Press, Regina, Sask. Sec., D. N. Adams, 13 Williamson Apts., Regina, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 43, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. T. Campbell, 2160 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Geo. Cockburn, 2129 Edgar St., Regina, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. D. Lamb, 1132 Queen St., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. W. Palmer, 1362 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 253, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., M. Bone, 3105 Dewdney St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 345, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. Pinches, 4307-16th Ave., Regina, Sask. Sec., Robt. Southerd, 2125 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., V. Reilander, 1931 Ottawa St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.**—Pres., S. A. Quigley, c/o C.N.R., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. L. Lamb, 678 Queen St., Regina Junction, Sask.
- Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., R. Baldwin, 756 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. J. Moore, 834 Robinson St., Regina, Sask.
- Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., J. D. Watson, 5 Addems Block, Regina, Sask. Sec., J. R. Hartree, 10 Old Armour Block, Regina, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. Barker, 1885 Albert St., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Bolan, 2115 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.

**Regina—Concluded**

- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 116, International.**—Pres., J. T. Favelle, c/o Leader Publishing Co., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Napier, c/o Leader Publishing Co., Regina, Sask.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—Pres., William Taylor, 2046 Broad St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.
- Typographical Union, No. 657, International.**—Pres., G. H. Merlin, 2311 Robinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Humphries, Box 244, Regina, Sask.

**Saskatoon**

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers No. 609, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Peter Adolph, 214 Ave. G. S., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. E. Kellough, General Delivery, Sutherland, Sask.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.**—Pres., Geo. Cole, Box 507, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. H. Dickinson, Box 507, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2658, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).**—Pres., W. L. Wormington, 320 Ave. U. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., L. L. Pullan, 314 27th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1390, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. L. Wormington, 320 Ave. U. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., L. L. Pullan, 314 27th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 459.**—Sec., W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Civil Service Employees, No. 2, Saskatchewan (T. & L. C.).**—Pres., J. M. Hill, 210-19th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., John Keyser, 208-5th St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 16, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Thos. J. Cooney, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Electrical Workers of America, No. 589, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., John H. Lathey, 1434 Avenue E. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. S. Fyfe, 1301 Avenue H. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Fire Fighters, No. 80, International Association of.**—Pres., E. H. Jones, No. 2 Fire Hall, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. O. King, No. 2 Fire Hall, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 715, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. S. Borland, 204-31st St. W., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., P. Binder, 522 Ave. H. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. W. Goodall, 514 Ave., E. South Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., David Edwards, 136 Main St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 534, International Association of.**—Sec., Wm. Duckworth, Jr., 640 Ave. M. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 318, United Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Saskatoon—Continued**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 399, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Dermott, c/o C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., A. Gray, Abernethy, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 114.—United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bradshaw, Bremen, Sask. Sec., A. Boulding, Young, Sask.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 753, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., A. St. Onge, 409 Ave. G. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., E. O'Donovan, Sutherland, Sask.

*Musicians, No. 553, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. C. Sagar, 334 Tenth St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Miles Anderson, Box 769, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 227, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. McBain, 315-10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Alfred L. Mennell, 829 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 442, Operative.*—Pres., A. R. Cooper, 902 Ave. I. North Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., George May, Box 450, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 264, United Association of.*—Sec., D. McKenzie, 717 Ave. N. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., T. G. Bale, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. H. Smith, 801 2nd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 206, International.*—Pres., L. S. Wilkins, 504 Queen St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Fred Reynolds, 218 Webb Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 168, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. S. Doan, 625 12th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. Oates, 904-22nd St., W., Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 147, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Linfolt, 311 4th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., H. Isherwood, Box 419, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 44, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Oates, 904 22nd St., W., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., C. Thorp, General Delivery, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 138, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. C. Reid, Box 989, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., C. W. Atwater, 817 Ave. C. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 783, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Bateman, 314 Main St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., James Wedge, 434 Ave. I. So., Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1477, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. Magill, 1136 Ave. N. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1180, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank G. Greenway, 1229 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Harold K. Latham, 1521 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 595, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave. E. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. H. Beaton, 720 McPherson Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Saskatoon—Concluded**

*Railway Employees of America, No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. H. Moore, c/o Car Barns, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. W. Johnson, 218 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., W. P. Long, 925 7th Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., S. R. Copp, Suite 3, Argyle Blk., Saskatoon, Sask.

*Stage Employees, No. 300, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Wm. A. Bunn, 315 Ave. D. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. A. Bassett, 226 Ave. J. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Wm. Todd, Room 10, Masonic Temple, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 455, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Carter, 1304 Ave. I. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. Houghton, 1102 Nineteenth St. West, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Typographical Union, No. 663, International.*—Pres., E. W. Boland, c/o Daily Star, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. J. Moore, 111 Ave. I. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

*Western Canada Interior Association (Independent), Saskatoon Branch.*—Pres., Wm. J. Spencer, Dominion Lands Office, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Richard L. Kennedy, Dominion Lands Office, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Sutherland**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 793, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. T. English, Box 304, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., H. Brimble, Sutherland, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 778, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Harrison, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., W. H. Scott, Sutherland, Sask.

*Machinists, No. 598, International Association of.*—Pres., F. Pitt, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., A. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 347, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Cameron, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., A. J. Lang, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 147, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. Blair, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., T. Garrett, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 587, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. Craig, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., S. Fisher, Box 246, Sutherland, Sask.

**Swift Current**

*Musicians, No. 651, American Federation of.*—Pres., Joe Wells, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., E. G. Southon, Box 405, Swift Current, Sask.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 953, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Bond, Box 244, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., N. G. Angus, Box 41, Swift Current, Sask.

*Typographical Union, No. 726, International.*—Pres., S. R. Lavey, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., M. Hutchinson, Swift Current, Sask.

**Watrous**

*Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. R. Anderson, Watrous, Sask. Sec., S. G. Johnson, Watrous, Sask.



**SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded****Watrous—Concluded**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1334, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Turner, Watrous, Sask. Sec., Norman L. Stroud, Watrous, Sask.

**Welwyn**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 133, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. C. Gibson, Box 26, Rocanville, Sask.

**Weyburn**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 171, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edw. Patience, Weyburn, Sask.

**Weyburn—Concluded**

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1486, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. C. Campbell, Box 89, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., E. F. Andrews, Box 38, Weyburn, Sask.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 4, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. W. Birch, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., A. A. Bennett, Box 677, Weyburn, Sask.

**Wilkie**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 304, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alex. D. Ross, Senlac, Sask.

**ALBERTA****Ardley**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 454, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Wallace, 1086 8th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Strachan, Box 313, Canmore, Alta.

**Bankhead**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 29, United.*—Pres., Peter Kubany, Bankhead, Alta. Sec., Frank Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.

**Bellevue**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 431, United.*—Pres., J. Fournneau, Bellevue, Alta. Sec., A. Boutry, Bellevue, Alta.

**Big Valley**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 878, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Mineau, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. A. Cross, Box 41, Big Valley, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 849, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Holden, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 773, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Quinn, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., L. A. Murray, Box 118, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 129, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. L. Horrocks, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., H. F. Watters, Big Valley, Alta.

**Blairmore**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5004, United.*—Sec., F. Thorpe, Blairmore, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Olson, Blairmore, Alta.

**Brule**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1054, United.*—Pres., Audy Morros, Brule, Alta. Sec., John G. Michajluk, Blue Diamond Coal Co., Brule, Alta.

**Cadomin**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4981, United.*—Pres., J. Chesney, Cadomin, Alta. Sec., P. Morris, Cadomin, Alta.

**Calgary**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 197.*—Pres., R. Pattemore, 610 7th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Fred Grieve, 2801 26A St., S.W., Calgary, Alta.

**Calgary—Continued**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journey-men.*—Pres., I. J. Huffman, 215-11A St., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 806-1st Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 585, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Cummings, 101-8th St., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Barnecut, 1618-14th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Allen, 932-3rd Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257-22nd Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John A. Bell, 833-5th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530-6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.*—Pres., W. H. Paddy, 1628-12th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. Sec., S. L. Johnson, 3604 Manchester Road, S.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 123, (Flour and Cereal Mill and Grain Elevator Workers), International Union of United.*—Sec., H. Soltens, 233-20th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., J. Corbett, 1167-2nd Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Walter Smitten, Box 317, Calgary, Alta.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.*—Pres., James E. Worsley, 1006-18th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Charles E. Carson, 605-1st St., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., E. Moore, 1118 Gladstone Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm Hinchelwood, 442-21st Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2604, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Thos. Vickers, 2328-7th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Peggie, 134-26th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. F. Wilson, 1628-17th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

**ALBERTA—Continued****Calgary—Continued**

- City Hall Staff Association, No. 38, (T. & L. C.)**—Pres., J. Jenkinson, 1609-32nd Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Rogers, 721-5th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. & L. C.)**—Pres., Wm. Forbes, General Hospital, Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. Moody, General Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., A. Jordan, 402 Second Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.**—Sec., J. Ellender, 906-5a St., N. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Electrical Workers, No. 119-A, International Brotherhood of, (Telephone Operators).**—Sec., Miss Catherine G. Cameron, 2333-5th St., N. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Fire Fighters' Federal Union, No. 19, (T. & L. C.)**—Pres., G. H. Poulton, No. 6 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta. Sec. L. M. MacLean, No. 3 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.**—Pres., Mike Smith, 233-11th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. L. Fletcher, Box 183, Calgary, Alta.
- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 10.**—Pres., E. Simper, 1503-1st St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Geo. A. Vice, 428-15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Letter Carriers, No. 14, Federated Association of.**—Pres., W. E. Capstick, 720-2nd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. H. Smith, 712-3rd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. M. Vincent, 1020-19th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., E. W. Newcombe, 1912-8th St., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. Campbell, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta. Sec., F. Ellis, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta.
- Machinists, No. 357, International Association of.**—Sec., R. J. Cameron, 5410-2nd St., S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 161, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. S. Hawkins, 1615-17th St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. T. Garstang, 1018 Eighth Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., W. H. Nicholson, 822-22nd Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., F. Clegg, Suite 12, Seven Oaks Court, Calgary, Alta.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 444, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Sec., E. D. Bell, 811 5th Ave., Calgary, Alta.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 251, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Pres., E. S. Farren, 538 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec. S. Cheetham, 1731-1st Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.**—Pres., G. R. Eltherington, 1023-18th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., G. E. Ridley, 218-21st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 583, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. Woods, 831-4th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. Heywood, 225-26th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

**Calgary—Continued**

- Pattern Makers' League of North America, (Calgary branch of Winnipeg Association).**—Sec., E. Evans, Suite 4, Isabella Blk., 17th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 368, United Association of.**—Pres., G. F. Sheraton, 1374 Gresham Blk., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. L. K. Ison, 2405-31st St., S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.**—Pres., Joe Nuttall, 3806-2nd St., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. Hope Grant, 440-37th St., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.**—Sec., S. G. Clarke, Post Office Staff, Calgary, Alta.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201, International.**—Pres., Ben Creah, 520 Centre Ave., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5a St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Sec., R. J. Thomas, 224-15th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 153, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. W. Johnstone, 618-8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Fred. Simpson, 931-13th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 169, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. H. Kennedy, 1211-4th St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., D. McLean, 618-11th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. Happer, 2517-15a St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. Meecham, 130 Twelfth Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 42, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. Alderman, 215-13th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., C. W. Sherlock, 1406 17th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 145, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Joseph Allen, Alyth Rep. Track, Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. Tyndall, 738-19th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., John Fisher, 2315 Centre St. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. L. Hale, 118-23rd Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, D. S. Short, 2231-15a St. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 Fourteenth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 583, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. B. Robinson, 4 Hatfield Court, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. G. Noel, 1625 19th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., L. C. Trigg, 314 11th St., Hillhurst, Calgary, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Miss L. B. Kells, 813-9½ St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Workers, No. 123 (C. F. of L.) Canadian Industrial Union of.**—Pres., James Cromarty, Ogden P.O., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Andrew Buist, 6046-18a St. S.E., Calgary, Alta.



## ALBERTA—Continued

## Calgary—Concluded

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., F. Gilbert c/o Army and Navy Club, Calgary, Alta. Sec., C. C. Pascoe, c/o Supt. R.M.S., Calgary, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., James Silcock, 1317-11th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. E. MacDonald, 923-4½ St., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Jos. L. Aaron, 721-5th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., O. B. Lee, 308-11th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Davis, National Hotel, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robert Morton, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 536, International Union of.*—Sec., J. McPherson, 1020-15th Ave., Calgary, Alta.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 66, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. and Sec., James Devine, 1425-4½ St. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 109, International.*—Pres., D. McFarlane, Box 392, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Chas. A. Richards, Box 392, Calgary, Alta.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Alex. Gibb, 1612 Fourteenth Ave. West., Calgary, Alta.

*Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.*—Pres., Tom. Breckenridge, 1104-15th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., David Davies, 933-7th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 528, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Clarke, 338-13th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Grey, 725-14a St. East, Calgary, Alta.

*Typographical Union No. 449, International.*—Pres., A. Davison, 204-15th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., F. J. White, Box 1388, Calgary, Alta.

## Canmore

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1387, United.*—Pres., T. Lynch, Canmore, Alta. Sec., E. Mallabone, Canmore, Alta.

## Coalspur

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2949, United.*—Sec., H. Angelina, Coalspur, Alta.

## Coleman

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2227, United.*—Pres., Wm. Antrobus, Coleman, Alta. Sec., R. Evans, Coleman, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2633, United.*—Sec., J. Fairhurst, Coleman, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Hope, Coleman, Alta.

## Diamond City

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1126, United.*—Pres., Jas. Wylie, Commerce, Alta. Sec., W. Pickering, Commerce, Alta.

## Drumheller

*Mine Workers of America, No. 3993, United.*—Pres., R. Lamb, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., J. Thompson, Box D., Drumheller, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4687, United.*—Pres., James Conroy, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, Drumheller, Alta.

*Monarch Employees' Local Union, No. 1, (Independent).*—Pres., M. Hillany, Nac Mine, via Drumheller, Alta. Sec., Alf. Macmillan, Nac Mine, via Drumheller, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4688, United.*—Pres., F. G. Stewart, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., Robert Jones, Drumheller, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Mason, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., J. E. White, Drumheller, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 59, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Barry, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., L. S. DeCastro, Drumheller, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. Grant, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., E. N. Wight, Box 374, Drumheller, Alta.

## Edmonton

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 276.*—Pres., G. M. Shaw, 10655-96th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655-96th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journey-men.*—Pres., Lloyd Harris, 10137-101st Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. W. Heron, Box 433, Edmonton, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 546, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Jones, North Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Jas. Dunbar, 10116-120th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Daly, 10154-114th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., James McLean 10338-114th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bookbinders No. 188, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. Lecheyse, 11824-83rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., R. Knowles, 9946-70th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. J. Marshall, 9946-70th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of.*—Sec., A. B. Cloney, 10922-66th Ave. S., Edmonton, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. R. Gilchrist, 10315-96th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Thos. Gordon, 12132-82nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2607, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., J. A. S. Smith, Box 151, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., G. P. Witty, Box 151, Edmonton, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., A. K. Noaks, 10845 72nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Civic Service Union, No. 53, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., Charles M. Smail, Box 121, Edmonton, Alta.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 10998-124th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., G. A. Holliday, 10039 94th St., Edmonton, Alta.

**ALBERTA—Continued****Edmonton—Continued**

- Electrical Workers, No. 544, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Mott, Box 4112, S.S., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., James MacGregor, Suite 114, Syndicate Block, Edmonton, Alta.
- Electrical Workers, No. 185a, International Brotherhood of (Telephone Operators).*—Sec., Miss Julia W. Burrell, 9123-77th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.*—Sec., Cecil E. Marriot, No. 1 Fire Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.*—Sec., Miss L. Kitchener, 2 Haddon Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 474.*—Pres., Jerry Lawson, 9955½ Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. H. Connors, 9955 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.*—Pres., W. H. Belcher, P. O. Staff, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 8 Kirk Alta Block, Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.*—(No return of officers received.)
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Wilson, 12729-128th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., D. Cameron, 16 Leamington Apts., Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. M. Snyder, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Kelly, 10629-127th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 10946-125th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., M. L. Barker, 10923 126th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Oscar Bild, 11243 124th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. H. Harris, 525 Alberta Block, Edmonton, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Hodgson, West Edmonton, Alta.
- Machinists, No. 817, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Robb, Labour Hall, 10110 101st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. H. Smith, 10997 129th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Jones, 12917 122nd St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Stanton, 9513 103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Reid, 11841 93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Oliver, McLennan, Alta.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 371, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., G. Tomlinson, Box 4561, Edmonton, Alta.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 373, International.*—Pres., J. Muir, 12612 71st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

**Edmonton—Continued**

- Musicians, No. 390, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry J. Clark, 12120 81st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. G. Turner, 303 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alta.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1016, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. H. Losie, Box 92, Edmonton, Alta.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative.*—Pres., J. Hale, 11216 80th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. Brake, Box 1072, Edmonton, Alta.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., H. Greenwood, Post Office Staff, Edmonton, Alta.
- Policemen's Association, No. 74, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., George O'Leary, 10707 Whyte Ave., Edmonton South, Alta. Sec., H. S. Reynolds, 10219 119th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 488, United Association of.*—Pres., George Latham, 11317 91st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John Bramham, 10174 87th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 685, United Association of.*—Sec., C. J. Thompson, 11625 72nd St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 255, International.*—Pres., E. E. Roper, 11146 63rd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. K. Southan, 10607 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Maxwell, corner 96th St. and 116th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 31, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Pitblado, room 111, Alberts Block, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Os-croft, 10736 74th Ave., Edmonton South, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 150, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Taylor, 11918 96th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Henderson, 11218 92nd St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 152, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. L. Muir, 8713 115th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. A. Neale, 10401 97th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 172, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Strickland, 9415 110th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Gilbert Cobb, 10568 107th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 793, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Surbey, 10044 105th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Steele, 12206 90th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway Carmen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Diggory, 9751 72nd Ave., Strathcona, Alta. Sec., A. Garner, 8515 76th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.
- Railway Carmen, No. 530, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Miller, West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 398, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Williams, 10622 105th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Geo. Brooks, 9618 77th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 618, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Price, 9922 80th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., M. Asselstine, 12012 85th St., Edmonton, Alta.



**ALBERTA—Continued****Edmonton—Concluded**

*Railway Conductors*, No. 591, *Order of*.—Pres., J. J. Vaner, 9510 106A Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9552 106A Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Employees*, No. 569, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., James Matear, 11438 87th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Fred. McClean, 11249 91st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association*, No. 1176.—Sec., J. R. Carrean, Box 1493, Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees*, No. 360, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., W. B. Allen, Suite 201, Hart Bldg., Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. S. Austin, Room 115, Gibson Bldg., Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees*, No. 210, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Sec., Geo. Clarke, Box 1711, Edmonton, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers*, No. 1, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. J. Pallot, 12005 96th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Fitzenmier, 9321 103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen*, No. 55, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. R. Speirs, Edson, Alta. Sec., Geo. E. Youngberg, 537 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America*, No. 129, *International*.—Pres., J. D. McLean, Bulletin Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., D. Garroway, Journal Stereotyping Dept., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Sec., Alfred Farmilo, 12010 95th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers*, No. 514, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Bernard Brown, Labour Temple, Edmonton, Alta.

*Telegraphers' Union of America*, No. 67, *Commercial (Government Telegraph Division)*.—Sec., H. Hunt, Box 37, Edmonton, Alta.

*Telegraphers' Union of America*, No. 108, *Commercial (G.T.P.)*.—Pres. and Sec., Alex W. Wylie, Box 2073, Edmonton, Alta.

*Typographical Union*, No. 604, *International*.—Pres., J. G. Campbell, 10209 112th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, 9813 104th St., Edmonton, Alta.

**Edson**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 453, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Harrison, Edson, Alta. Sec., Wm. Davidge, Edson, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 240, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Knox, Edson, Alta. Sec., W. L. Cumming, Edson, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 625, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Graham, Edson, Alta., Sec., A. J. Audaer, Edson, Alta.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 55, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Mayer, Edson, Alta. Sec., E. W. Latta, Edson, Alta.

**Hanna**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 854, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. J. Egge, Hanna, Alta. Sec., F. C. Bloom, Hanna, Alta.

**Hanna—Concluded**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 863, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., O. B. Hoover, Hanna, Alta. Sec., J. H. Worsley, Hanna, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 255, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. H. Langrish, Flaxcombe, Sask. Sec., T. Hebert, Marengo, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 933, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. J. Hanlon, Hanna, Alta. Sec., G. W. Martin, Box 3, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1396, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., William P. Roberts, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 662, *Order of*.—Sec., E. R. McIlveen, Hanna, Alta.

**Hillcrest**

*Fire Bosses*, No. 67, *Alberta and British Columbia Western Association of (T. and L. C.)*.—Sec., F. Lote, Hillcrest, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 1058, *United*.—Pres., R. Price, Hillcrest, Alta. Sec., William Yates, Hillcrest, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. B. Penn, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.

**Lethbridge**

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 71, *Journeymen*.—Pres., R. J. Kennedy, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. Buchan, Box 32, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 354, (*Brewery and Soft Drink Workers*), *International Union of United*.—Sec., Frank Wragg, 1112 2nd Ave. S., North Lethbridge, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 3.—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 846, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Mackwood, 919-7th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Wm. Whitfield, 231-14th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 70, (*T. & L. C.*)—Pres., W. Viney, 820-13th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 188a, *International Brotherhood of (Telephone Operators)*.—Sec., Miss Isabel McVean, 1522-13th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 630, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., L. Lundy, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., L. Wadden, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League*, No. 346.—Pres. Sec., Robt. Myers, 46 Dominion Block, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 38, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., Geo. Masson, 918-9th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., C. S. Maguire, 714-5th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 750, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. Wardman, 612 Twelfth St. A North, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. R. Fairfield, 422 Twelfth St. C North, Lethbridge, Alta.

## ALBERTA—Continued

## Lethbridge—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. E. Johnson, 522-4th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. A. Washbrook, Box 853, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.*—Sec., C. D. Murphy, 1279-3rd Ave., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 205, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Baines, 208-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 574, United.*—Pres., James Sloan, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Robt. Peacock, 733 Thirteenth St. North, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 1185, United.*—Sec., R. Moody, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.*—Pres., N. F. Lupina, 13th St. North, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., S. L. Chappell, 938 Eighth St. South, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 548, United Association of.*—Sec., J. E. Rannard, 642 Twelfth St. South, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Jas. M. Hendrie, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., F. J. Colpman, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. R. W. Barclay, 1102-2nd Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 289, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wightman, 644-6th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., G. E. Priestley, 721-14th St. North, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Wakeman, 313-5th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. W. Jamieson, 228-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.*—Sec., J. W. Delay, 529-12th St. C.N., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1191.*—Pres., F. C. Collins, 214-20th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. McDougal, 418-9th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. Harding, 4th Ave. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Geo. Young, 521-12th St., A.N., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Typographical Union, No. 551, International.*—Pres., T. E. Morris, c/o Herald, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824 7th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

## Medicine Hat

- Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. E. Pilkie, Assiniboia Barber Shop, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., John Murk, 238 South Railway St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 219 (Flour and Cereal Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., Erwin Braun, 545 Dundee St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Wm. Reid, Corona Hotel, Medicine Hat, Alta.

## Medicine Hat—Concluded

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., P. Currie, Post Office, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., T. H. Potts, 360-10th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 46 (T. & L. C.).*—Sec., Wm. Hall, Box 51, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Electrical Workers, No. 222, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Cook, Box 342, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., F. J. McComb, Box 342, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. R. Bristow, 871a-3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. W. McMullen, 837a 3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.*—Pres., W. D. Cousley, 451-11th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 Fifth St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 125, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Bell, 359-7th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., E. Holley, 554-11th St. Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., F. H. Bentley, Post Office, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., H. Greaves, 179-1st St. N.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 179, International.*—Sec., E. N. Dowson, 530 Second St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 804, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Reburn, Suite 2, Flat Iron Block, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James Ritchie, 934 5th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Flynn, 107 Ross St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Thos. Alardyce, 42-2nd St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Thos. Bell, 352 Belfast St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Thos. C. Blatchford, 513-1st St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McAffer, 179-1st St. N.E., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., H. C. Craig, 1127-9th Ave., S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Typographical Union, No. 451, International.*—Pres., W. Burgess, News Office, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.

## Midlandvale

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.*—Sec., F. C. Smith, Midlandvale, Alta.

## Mirror

- Railroad Employees, No. 148, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Ray, Mirror, Alta.

## Monarch

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Names of officers not reported.



**ALBERTA—Concluded****Mountain Park**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2655, *United*.—Pres., Gordon Macleod, Mountain Park, Alta. Sec., K. MacGillivray, Mountain Park, Alta.

**Nordegg**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 1087, *United*.—Sec., Jas. Bewsher, Nordegg, Alta.

**Pocahontas**

*Workmen's Independent Club (Miners)*.—Pres., Jas. Challenger, Pocahontas, Alta. Sec., E. R. Love, Pocahontas, Alta.

**Redcliff**

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada*, No. 51.—Pres., John Gray, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Roy Zink, Redcliff, Alta.

*Glass Workers' Union*, No. 114, *American Flint*.—Pres., Frank Canty, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., R. Nelson, Redcliff, Alta.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America*, No. 6, *Amalgamated Association of*.—Pres., C. D. Huntingdon, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Chas. Newnham, Redcliff, Alta.

**Red Deer**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 198, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Massy, c/o B. & B. Dept., C.P.R., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Gammon, Box 169, Airdrie, Alta.

**Rosedale**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2817, *United*.—Pres., John Hillary, Rosedale, Alta. Sec., F. D. Shelton, Rosedale, Alta.

**Stettler**

*Cigarmakers' International Union*, No. 473.—Pres., F. Stewart, Stettler, Alta. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 256, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Dewar, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., R. Bertram, Eckville, Alta.

**Taber**

*Canada West Employees' Union (Independent—Coal Miners)*.—Pres., S. Stubbart, Taber, Alta. Sec., R. Moore, Taber, Alta.

**Vermilion**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2630, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., G. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta.

**Wainwright**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 39, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. Brown, Box 382, Biggar, Sask.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 74, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. G. Long, Wainwright, Alta. Sec., G. L. Cross, Wainwright, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1449, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. Crampton, Wainwright, Alta. Sec., P. E. Wiley, Wainwright, Alta.

**Wayne**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4632, *United*.—Pres., F. C. Peters, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Peter Jensen, Wayne, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4633, *United*.—(No return of officers received.)

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4631, *United*.—Pres., Dick Frances, Jewel Mine, Wayne, Alta. Sec., T. Smith, Jewel Mine, Wayne, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4713, *United*.—Sec., Martin Wall, Wayne, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers*, No. 10, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Hoole, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Henry Goebel, Wayne, Alta.

**West Edmonton**

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 861, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., L. C. Humphries, 10708-107th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. M. Priestley, 9207-105a Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 448, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. Kelly, West Edmonton, Alta.

**Wetaskiwin**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 373, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Kinch, Leduc, Alta. Sec., J. Moore, Sedgwick, Alta.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****Ashcroft**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 210, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. D. Nichol, Spatsun, via Spences Bridge, B.C. Sec., E. W. Kirby, Box 76, Lytton, B.C.

**Burnaby**

*Civic Employees' Union*, No. 23 (*T. and L. C.*).—Pres., H. Williams, McKay, B.C. Sec., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., Edmonds, Burnaby, B.C.

**Central Park**

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2605, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., D. McIvor, 2217 King St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Muirhead, 2572 Monmouth Ave., South Vancouver, B.C.

**Chilliwack**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 31, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ed. Hall, Rosedale, B.C. Sec., P. F. Creek, Box 102, Chilliwack, B.C.

**Copper Mountain**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 160, *International Union of*.—Sec., Jas. Culbertson, Copper Mountain, B.C. Branch No. 1—Allenby, B.C.—Sec., John Evans, Allenby, B.C.

**Corbin**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2877, *United*.—Pres., Geo. Quigg, Corbin, B.C. Sec., J. R. MacDonald, Box 273, Corbin, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Cranbrook**

- Barbers' International Union, No. 632, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. E. South, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bullock, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, Br. 2 (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.*—Sec., Andrew Mueller, c/o Cranbrook Brewing Co., Cranbrook, B.C.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 563, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Brock, Box 551, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., G. L. Ingram, Box 1, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 559, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bartholomew, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., M. H. Johns, Box 214, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 229, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. C. Brown, Box 739, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., C. A. Fransen, Box 45, Moyie, B.C.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 585, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. Pettigrew, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., P. C. Hartnell, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 173, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hewson, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., J. R. Kemball, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Railway Conductors, No. 407, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. J. Balmont, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., D. Hopkins, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1292, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. H. Baldwin, Cranbrook, B.C.

**Duncan**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 533, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Smith, Parksville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Duncan, B.C.

**Fernie**

- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 308, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of the United.*—Pres., Richard Banks, Fernie, B.C. Sec., John Van Maarion, Fernie, B.C.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 2314, United.*—Pres., William Hunter, Fernie, B.C. Sec., Robert Draper, Box 102, Fernie, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers of America, No. 141, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Hebb, General Delivery, Fernie, B.C. Sec., F. Jones, 18 Dalton Ave., Fernie, B.C.

**Field**

- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1454, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Barlow, Field, B.C.

**Golden.**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 165, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Johnson, Box 133, Field, B.C. Sec., C. Godfreyson, Box 57, Golden, B.C.

**Kamloops**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. MacKeurat, 4-4th Ave., Kamloops, B.C. Sec., T. J. O'Neill, 437 Sey St., Kamloops, B.C.

**Kamloops—Concluded**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. L. Ross, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 201, Kamloops, B.C.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Harris, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., C. V. Howard, Kamloops, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Williams, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., N. Papworth, Kamloops, B.C.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. E. Negrean, Box 385, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Vernon H. Mott, Box 734, Kamloops, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 148, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. E. Klemmer, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., H. T. Batchelor, Kamloops, B.C.
- Railway Conductors of America, No. 611, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. Shelton, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., W. Bailey, 420 Seymour St., Kamloops, B.C.

**Lucerne**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 15, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Murphy, Hinton, Alta. Sec., T. Fostenson, Boulder, via Kamloops, B.C.

**McBride**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 202, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Gibb, Willow River, B.C.

**Merritt**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1023, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Burside, General Delivery, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. Bougalis, Box 233, Penticton, B.C.
- Mine Workers' Association, Nicola Valley (Independent).*—Pres., David Coupland, Merritt, B.C. Sec., James G. Geater, Merritt, B.C.

**Michel**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2334, United.*—Pres., F. E. (Wing), House 15, Michel, B.C. Sec., Geo. A. Brown, Michel Hotel, Michel, B.C.

**Mission City**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 168, United Brotherhood of.*—Vice-Pres., W. L. Card, Mission City, B.C. Sec., Geo. G. Westwood, Mission City, B.C.

**Nanaimo**

- Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., E. B. Booth, Fitzwilliam St., Nanaimo, B.C. Sec., G. W. Green, 20 Strickland St., Nanaimo, B.C.
- Typographical Union, No. 337, International.*—Pres., J. J. Begg, Free Press, Nanaimo, B.C. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476, Nanaimo, B.C.

**Nelson**

- Barbers' International Union, No. 196, Journeymen.*—Pres., Eli Sutcliffe, Nelson, B.C. Sec., R. M. Burgess, Box 894, Nelson, B.C.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.*—Sec., John Notman, Box 521, Nelson, B.C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Nelson—Concluded**

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 18, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Mark Elsdon, 424 Houston St., Nelson, B.C. Sec., F. A. Riches, Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 579, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. Simons, Box 771, Nelson, B.C. Sec., C. P. Lindsay, Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walter Woolls, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C. Sec., J. Smith, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 663, International Association of.*—Sec., F. Simmonds, Box 253, Nelson, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 181, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265, Nelson, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. M. Murry, Latimer St., Nelson, B.C. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St., Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 98, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Armstrong, General Delivery, Nelson B.C. Sec., Wm. Bartholomew, Box 1187, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 460, Order of.*—Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1291, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Kay, Fairview, Nelson, B.C. Sec., H. V. Smith, Box 94, Nelson, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 340, International.*—Pres., D. C. McMorris, Nelson, B.C. Sec., H. dePencier, Box 502, Nelson, B.C.

**New Denver**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 98, International Union of.*—Pres., J. H. Strickland, Slocan Lake, New Denver, B.C. Sec., Graham Trickett, Slocan Lake, New Denver, B.C.

**New Westminster**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 573, Journeymen.*—Pres., Albert W. Cross, Begbie St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., George Yorkston, 35-8th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 286, International Union of the United.*—Pres., R. Rubins, Brunette Boarding House, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Peter Waugh, 1946 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1251, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ralph Wilson, 501-6th Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., F. H. Shaw, 1038-18th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 486.*—Sec., James Fitzgerald, 441-13th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Association (Independent).*—Pres., F. Higham, 118 Ovens Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., T. W. O'Brien, 118 Durham St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia.*—Pres., J. A. Reid, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., W. E. Maiden, 225 Regina St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 151, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Stout, 422-6th St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., D. MacDonald, 387 Richmond St., New Westminster, B.C.

**New Westminster—Concluded**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 134, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Shunn, Joyce P.O., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Theo. A. Wood, 1417-8th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 654, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. W. Rushton, 1020 Dublin St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., F. Staton, 225-6th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., C. S. Huff, 122-6th Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. L. Bowden, 626-6th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 280, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. M. Grieve, 620 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., Wm. Yates, 106 Third Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1306.*—Pres., W. W. Callander, 321 Pine St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., J. Ellis, 311-3rd St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 762, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. E. Street, Beach St., Lulu Island, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., W. Boyd, 1040 Hamilton St., N.W., New Westminster, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 632, International.*—Pres., J. T. Burnett, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., R. A. Stoney, Box 1024, New Westminster, B.C.

**Penticton**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 884, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Tupper, Penticton, B.C. Sec., A. H. Parkins, Penticton, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 914, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Campbell, Box 389, Penticton, B.C. Sec., H. Johnston, Box 197, Penticton, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1426, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. Smythe, Penticton, B.C. Sec., W. J. Trotter, Box 12, Penticton, B.C.

**Powell River**

*Papermakers, No. 142, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ray Gribble, Powell River, B.C. Sec., Ray Gowan, Powell River, B.C.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 76, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. Goddard, Powell River, B.C.

**Prince George**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Abbott, Prince George B.C. Sec. Ed. Gleason, Prince George, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. W. Taylor, Box 330, Prince George, B.C. Sec., H. K. Johnston, Box 330, Prince George, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Foster, Prince George, B.C. Sec., R. W. Ellis, Prince George, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. A. White, Prince George, B.C. Sec., J. E. Paschal, Box 348, Prince George, B.C.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Prince Rupert

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 146, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. Ross, Box 464, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., E. G. Craggs, Box 464, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Gillis, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., R. A. McLeod, Box 839 Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Little, Box 125, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. McIntyre, Smithers, B.C. Sec., F. V. Foster, Smithers, B.C.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-41, International.*—Pres., W. Fraser, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., W. E. Denning, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 207, International Association of.*—Sec., C. W. Poole, Box 54, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 335, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. B. James, Inverness, B.C., Sec., H. H. Schulz, Salvas, Skeena River, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 672, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., H. Fraser, Box 928, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., W. M. Sutherland, Box 90, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 731, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Curtis, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., R. C. Chappell, Box 94, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 495, United Association of.*—Pres., W. Robertson, Drexel Rooms, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., C. Brown, Box 209, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Harvey, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., J. Wolstenholme, Box 270, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Greenhalgh, Box 12, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 12, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 426, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Leach, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Frank Derry, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, J. H. Meagher, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.*—Pres., I. R. Beatty, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Jas. Black, Box 720, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- Typographical Union, No. 413, International.*—Pres., D. M. McCorkindale, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Box 689, Prince Rupert, B.C.

## Revelstoke

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 107, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Mathee, Second St., Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. J. H. Carmichael, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Allen McMahon, Box 407, Revelstoke, B.C.

## Revelstoke—Concluded

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. H. Stingly, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George Watson, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.*—Pres., R. Miller, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Dugald Bell, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 208, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. W. Graham, Okanagan Bldg., Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., A. Blackberg, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. F. Dings, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., W. Maxwell, Box 44, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 481, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Shepherd, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., H. Parsons, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. H. Pettipiece, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., R. M. Macdonald, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1257, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Hodson, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., M. W. Chancellor, Revelstoke, B.C.

## Roseberry

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 173, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. McPherson, New Denver, B.C.

## Shuswap

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 193, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. C. Andrews, Box 49, Notch Hill, B.C.

## Smithers

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 340, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Johnson, Burn's Lake, B.C. Sec., D. Matheson, Barrett Lake, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 157, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. J. McQuaid, Smithers, B.C. Sec., H. Forrest, Box 46, Smithers, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Matt. Buchanan, Smithers, B.C. Sec., F. E. Page, Box 116, Smithers, B.C.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 53, Commercial (Dominion Government Telegraphs Division).*—Chairman and Sec., W. Mitchell, Smithers, B.C.

## Squamish

- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1419, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. E. Holmes, Box 37, Squamish, B.C.

## Steveston

- Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese-Independent), The Steveston.*—Pres., Shinya Yoshida, Box 8, Steveston, B.C. Sec., P. E. Kuwabara, Box 54, Steveston, B.C.

## Trail

- Machinists, No. 763, International Association of.*—Pres., H. H. Johnston, Trail, B.C. Sec., Alex. Balfour, Trail, B.C.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Vancouver

*Asbestos Workers, No. 54, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and—* Sec., Arthur D. Munro, 1872-34th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.—*Sec., A. R. Jenni, 320 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1193 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Thomas McHugh, 1666-6th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 194, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., H. Pace, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. Fraser, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Geo. Mowat, Box 411, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Francis J. Milne, 536 Drake St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 505.—*Pres., Thomas Audley, 3498-25th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 281 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—*Sec., A. Bowers, 442-20th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—*Pres., E. Wilde, 704 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. S. Dagnall, Box 53, Vancouver, B.C.

*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 97, International Association of.—*Sec., Roy Masecar, Box 1196, Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 452, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., R. J. Thompson, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., James Nixon, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2637, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—*Pres., T. S. Coope, 505-17th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. L. Barratt, 2517 Nanaimo St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners No. 1621, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., Alex. Fordyce, 66 Lansdowne Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2404, United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders).—*Pres., Wallace Pollard, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., N. H. Vernon, Box 320, Vancouver, B.C.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.—*Pres., Gabe Thomas, 140 Water St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay St., Vancouver, B.C.

*City Hall Employees' Association, No. 59, (T. & L. C.).—*Pres., H. A. Black, 3350 Inverness St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. J. Scribbins, 3234 Pender St., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 28, (T. & L. C.).—*Pres., James White, 22 Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., James C. Chalmers, 1646-4th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., P. C. Fleming, 6583 Sherbrooke St., South Vancouver, B.C.

## Vancouver—Continued

*Electrical Workers, No. 310, International Brotherhood of.—*Sec., J. E. Davis, 1616 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Electrical Workers, No. 77a, International Brotherhood of (Telephone Operators).—*Sec., K. Radcliffe, 1549 Grant St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Electrical Workers, No. 213, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., D. W. McDougall, 440 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. R. Burrows, 440 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of.—*Pres., P. Trerise, No. 2 Fire Hall, 754 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Fish Workers of the Pacific F. L. U. No. 16438, (A. F. of L.).—*Sec., W. Ford, 642 Hastings St., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 160, United.—*Pres., Mrs. H. Gutteridge-Fern, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Miss A. Hawksworth, 3516 Fleming Road, Vancouver, B.C.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 107-26th Ave., East Vancouver, B.C. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676 (Soft Drink Dispensers).—*Pres., F. McCann, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. J. Hanafin, 2376 6th Ave., W. R., Vancouver, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 28 (Cooks and Waiters).—*Pres., William Crawford, 1966 Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. W. Van Hook, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).—*Pres., Taneji Sada, 2107 Wall St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. Toyifuker, 143 Dunlevy Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

*Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 42, International.—*Pres., John E. Dawson, 1396 2nd Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., L. Holdsworth, 529 14th St. W., North Vancouver, B.C.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 207, Wood, Wire and Metal.—*Pres., A. B. Finley, 534 34th St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. P. Surges, 829 57th St., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Lithographers of America, No. 44, Amalgamated.—*Pres., H. J. Rhodes, 1430 16th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. S. Walker, 1008 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., G. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 656, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., D. Fraser, 1235 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. W. Mervyn, 39-10th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, Auxiliary Local No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers).—*Pres., E. Bridge, 329 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. Osborne, 329 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers).—*Pres., J. A. Barnwell, 329 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. E. Barnes, 329 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Vancouver—Continued**

*Lumber and Camp Workers' Industrial Union (Independent).*—Gen. Sec., E. Winch, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B.C. District offices located at the following places: In Ontario, Cochrane, Sec., E. Crandell, General Delivery; Fort Frances, Sec., Oscar Wickstrom, Box 390; Sudbury, Sec., E. Guertin, Box 1531. In Manitoba, Winnipeg, Sec., 196 Henry Ave. In Alberta, Edmonton, Sec., C. E. Berg, 10333 101st St. E. In British Columbia, Cranbrook, Sec., Fred. Bidder, Box 18; Kamloops, Sec., W. S. Kilner, Box 812; Prince George, Sec., A. Morrison, Drawer 20; Prince Rupert, Sec., J. H. Burrough, Box 833; Vancouver, Sec., J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova St. W.

*Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.*—Pres., W. J. Clark, Room 211, Labour Temple, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Jas. H. McVety, Room 211, Labour Temple, Vancouver, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.*—Pres., J. H. Robb, 215 31st Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. E. Lowdell, 2516 Austrey Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 167, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Osborne, 743-17th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. D. McDonald, 991 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Marine Engineers, No. 7, National Association of.*—Pres., W. G. Wooster, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. Read, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Marine Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia (Independent).*—Pres., S. Carlin, 76 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., O. Owens, 76 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 643, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Thomas Anderson, 431 7th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 280, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., R. Ferrie, 1043 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Hartmire, 1225-7th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.*—Pres., John Brown, 638 Broadway St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Annand, 823 Pender St. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 145, American Federation of.*—Pres., Joshua Bowyer, 501-12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. A. Jamison, 310 London Building, Vancouver, B.C.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 138, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. King, 148 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., L. Amos, 148 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., J. Russell, Booth Ave., McKay P.O., Vancouver, B.C.

*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 54, International.*—Pres., D. Looney, Angell Eng. Co., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. L. Edwards, 2723-5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, Operative.*—Pres., Chas. Keall, c/o Central Park P.O., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Alfred Hurry, 861 34th Ave. E., South, Vancouver, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, United Association of.*—Sec., F. W. Welsh, Box 1131, Vancouver, B.C.

**Vancouver—Continued**

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 12, (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., Roy A. Perry, 1843 William St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Alexander Murray, 1484 10th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., D. T. McCarthy, P.O. Staff, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. E. James, 1348 Odium Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., A. S. Black, Vancouver, B.C.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, International.*—Pres., S. W. Meyers, Box 894, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. B. Stephenson, Box 894, Vancouver, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 59, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. N. Lowes, 4841 Windsor St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. A. Mitchell, 1198 11th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70 7th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 58, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Somerville, 2121 Princess St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Vulliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., C. Booth, 2373 35th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. C. Bate, 2172 7th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 630, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Lupton, 2792 Pender St. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Ward, 315 17th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. McAdam, 261 38th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1236, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Sherley Huggard, 516 7th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.*—Pres., Geo. W. Hatch, 761 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., W. H. Cottrell, 4308 Dumfries St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 279.*—Sec., A. G. Smith, 1859 Napier St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Saw Mill Filers and Sawyers' Association of British Columbia (Independent).*—Pres., C. F. H. Craig, Marpole, B.C. Sec., Geo. Gray, 1638 1st Ave. East, Vancouver.

*Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, Russell Kearley, Box 878, Vancouver, B.C.

*Seamen's Union, International (Stewards' Union).*—Pres., Charles Braginton, 311 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Fred. Walsh, 311 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Seamen's Union, International (Sailors' Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, R. Townsend, 153 Cordova St. N. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. J. Park, 2155 Grant St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Geo. W. Allin, Box 711, Vancouver, B.C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Vancouver—Concluded**

- Stage Employees, No. 348 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. R. Foster, St. Helen's Rooms, Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. W. Sapsted, Box 345, Vancouver, B.C.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 289, International Brotherhood of.*—(No return of officers received.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 311 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 620, International Union of.*—Pres., Jos. Weetman, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. C. Russell, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 88, International.*—Sec., J. McKinnon, 1614 Keefer St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Alexander Duff, 2015 7th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111.*—Sec., A. S. Crosson, 1228 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Tailors' Union, No. 178, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. A. Lawson, 1053 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. McDonald, Box 503, Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 655, (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. M. Brown, 141 49th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. Showler, 319 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371 (Bakery Drivers), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Curtis, Suite 112, Holly Lodge, Davie St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. Baynes, 327 11th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 464, International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees).*—Pres., J. W. Smith, 2218 13th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. Showler, 319 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, Division No. 65, Commercial, (Canadian Government Wireless).* Sec., Wm. L. Parkin, Radio Station, Point Grey, B.C.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52, Commercial, (Canadian Press Division).*—Chairman, F. A. Coyle, 852 Nicola St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1334 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Telegraph Messenger's Federal Labour Union, No. 17556 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., F. W. Franson, 555 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Typographical Union, No. 226, International.*—Pres., A. E. Robb, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.

**Victoria****Victoria—Continued**

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Williams, 929 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., Geo. Penketh, 251 Blanshard Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Bookbinders, No. 147, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. S. Carr, 33 Government St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. W. Laing, 2182 Florence St., Victoria, B.C.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., G. Brewer, Kelvin Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. Orr, 58 Sims Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Fred. Plows, cor. Graham and King's Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Alex. Riach, 2399 Florence St., Victoria, B.C.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers, No. 185, International Association of.*—Sec., A. M. Davis, Box 236, Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2651, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., L. Coton, 2181 McNeill Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).*—Pres., R. H. Macleod, Renfrew St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. Sellick, 945 Seaview Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (Bridge Workers), United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Munroe, 1117 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Harry Stewart, 621 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1266, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Bregden, 639 Constance Ave., Esquimalt, B.C.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 211.*—Pres., Alex. Ross, 576 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. Raabe, 813 Cormorant St., Victoria, B.C.
- Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 50, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., James Walker, 221 Robertson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Isaac Byers, 1200 First St., Victoria, B.C.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss M. H. Frank, 1120 Pembroke St., Victoria, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 230, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Silver, 1331 Arm St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St., Victoria, B.C.
- Firemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 13 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., J. Magee, Headquarters Fire Hall, Cormorant St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., T. A. Heaslip, 2744 Graham St., Victoria, B.C.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 219, United.*—Sec., Miss C. Olstead, 403 John St., Victoria, B.C.
- Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union No. 634, International.*—Pres., B. G. Butucci, 1279 Degman St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. A. Wright, 1617 Blanshard Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, No. 459 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., Alfred Hoskyn, Box 14, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. H. Hatcher, Box 14, Victoria, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded****Victoria—Continued**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, International.*—Pres., John Shelley, 568 Toronto St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Thos. Bourne, 427 Luxton St., Victoria, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 456, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Turnbull, 2020 Fernwood Rd., Victoria, B.C. Sec., F. G. Sheffield, 1294 Pembroke St., Victoria, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2824, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Wright, Kelvin Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Marine Engineers, No. 6, National Association of.*—Sec., Alexander McNiven, 501 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 485, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. E. Johnson, Fort St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., L. Bailey, 828 Mason St., Victoria, B.C.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 134, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Geo. Cameron, Box 1093, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. C. Curtis, Box 1093, Victoria, B.C.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, International.*—Sec., W. Kaye, 421 Portage Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 247, American Federation of.*—Sec., Wm. Press, 20 Brown Block, Victoria, B.C.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Aspinwall, 1117 Beau St., Victoria, B.C.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., J. C. Corkle, 718 Esquimalt Road, Vancouver, B.C.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 450, Operative.*—Sec., Laurence Hutchison, 100 Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, United Association of.*—Pres., A. Milligan, Box 1498, Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Johnson, Box 1498, Victoria, B.C.

*Policemen's Union, No. 24 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Thos. Hall, Police Headquarters, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Arthur H. Bishop, Police Headquarters, Victoria, B.C.

*Postal Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., M. W. Mann, 1918 Maple St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. C. Bloomfield, 2528 Garden St., Victoria, B.C.

*Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 79, International.*—Pres., W. T. Scott, 1603 Morrison St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Robert C. Malcolm, 1405 Grant St., Victoria, B.C.

**Victoria—Concluded**

*Provincial Civil Servants' Association, No. 76, Victoria Branch (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., R. A. Hunt, Provincial Bldgs., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Geo. Pilmer, Provincial Bldgs., Victoria, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Thompson, 556 McPherson Ave., Victoria West, B.C. Sec., A. Brooks, 617 Catherine St., Victoria West, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. M. Biggs, Wellington, B.C. Sec., Tom Richards, Wellington, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 109, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., R. W. Nunn, 1237 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1259, Brotherhood of.*—(No return of officers received.)

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Leonard, 1221 Whittaker St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., V. R. Duncan, 832 Tolmie Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604.*—Sec., Harry H. Hollins, Trades Hall, 1318 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

*Stage Employees, No. 168, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., E. D. Abern, Normandy Apts., Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. D. Freeman, Box 47, Victoria, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 446, International Union of.*—Pres., T. Carson, 657 Belton Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Geake, Box 92, Victoria, B.C.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 507, Victoria, B.C.

*Tailors' Union, No. 142, Journeymen.*—Sec., E. Christopher, Box 387, Victoria, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 365 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Bowcott, 1510 Blanshard Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Scoular, 917 Inverness St., Victoria, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 201, International.*—Pres., Geo. A. Coldwell, 970 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., W. H. Ozard, 3066 Albany Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., W. C. E. Copeland, 1330 Minto St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Gray, 1179 Monterey Ave., Victoria, B.C.

**Vernon**

*Typographical Union, No. 541, International.*—Sec., H. E. Arnold, Box 541, Vernon, B.C.



## XIX. BUSINESS AGENTS

*Outline of the Duties of such Trade Union Officials—How Maintained—Number Reported at the Close of 1920—List of Localities and Trades having Business Agents, together with Names and Addresses.*

With the growth of trade unionism, and the consequent difficulty in the affairs of the unions receiving due attention from the ordinary officers, there developed the office of business agent, a very important trade union position. Duties formerly entrusted to committees, and frequently entailing a loss of time on the part of the members, is now as a rule referred to the business agent. The regular work of a business agent, where circumstances permit, requires him to visit the various jobs on which members of his craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the organization and to endeavour to secure applications for membership if there are non-members working. The agent is required to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts are observed, and where supposed violations are detected, he is authorized to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving from employers applications for labour and furnishing the men so far as possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In the former instances the salaries are paid from the local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official.

The departmental records show that there were 127 business agents in Canada at the close of 1920, as compared with 136 in 1919. Where the office of secretary and business agent is combined the name is omitted from the list of business agents, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions.

The list published herewith, proceeding from east to west, will show the localities in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents, and their addresses:—

### HALIFAX, N.S.

*Teamsters and Chauffeurs.*—John W. Little, 727 Barrington St.  
*Street and Electric Railway Employees.*—James Edwards, Board of Trade Rooms.

### NEW ABERDEEN

*United Mine Workers.*—J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay.

### CHATHAM, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.*—Arthur Spray.

### McKINLEYVILLE

*Longshoremen of Miramichi.*—James Duthie.

### MONCTON

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Pat Landry, 166 Victoria street.  
*Machinists.*—Chas. Cameron, Union street.  
*Plumbers.*—Bert Hains, St. George street.

## ST. JOHN

*Longshoremen*.—Robert McCann, 21 Mill street.

*Longshoremen (No. 273)*.—John McKinnon, Fairville, N.B.

*Teamsters and Chauffeurs*.—John Beatty, 179 Metcalfe street.

## MONTREAL, QUE.

*Blacksmiths*.—W. Powlesland, 250 Beatrice street, Toronto.

*Boot and Shoe Workers*.—Chas. McKercher, 1215 St. Catherine street E.

*Bricklayers (Canadian Federation)*.—E. Brunet, 301 St. Dominique street.

*Bricklayers and Masons (No. 4)*.—H. G. Olive, 2819 Avenue Des Belges.

*Bridge and Structural Iron Workers*.—M. O'Keefe, 308 Boyer street.

*Carpenters and Joiners*.—E. Primeau, 196 Chateauguay.

*Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees*.—J. Wall, 192 Park avenue.

*Cloak, Skirt and Raincoat Makers' Union*.—J. Lanch, 37 Prince Arthur street East.

*Fur Workers*.—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine street E., Room 15.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees*.—T. Owen, 50 Cathcart street.

*Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal*.—A. Robert, 303 Nicolet street.

*Machinists*.—J. T. Foster, 182 St. Catherine street East.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen*.—J. Art. Warren, 121 Bridge street.

*Moulders*.—G. Murphy, 703 Adam street, Maisonneuve.

*Painters*.—R. Gervais, 417 Ontario street East.

*Patternmakers*.—A. H. McNamee, 2793 Notre Dame street.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers*.—R. Lefebvre, 417 Ontario street E.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters*.—J. R. Blais, 417 Ontario street E.

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union*.—M. Bergeron, 593 Garnier street.

*Raincoat Makers' Union*.—37 Prince Arthur street E.

*Street Railway Employees*.—Henri Champagne, 273 St. Phillippe.

*Sugar Refinery Workers*.—F. Griffard, 417 Ontario street E.

## QUEBEC

*Machinists*.—A. Ducharme, Room 104, Coronation Bldg., Montreal, Que.

## TEMISKAMING

*Carpenters and Joiners*.—Joseph Ward.

## THREE RIVERS

*Carpenters and Joiners*.—Wm. L. Duhaime, 280a Laviolette street.

## BRANTFORD, ONT.

*Plumbers*.—John Heathey, 229 Brock street.

## GUELPH

*Iron Moulders*.—F. W. Felker, 118 Norwich street (also all Ontario Locals).

## HAMILTON

*Boot and Shoe Workers*.—E. W. A. O'Dell, 121 Stinson street (also for London).

*Carpenters and Joiners*.—A. F. Dickenson, 176 Balsam avenue S. (Also Brantford, Welland, St. Catharines, Grimsby and other locals.)

*Electrical Workers*.—C. W. Osier, 98 Catherine street S.

*Machinists*.—R. Riley, Room 5, 64 King street East. (Also Brantford, Welland, Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls locals.)

*Painters and Decorators*.—Matt. Price, 128 Queen street N.

*Plumbers*.—A. Bonner, 6 Roxborough avenue.

*Sheet Metal Workers*.—R. Fowler, 29 Macauley street E.

*Stage Employees*.—L. Malcomson, 153 Hughson street.

## IROQUOIS FALLS

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*.—Jack Kincaid, Drawer 10.



## KINCARDINE

*Painters and Decorators.*—Fred. Molineux, 61 Chestnut avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

## LONDON

*Machinists.*—Herbert Lewis, 163½ Church street, Toronto.

*Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.*—J. Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue.

## NIAGARA FALLS AND DISTRICT

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—J. B. McSween, 37 Benson street. (Also for St. Catharines, Brantford, Welland and other locals.)

*Electrical Workers.*—Phil. C. Thomas, 69½ N. Main street.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.*—R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman avenue.

*Street and Electric Railway Employees.*—Clarence F. Conroy, 809 Glenwood avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

## OSHAWA

*Painters and Decorators.*—Arthur Howard, Athol St., Whitby, Ont.

## OTTAWA

*Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.*—D. J. McDonald, 22 Thornton Ave.

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—M. Kavanagh, 17 Hill St. (Also for Hull local.)

*Electric Railway Employees.*—W. P. Jennings, 16 Spruce street.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers.*—Harry Cunningham, 93 Pretoria Ave.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees.*—Michael Beaudett, 229 St. Patrick St.

*Musicians' Protective Association.*—Fred Calnan, 746 Gladstone Ave.

*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—C. W. Lewis, 21 Garland street.

## OWEN SOUND

*Painters and Decorators.*—A. Brown, 1877-3rd Ave. W.

## PORT ARTHUR

*Plumbers.*—George Bell, 54 Machar Ave.

## PORT COLBORNE

*Sailors, Firemen and Cooks Union (Great Lakes of Canada.)*—Chas. Crombie.

## PRESTON

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—Edgar Drage, Box 575. (Also Kitchener.)

## ST. CATHARINES

*Street Railway Employees.*—A. N. Caughill, 61 Maple St.

## SAULT STE. MARIE

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Stanley Grey, 20 Birch St.

*Painters and Decorators.*—Robert Shields, 370 North street.

*Plumbers.*—H. Hawkins, 23 Albert St.

## STURGEON FALLS

*Paper Makers.*—I. E. Andras.

## TORONTO

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—F. C. Cribben, 167 Church street.

*Bricklayers.*—J. Vick, Labour Temple, Church street.

*Carpenters and Joiners (District Council).*—John Doggett and J. Gillanders, Labour Temple.

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Geo. Sellers, 408 Salem Ave. (Locals 2641-2642.)

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—R. F. Nicholls, 441 Rhodes Ave. (Locals 2644-1756.)

*Electrical Trades Union (Canadian.)*—Jas. T. Gunn, 4 Alexander street.

*Elevator Constructors.*—W. Summers, 46 Morse street.

*Fur Workers.*—F. A. Currie, 152 Bay street.

*Garment Workers.*—A. Kruger, 36 Nassau street.

*Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.*—C. Hardy, 194 Teraulay street.

*Machinists, International Association of.*—H. Lewis and John Munroe, 163½ Church street.

*Packing House Workers of British North America (Butcher Workmen).*—L. Braithwaite, Apt. 14, 196 John street.

*Painters and Decorators (No. 151).*—J. Hopkins, 129 Golfview avenue.

*Painters and Decorators (No. 958).*—J. D. Franklin, Dennison Ave., Weston P.O., Ont.

*Puttermakers.*—Jos. Helliker, 46 Somerset avenue.

*Plasterers.*—Jas. Ward, 13 Middleton street.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters.*—A. G. Weale, 167 Church street.

*Printing Press Assistants, C. F. of L.*—Thos. Morton, 13 Dean street.

*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.*—Wm. P. Covert, 355 Bathurst street.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers.*—A. A. Woodward, 761 Markham street. (Also Belleville and Brockville locals.)

*Street Railway Employees.*—Jos. Gibbons, 167 Church street.

#### WALLACEBURG

*Wallaceburg Employees' Association.*—Truman Irwin.

#### WINDSOR

*Carpenters.*—Barney Alden, 904 Lillian street.

*Painters and Decorators.*—Ernest Nanlan, 323 Ann street.

#### WINNIPEG, MAN.

*Bookbinders.*—Mr. Horwood, Box 1775.

*Bricklayers and Masons.*—Walter Owens, Labour Temple.

*Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, No. 66.*—J. W. Watson, 177 Smith street.

*Carpenters and Joiners No. 2655.*—C. J. Harding, Labour Temple.

*Electrical Workers.*—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple.

*Firemen and Engineers.*—C. A. Boyd, 2 Highworth Apts.

*Garment Workers.*—Chas. Watherston, 500 Young street.

*Machinists.*—H. Kempster, Labour Temple. (Also Transcona.)

*Moulders.*—O. L. Work, 207½ Fort street.

*Painters and Decorators.*—T. Edwards, Labour Temple.

*Plumbers.*—J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley avenue.

*Railway Conductors.*—H. E. Barker, 511 Gertrude Ave.

*Stone Cutters.*—Alex. Taylor, Box 1911.

*Street Railway Employees, O. B. U.*—W. Skinner, 394 Kennedy street.

*Teamsters and Chauffeurs.*—A. H. Tripp, Labour Temple.

*Theatrical Stage Employees No. 63.*—J. C. McLeavy, 348 Stradbroke avenue.

#### SASKATOON, SASK.

*Plumbers.*—Horace Nixon.

#### CALGARY, ALBERTA

*Carpenters and Joiners No. 1779.*—J. Rae, 112-22nd avenue. N.W.

*Plumbers.*—F. Deeves, 2409-33rd St. W.

#### EDMONTON

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—W. G. Murray, Labour Hall.

#### MEDICINE HAT

*Plumbers.*—W. Barry.

#### MOUNTAIN PARK

*United Mine Workers.*—Henry Lehmann.

#### FERNIE, B.C.

*United Mine Workers.*—William Sherman.

#### NEW DENVER

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.*—A. Shilland.



## VANCOUVER

*Boilermakers.*—J. Downie, 319 Pender St. W.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452.*—G. C. Thom, 319 Pender St. W.

*Civic Employees (T. and L. C.)*—W. J. Scribbins, 3234 Pender St. E.

*Electrical Workers.*—E. H. Morrison, 440 Pender St.

*Machinists.*—P. Bengough, 319 Pender St. W. (Also New Westminster and Victoria).

*Plumbers and Steamfitters.*—F. W. Welsh, Box 1131.

*Sheet Metal Workers.*—A. J. Crawford, Room 311, 319 Pender St. W.

## VICTORIA

*Plumbers.*—Geo. Litster, Labour Hall, N. Park St.

## XX. STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

*International Organizations Show Increase in Membership—Non-International Bodies have a Loss—Independent Unions Make a Gain—Grand Total of all Classes of Organized Workers—Number of Female Members of Unions—Figures Showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Bodies—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of all Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.*

This chapter contains statistics as to the standing of the international and non-international trade union organizations and their affiliations in Canada, which chiefly are based on information furnished early in 1921 by officials of the central bodies, the particulars as a rule including the numerical standing at the close of the year 1920. The application of the department to the 101 international organizations operating in Canada was in most instances promptly complied with, complete particulars being received from 81 international organizations. Nine of the remaining 20 supplied partial information and eleven failed to furnish any information up to the time of this report going to press. The only non-international organization failing to supply a complete report was the National Association of Marine Engineers. Particulars for the central bodies which did not furnish information have been secured from departmental records and other sources, and in such cases the figures are printed in italics.

In table 1, relating to number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Several internationals have local branches in countries other than in United States and Canada. Among these are the following: (1) The American Federation of Labour, the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, with branches in Newfoundland.

Because of the amalgamation for trade purposes of the local branches in Canada and the United States of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, a British trade union organization, with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the name is omitted from the accompanying table, but is included in the list of district councils. The beneficiary affairs of the society in Canada are



administered by what is known as the Canadian executive board. The name of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British trade union body, which has hitherto been included in the table of membership, is here omitted by reason of the society withdrawing its operations from the North American continent. The name of the National Print Cutters' Association is also omitted by reason of no report of Canadian membership being received.

In the accompanying table is given the names of 101 international organizations, an increase of two as compared with the number having local branches in Canada in 1919. The international organizations which have established local branches in Canada during 1920 include the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League, and the United Association of Railway Employees. The name of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees is also included in the international list, the organization having extended its operations into the United States and Newfoundland.

The figures presented in the accompanying table, which, as already mentioned, were in most instances supplied by the general officers, indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,455 local branches of international organizations, an increase of 146 over the number reported in 1919. The reported membership and that secured from departmental records gives a total of 267,247, a gain for the year of an even 7,000, the smallest increase noted since 1916, when there was an addition of 17,064 members over the number reported in 1915, the membership in that year being 143,343. The figures for 1919 indicated a gain of 412 in Canadian local branches and an increase in members of 58,815, the largest addition to international trade union membership in the Dominion recorded in any one year since the issuance of this report in 1911.

The 101 international organizations included in the table claim a total of 42,253 local branches under their jurisdiction, with a combined membership of 5,400,294. Fifteen of these organizations operating in Canada are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and between them they have 6,540 subordinate branches, comprising 877,683 members, leaving 35,713 branches and 4,522,611 members belonging to the 86 international bodies, including the federal unions of the American Federation, having branches in the Dominion and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The organizations not affiliated with the American Federation have 731 local branches in Canada, with a combined reported membership of 70,779.

It will perhaps be observed that the figures furnished the department for the year 1920 by the American Federation and the eighty-five international organizations affiliated with that body, and operating in Canada, give a much larger membership than was claimed by the federation at the close of the year for its entire 109 affiliations. As has been explained in previous reports, the figures as to membership of the American Federation of Labour is based on the average membership upon which per capita has been paid by the affiliated organizations. The number of members reported to the department by the union officials no doubt included all members whose names appeared on the books, both those in good standing and those in arrears for dues.

The international organization reporting the largest membership in Canada is the United Mine Workers, which body has given definite information of 66 local branches, with a combined membership of 19,802. The United Mine Workers is in fact numerically the strongest labour organization on the continent, having a membership of 500,000. In the building trades group, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has the largest membership in Canada, standing in second place with 150 local branches comprising 16,670 members. The carpenters' brotherhood is also the second largest labour organization on the continent, having a membership of 390,000. Of the metal trades organizations, the International Association of Machinists occupies first place, having 107 local lodges in Canada with a combined membership of 14,123. The whole membership of the association was reported at 233,651 as against 330,000 in 1919. These figures, while showing a loss of over 76,000 members, indicates a growth

in six years of 179,651, the membership in 1914 being given at 74,000. in the printing and papermaking trades, the International Typographical Union has first place with 57 local branches and 5,397 members, increases respectively of 3 and 261. The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has 26 local branches in Canada with 5,000 members, a gain of one branch, but the same membership as in 1919. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the strongest in the clothing trades group, having 15 local branches and 9,750 members. In the railroad employees' group are found a number of the strongest organizations. Of the operating brotherhoods that of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, occupies first place with 92 local lodges and 14,221 members, increases during the year of 3 and 715. respectively. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen reported 98 lodges, a gain of one, and 8,789 members, an increase of 416. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has added 3,950 to its Canadian membership, the number reported for 1920 being 10,200. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is the third strongest numerically of the international bodies having members in Canada, there being 114 local lodges, with a combined membership of 14,542, increases of 11 lodges and 1,898 members. The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, which has the largest number of local lodges operating in Canada, viz.: 182, with a combined membership of 11,354, shows a gain in Canadian lodges of 4, but a loss of 3,646 members. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which is now classed in the international group, reported 132 local lodges with 11,900 members, the increases being 19 and 900, respectively. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, the rival of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, increased its local branches in Canada from 46 to 67 and its following in the Dominion from 9,206 to an even 10,000. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees reported 11,925 members, comprised in 30 local lodges, the same number of lodges as in 1919, but a gain in membership of 4,925. In the amusement group, the American Federation of Musicians leads with 44 local lodges, comprising a membership of 5,000, a gain of two lodges and 600 members.

In table No. 1a, in which is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the bulk of the affiliated membership of the congress, however, being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. At the close of the year the congress had 47 local branches under charter, a decrease of sixteen. The Canadian Federation of Labour reported 23 local unions under charter, a gain of nine. The remaining fourteen organizations have between them a total of 189 branches, making in all 259 local branches having no international affiliation. The combined reported membership of the non-international bodies is 25,406. These figures show a loss of 66 branches and a decrease in members of 7,966, as compared with the reports for 1919, the loss in the main being accounted for by the transference, as previously mentioned, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, the strongest numerically of the Canadian labour bodies, from the non-international to the international group.

In addition to the local branches connected with either international or non-international organizations there are 30 independent trade units in the Dominion, 27 of which reported a membership of 31,189, an increase of one unit and an increase of 22,911 members, as compared with the number reported in 1919. The figures recorded show a gain of 146 for international branches, a loss of 66 in non-international branches and a gain of one in independent units, an increase of 41 in national Catholic unions, and a loss of 51 in the units of the One Big Union. The aggregate increase in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion was 71. In 1919 the increase was 576.

According to the figures furnished to the department and those secured from other sources, there are in the Dominion 2,918 trade union branches of all classes, divided as follows: International 2,455; non-international, 259; independent, 30; national and



Catholic, 124; One Big Union, 50. The combined membership is 373,842, apportioned between the various groups as follows: International, 267,247, a gain of 7,000; non-international, 25,406, a loss of 7,966; independent, 31,189, a gain of 22,911; national and Catholic, 45,000, an increase of 10,000; One Big Union 5,000, a decrease of 36,150. The computation of these figures show that while the reported membership of the international organizations, the independent bodies and the national and Catholic unions show a combined increase in their following of 39,911, the combined losses in the non-international membership and that of the One Big Union of 44,116 have reduced the Canadian trade union membership to 373,842, a loss of 4,205, as compared with the year 1919, when the reported membership was 378,047.

As in the past, an effort has been made to ascertain to what extent female workers have identified themselves with organized labour. The returns received were very incomplete, many of the international organizations keeping no separate records of male and female members. The 24 international organizations which supplied information reported 181,797 female members in all parts of their respective jurisdictions. Of the 2,744 local branch unions in the international, non-international and independent groups, only 260 furnished reports as to female membership, the total reported being 9,538 out of 323,842 comprised in the groups mentioned. By provinces the reported female membership was as follows: Nova Scotia, 15 branches, with 134 members; New Brunswick, 9 branches, with 254 members; Prince Edward Island, 1 branch, with 7 members; Quebec, 32 branches, with 3,424 members; Ontario, 126 branches, with 4,179 members; Manitoba, 12 branches, with 185 members; Saskatchewan, 18 branches, with 114 members; Alberta, 22 branches, with 350 members; British Columbia, 25 branches, with 891 members. No separate figures as to female membership were received from either the national and Catholic unions or the One Big Union, although it is known that several of the affiliations are composed entirely of females. The figures above recorded are therefore probably much under the actual number of females connected with organized labour bodies in the Dominion. A body which is endeavouring to secure the organization of females into trade unions is the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The platform of the league embraces (1) organization of all workers into trade unions (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, (4) a living wage, and (5) full citizenship for women. The League sends to the annual meetings of the Trades and Labour Congress a fraternal delegate who is accorded the full privileges of the convention. There are eighteen local leagues in the United States, and the organization publishes an official magazine, under the name of Life and Labour. Mrs. Raymond Robins is the president and Miss Emma Steghagen is secretary, their office being at 64 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

## TRADES UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere.

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations.	Number of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	(a) Elsewhere.	In Canada.	(a) Elsewhere.
American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 40	(b) 1,245	(b) 2,354	(b) 112,217
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.....	5	56	122	4,878
*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.....	1	32	40	13,317
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America....	15	300	605	37,820
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	35	852	1,502	45,818
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	2	75	60	2,040
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	33	578	1,800	48,200
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	53	794	5,845	83,982
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	169	1,750	23,857
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	19	290	2,961	46,700
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	16	373	800	28,400
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	52	908	4,103	75,897
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	26	182	3,720	23,840
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	2	52	32	1,400
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	25	1,275
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	150	2,388	16,670	373,330
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	14	440	1,360	37,440
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	4	47	473	14,527
*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	140	9,750	165,250
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	9	32	2,052	2,948
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	25	26	2,474
Draftsmen's Unions, Technical Engineers, Architects and, International Federation of.....	2	44	50	4,950
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	59	1,009	4,625	172,225
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	57	60	3,100
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.....	1	9	12	368
Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	217	250	59,750
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	16	180	1,800	22,200
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	57	990	12,100
Garment Workers of America, United.....	12	231	1,260	61,740
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	11	85	3,702	119,054
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	119	251	9,749
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	4	136	267	9,574
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	15	100	1,000
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	7	159	259	10,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	16	513	1,288	94,855
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	16	435	2,147	50,121
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	18	181	2,100	23,500
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	9	77	964	11,746
Lathers, International Union Wood, Wire and Metal.....	9	250	232	9,800
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	127	21	8,379
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	4	95	345	7,955
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	39	505	6,893
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	24	424	3,672	111,822
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	97	776	6,480	80,220
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	98	797	8,789	117,075
Machinists, International Association of.....	107	1,297	14,123	239,538
*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	182	2,144	11,354	144,603
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.....	1	19	42	1,200
Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of.....	4	49	372	7,100
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	13	461	1,986	65,300
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	13	127	285	10,715
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	26	811	946	46,658
Mine Workers of America, United.....	66	4,571	19,802	480,198
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	8	135	420	17,080
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	42	453	3,622	57,300
Musicians, American Federation of.....	44	734	5,000	95,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	49	1,220	3,115	119,623
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	14	145	1,700	7,400
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(c) 15	67	582	10,668
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters International Union of.....	1	87	60	1,900
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	66	125	2,475
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	73	376	6,136
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America International.....	2	27	300	7,650
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	15	350	1,361	24,639
Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	52	776	3,300	62,700



International Organizations.	Number of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	(a) Elsewhere.	In Canada.	(a) Elsewhere.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	83	45	9,387
Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....	1	16	46	1,456
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	20	328	600	55,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada International Brotherhood of.....	26	103	5,000	13,000
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	2	63	450	5,550
*Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	132	4	11,900	100
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	4	158	200	11,800
*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.....	23	14	1,700	1,568
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	92	837	14,221	170,719
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	146	10,200	69,800
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	114	1,348	14,542	192,717
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	67	1,586	10,000	245,000
*Railway Conductors, Order of.....	68	599	3,514	52,529
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	30	374	11,925	127,378
*Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....	1	195	150	19,850
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	11	334	441	20,359
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.....	2	86	60	3,500
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	8	120	2,000	113,000
*Spinners' International Union.....	1	21	25	2,200
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	33	387	2,045	39,698
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	6	33	1,400	10,200
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	32	574	475	19,025
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	692	1,008	46,992
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	128	245	5,329
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	21	147	750	4,350
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	6	64	200	1,900
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	5	229	81	12,419
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	14	253	526	15,147
Teachers, American Federation of.....	1	95	127	9,500
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Inter- national Brotherhood of.....	18	600	700	119,300
Textile Workers of America, United.....	14	409	2,634	104,000
Timberworkers, International Union of.....	2	175	75	10,100
Transferrers' Association of America, International Steel Plate.....	1	2	8	83
Typographical Union, International.....	57	784	5,397	69,322
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union of America.....	4	95	149	5,600
*Workers' International Industrial Union.....	2	93	19	3,000
Totals.....	2,455	39,798	267,247	5,133,047

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e. those unions not affiliated through any international organization; The American Federation of Labour had on April 30, 1920, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 36,741 locals, as well as five departments, forty-six state federations, 926 city central and 1,286 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 2,373 charters, representing a membership of 4,078,740

(c) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

(\*) Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

## OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress, the most important labour body in the Dominion, as previously stated, is derived mainly from the international organizations whose membership has already been taken into account. The Congress, in addition to the affiliated membership of international and Canadian bodies, has 47 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not counted elsewhere. The unions in direct affiliation with the Congress show a decrease of 16 as compared with 1919, and the membership has fallen from 7,195 to 5,884, a loss of 1,311.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which in 1919 reported 14 branches with 6,000 members, has 23 local branches under charter, the reported membership of which is 7,000, gains respectively of 9 and 1,000. Of the strictly craft organizations the Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees ranks first as to membership, having 25 branches and 2,200 members, increases of 5 and 444, respectively.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, composed of employees in the Dominion Government service, whose name appears for the first time by reason of identifying itself with organized labour, has 33 branches and a membership of 2,000. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers has increased its branches by 3, now having

38, and has added 179 members, making a membership of 2,000. The Amalgamated Postal Workers, while reporting 17 branches, the same number as in 1919, shows a loss in members of 200, the membership being 1,200.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which is not identified with any other organized labour body, reports an increase of one branch, now having 13, the membership being 912, a loss of nearly 600, as compared with 1919, when the number of members was reported at 1,500.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, which has not appeared in previous reports, has 6 branches, all located in the province of Quebec, with a combined membership of 876.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, also an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, has added 7 branches, now having 9, increasing the membership from 275 to 700.

The Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour, which was formed in 1920, reported 2 branches with a combined membership of 362.

Another Canadian body of steam engineers is the Saskatchewan Brotherhood, which though not adding to its local branches, shows an increase of 26 in members.

The Canadian Association of Engineers, which, as previously stated, is mainly an educational organization, has 14 lodges, a loss of 3, and 347 members, a decrease of 153.

The Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association has added one branch and 18 members, the respective figures being 4 and 190.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association has made no progress, still having only one branch, and only 41 members.

No report was received from the National Association of Marine Engineers, but it is known that one of the 19 branches reported in 1919, has dissolved, and the membership is understood to be 1,510.

The total number of local branches of non-international organizations, as reported in the accompanying table, and not elsewhere taken into account, is 259, with a combined membership of 25,406, a loss of 66 branches and 7,966 members. This falling off, as has been previously explained, is occasioned by the transfer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to the international group.

TABLE NO. 1A

Name of Organization	Branches or affiliations	Member- ship reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 47	(a) 5,884
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 23	(b) 7,000
Amalgamated Postal Workers.....	17	1,200
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	2,200
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	14	347
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....	9	700
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.....	4	190
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	876
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	41
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	33	2,000
Dominion Railway Mail Clerk's Federation.....	13	912
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.....	6	80
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	38	2,000
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	18	1,510
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.....	2	362
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	104
Totals.....	259	25,406

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1920. At the end of the fiscal year of the Congress on September 1, 1920, there were in affiliation five national organizing bodies having 223 local branches, three provincial federations of labour, 59 trades and labour councils, and 47 local labour unions. Per capita tax was also paid by 37 local branches of international unions, as well as by 56 international organizations, which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 150,318, and comprising 1,669 local branches. The whole affiliated membership was reported at 173,463.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has two central organizing bodies under charter, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers and the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.



## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The tables appended show by provinces the distribution of local branches of the international and non-international organizations, for the purposes of comparison the names of the various bodies being arranged in the same order as they appear in tables No. 1 and No. 1a.

There was an increase in Canada in 1920 of 146 local branches of international organizations, 41 of which were formed in Ontario, giving the province 1,094 out of the total of 2,455 for the whole Dominion. The province of Quebec gained 20, and stands in second place with 401 branches. British Columbia, with a gain of 8, ranks third with a total of 213. Alberta occupies fourth position with 192, an increase of 11. The remaining five provinces stand as follows, all having the increases indicated: Nova Scotia, 153, a gain of 20; Saskatchewan, 139, a gain of 10; New Brunswick, 130, a gain of 23; Manitoba, 126, a gain of 10; Prince Edward Island, 7, a gain of 3.

In table No. 2a, giving the standing by provinces of the non-international organizations the name of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the figures given being only for the directly chartered branches. In addition to these there are 1,892 local branches of central organizing bodies in affiliation. The name of the Canadian Federation of Labour also appears, the organization being given credit for its directly chartered branches, but not for the local branches of affiliated central bodies. All of the provinces show decreases in non-international branches, Ontario losing 22, but standing in first place with 121. Out of the total of 259, Quebec occupies second place with 36, a loss of five. Alberta ranks third with 29, a decrease of two. The standing of the remaining provinces, with losses, is as follows: British Columbia, 19, a loss of 2; Saskatchewan, 17, a loss of 8; Nova Scotia, 14, a loss of 7; New Brunswick, 11, a loss of 4; Manitoba, 10, a loss of 15; Prince Edward Island, 2, a loss of 1.

TABLE No. 2

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Isl <sup>nd</sup>	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
International Organizations										
American Federation of Labour.....	5	6		9	18				2	40
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....				1	2	1			1	5
*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.....					1					1
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....		1		3	8			2	1	15
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....				3	20	1	2	4	5	35
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....				1	1					2
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	2	2		8	15	2		2	2	33
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	3	3		9	25	3	4	2	4	53
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....				2	4	1	1	2	2	12
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....				5	13				1	19
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....				1	4		2	4	5	16
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2	4		4	30	2	3	4	3	52
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....				7	14	1		2	2	26
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....					2					2
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....				1						1
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	4	5		36	81	4	4	5	11	150
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....		1		2	6		1	1	3	14
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....				2	2					4
*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....				7	8					15
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....				2	2	1		2	2	9
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....				1						1
Draftsmen's Unions, Technical Engineers, Architects and, International Federation of.....				1	1					2
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	2		8	27	2	3	7	5	59
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....					1					1
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.....				1	1					2
Federal Employees, National Federation of.....				1						1
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....		1		2	8		3	1	1	16
Fur Workers' Union, International.....				3	3					6
Garment Workers of America, United.....				8	1			1	2	12
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....		1		5	5					11
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....				1	2			1		4
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....				1	2			1		4

International Organizations										Total
	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Glove Workers' Union of America, International				1	1					2
Granite Cutters' International Association of America				3	3				1	7
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International				4	11				1	16
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America		1		3	5	1		3	3	16
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	5			2	9	1		1		18
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International				2	5	1			1	9
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal		1		1	5	1			1	9
Laundry Workers' International Union				1	1					2
Leather Workers' International Union, United				1	2			1		4
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated				1	4	1			1	7
Longshoremen's Association, International		11		6						17
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	3	5		14	37	6	10	10	8	97
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	7	6	1	13	37	8	11	8	7	98
Machinists, International Association of	6	5	1	19	53	6	5	4	8	107
*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	7	14	2	29	67	17	14	14	18	182
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of				1	2					3
Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of				2	2					4
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated				2	7		1	1	2	13
Metal Polishers' International Union		1			12					13
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	1	2		3	8	3	3	3	3	26
Mine Workers of America, United	38	1						24	3	66
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	3			1	1				3	8
Moulders' Union of North America, International	3	2		5	28	1		1	2	42
Musicians, American Federation of	1	1		3	26	2	5	3	3	44
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	2	3		7	29	1	2	2	3	49
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of				6	7				1	14
Pattern Makers' League of North America	1			1	9	1		1	2	15
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of				3	1					4
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada		1		1	2				1	6
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International				1	2	2				5
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International				1	1					2
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	1			2	6	1	2	1	2	15
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of	2	4		7	25	3	3	5	3	52
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative				1						1
Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate					1					1
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	1	1		2	7	2	2	3	2	20
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada International Brotherhood of		5		9	11				1	26
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	1			1						2
*Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	15	9	2	18	50	11	10	12	5	132
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	1			2	2					4
*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of				7	16					23
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	7	7		12	35	8	8	7	8	92
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	2			4	5	1				12
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	7	5		16	43	7	11	13	12	114
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	2	2		18	22	5	5	5	8	67
*Railway Conductors, Order of	3	2		7	31	6	7	6	6	68
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	2	1		2	16	1	3	2	3	30
*Railway Employees of North America, United Association of					1					1
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association		1	1	1	2		1	2	3	11
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition					2					2
Seamen's Union of America, International				1	3				4	8
*Spinners' International Union					1					1
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of		2		5	20	1		1	4	33
*S team Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of		1			2			2	1	6
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical				3	16	2	4	4	3	32
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of				3	15				1	19
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International				1	4	1	1	2	1	10
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen				3	10	1	2	3	2	21
Stove Mounters' International Union	1				5					6
Switchmen's Union of North America					3	1			1	5
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen				2	9			1	2	14
Teachers, American Federation of				1						1
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	1	1		3	4	1	1	2	5	18
Textile Workers of America, United	1	3		4	6					14
Timberworkers, International Union of		2								2
Transferrers' Association of America, International Steel Plate					1					1
Typographical Union, International	3	3		8	25	2	5	4	7	57
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union of America				1	1	1			1	4
*Workers' International Industrial Union					2					2
Totals	153	130	7	401	1094	126	139	192	213	2455



TABLE No. 2A

Non-International Organizations.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Pr. Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	2	2		6	12	4	4	9	8	47
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	1			2	19			1		23
Amalgamated Postal Workers.....					3	2	4		4	17
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	2		3	9	2	3	2	3	25
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....				1	13					14
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....								9		9
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.....					4					4
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....				6						6
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....					1					1
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	3	3	1	5	19	1			1	33
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1		2	4	1	2	1	1	13
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.....					6					6
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	3	2		7	22		1	3		38
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	4	9				2	18
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.....	2									2
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....							3			3
Totals.....	14	11	2	36	121	10	17	29	19	259

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

In this statement is shown the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies, as well as of the national Catholic unions, One Big Union units and the independent bodies. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

TABLE No. 3

	No. of Branches
<i>International Organizations</i>	
<i>American Federation of Labour.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay (2), North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Windsor. In New Brunswick: Grand Falls, Milltown, St. John (4). In Quebec: Granby, Montreal (7), St. Johns. In Ontario: Alexandria, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Cobourg, Cornwall, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, London, Ottawa (2), Owen Sound, Preston, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Welland, Whitby. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2).....	40
(These 40 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.)	
<i>Asbestos Workers' International Association.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.....	5
<i>Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers.</i> —In Ontario: Windsor.....	1
<i>Bakery and Confectionery Workers.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Brantford, Kingston, London, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Toronto (2) in Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Victoria....	15
<i>Barbers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.	35

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

International Organizations.		No. of Branches.
<i>Bill Posters and Billers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: London. . . . .		2
<i>Blacksmiths.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Sydney. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (3), Quebec, Sherbrooke, Temiskaming, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto, Trenton, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .		33
<i>Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Levis, Montreal, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sudbury, St. Thomas, (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto (3), Trenton. In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Melville, Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		53
<i>Bookbinders.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		12
<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i> —In New Brunswick: Fredericton. In Quebec: Montreal (4), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Aylmer, Brampton, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, (4), Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		20
<i>Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw (2). In Alberta: Calgary (2), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Fernie, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		16
<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		52
<i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Caughnawaga, Lachine, Montreal (4), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton (2), Niagara Falls (3), Ottawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		26
<i>Broom and Whisk Makers.</i> —In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa. . . . .		2
<i>Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Dartmouth, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Milltown, Moncton, St. John (2). In Quebec: Aylmer, Beauharnois, Berthierville, Cap Madeline, Drummondville, Fraserville, Grand Mère, Hudson, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Lauzon, Montreal (9), Quebec, Ste. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Ste. Therese, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Temiskaming, Tetreauville, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Arnprior, Belleville, Brantford (2), Bridgeburg, Brockville, Burlington, Chatham, Chesley, Cobalt, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Fort William, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton (3), Hanover, Hespeler, Iroquois Falls, Kincardine, Kingston, Kitchener, Leamington, Lindsay, Listowel, London (3), Meaford, Merriton, Midland, Mimico, New Hamburg, Niagara Falls (2), Niagara-on-the-Lake, Neustadt, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Ottawa (3), Parry Sound, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Port Colborne, Port Hope, Preston (2), Renfrew (2), Sarnia, St. Catharines (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Sudbury, Thorold, Toronto (10), Trenton, Walkerton, Welland, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon (2). In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Central Park, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Trail, Vancouver (4), Victoria (4). . . . .		150



TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

	No. of Branches.
International Organizations.	
<i>*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Mount Hamilton, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oakville, Ottawa, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (5), Welland, West Toronto, Whitby. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Central Park, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	32
<i>Carvers' Association (Wood).</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>Cigar Makers' International Union of America.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	14
<i>*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (2). . . . .	4
<i>*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.</i> —In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (6). In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto (6). . . . .	15
<i>Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.</i> —C.P.R. System Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Montreal; G.N.W. System, Division No. 43, Secretary resides in Ottawa; Dominion Government Telegraphs Division, No. 53, Secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Canadian Brokers' Division No. 21, Secretary resides in Montreal; Canadian Press Division No. 52, Secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division No. 59, Secretary resides in Toronto; Government Telegraphs System, Division No. 67, Secretary resides in Edmonton; Grand Trunk Pacific System, Division No. 108, Secretary resides in Edmonton; Government Wireless System, Division No. 65, Secretary resides in Vancouver. . . . .	9
<i>Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>Draftsmen's Unions, Technical Engineers and Architects.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	2
<i>Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney (2), Sydney Mines. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Campbellford, Collingwood, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Stratford, Sudbury, Thorold, Toronto (2), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	54
<i>Telephone Operators' Department.</i> —Branches in Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Vancouver. . . . .	5
<i>Elevator Constructors, International Union of.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	1
<i>Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. . . . .	1
<i>Federal Employees, National Federation of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>Fire Fighters, International Association of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	16
<i>Fur Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Toronto (3). . . . .	6
<i>Garment Workers of America, United.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Windsor, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	12
<i>Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (5). In Ontario: Toronto (5). . . . .	11
<i>Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff. . . . .	4
<i>Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff. . . . .	4
<i>Glove Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	2

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.
<i>Granite Cutters' International Association.</i> —In Quebec: Beebe, Iberville, Montreal. In Ontario: Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	7
<i>Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International.</i> —In Quebec: Gatineau Point, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Arnprior, Hamilton, London, Ottawa (3), Peterborough, Renfrew, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor. In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .	16
<i>Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	16
<i>Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Dart- mouth, Sydney (2), Sydney Mines, Trenton. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Gananogue, Hamilton (3), London, Sault Ste. Marie (2), Toronto. In Manitoba: West Selkirk. In Alberta: Redcliff. . . . .	18
<i>Jewellery Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	9
<i>Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.</i> —In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	9
<i>Laundry Workers' International Union.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. . . . .	1
<i>Leather Workers, International Union United.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary. . . . .	4
<i>Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamil- ton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	7
<i>Longshoremen's Association, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax (2), Pictou. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Chatham, Jacquet River, McKinleyville, St. John (7), In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland (2), Port Colborne, Port Mc- Nicoll. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	24
<i>*Locomotive Engineers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Chaudière, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schreiber, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Suther- land. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Nelson, Prince Rupert, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .	97
<i>*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Sydney Mines, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (3), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Coch- rane, Fort William, Havelock, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (5), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Mirredosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Hum- boldt, Kamsack, Moosejaw, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Regina Junction, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmon- ton (3), Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kam- loops, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .	98
<i>Machinists, International Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam (2), Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In	



TABLE No. 3—Continued.

International Organizations.		No. of Branches
Quebec: Bienville, Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (5), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Shawinigan Falls, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chappleau, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Goderich, Hamilton (2), Ingersoll, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London (2), Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Owen Sound, Palmerston, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (5), Trenton, West Toronto, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw (2), Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (2), Victoria . . . . .		107
<i>Maintenance-of-way Employees, United Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Digby, Halifax, Mahone Bay, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chatham Junction, Chipman, Fredericton, Iron Found Cove, McAdam, Moncton, Nashwaak, Perth Centre, St. George, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Charlottetown. In Quebec: Cedar Hall, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Joliette (2), LaTuque, Lévis, Limouliou, Monk, Montreal (3), O'Brien, Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière à Pierre, Rivière du Loup, Ste. Helène de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jerome, St. Johns, Ste. Rose Degele, Ste. Scholastique, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Tring Junction, Valleyfield, Victoriaville. In Ontario: Allandale, Alliston, Belleville, Blenheim, Brantford, Brockville, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane, Englehart, Essex, Fort Frances, Fort William (2), Goderich, Grant, Hagersville, Hamilton (2), Jackfish, Jarvis, Kearney, Kenora, Leamington, Lindsay (2), London (2), Nipigon, North Bay (2), Oil City, Orangeville, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur, Powassan, Ramsay Station, Richmond Hill, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Tilbury, Tillsonburg, Toronto (2), Trenton, Tweed, Vermillion Bay, Waterford, Welland (2), West Lorne, Wingham. In Manitoba: Belmont, Binscarth, Brandon, Dauphin, Deloraine, Elm Creek, Morden, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (3), St. Anne, Souris, Swan River, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Hudson Bay Junction, Humboldt, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon (3), Welwyn, Weyburn, Wilkie. In Alberta: Ardley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Stettler, Vermillion, Wainwright, Wetaskiwin. In British Columbia: Ashcroft, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, Duncan, Golden, Lucerne, Merritt, Mission City, McBride, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Roseberry, Shuswap, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		182
<i>and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.</i> —In Quebec Montreal . . . . .		1
<i>Masters, Mates and Pilots.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Kingston, Toronto . . . . .		4
<i>Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.</i> —In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		13
<i>Metal Polishers' International Union.</i> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Belleville, Carleton Place, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto, Welland, Windsor . . . . .		13
<i>Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		26
<i>Mine Workers of America, United.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Birch Grove, Caledonia Mines, Chignecto, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4, Dominion No. 6., Florence, Glace Bay (7), Inverness, Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, New Campbellton, New Victoria, New Waterford (4), North Sydney, Port Hood, Port Morien, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sidney Mines (4), Sydney, Hhorburn, Wodden Cove, Westville. In New Brunswick: South Minto. In Alberta: Bankhead, Bellevue, Blairmore, Brule, Carbondale, Cadomin, Canmore, Coalspur, Coleman, Diamond City, Drumheller (3), Hillcrest, Lethbridge (2), Midlandvale, Mountain Park, Nordegg, Rosedale, Wayne (4). In British Columbia: Corbin, Fernie, Michel . . . . .		68

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

International Organizations.		No. of Branches.
<i>Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Marble Mountain, Point Edward, Scotch Lake. In Quebec: Thetford Mines. In Ontario: Porcupine. In British Columbia: Allenby, Copper Mountain, New Denver. . . . .		8
<i>Moulders' Union, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Cobourg, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		42
<i>Musicians, American Federation of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		44
<i>Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John, Moncton (2). In Quebec: Montreal (5), Three Rivers, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Chesley, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Hespeler, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Meaford, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Preston, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Subhury, Toronto (3), Walkerton, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		49
<i>Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Cap Madeleine, East Angus, Hull, Jonquière, Kenogami, Windsor Mills. In Ontario: Espanola, Iroquois Falls, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (2). In British Columbia: Powell River. . . . .		14
<i>Pattern Makers' League.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		15
<i>Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal		1
<i>Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.</i> —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Brownsburg, Graniteville, Guenette. In Ontario: Gananoque. . . . .		5
<i>Photo Engravers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		6
<i>Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.</i> —In Quebec: Ste. Therese. In Ontario: Guelph. . . . .		2
<i>Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		15
<i>Plumbers and Steamfitters, United Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Shawinigan Falls, Sorel, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Collingwood, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Stratford, Toronto (3), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		52
<i>Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.</i> —In Quebec: St. Johns. . . . .		1
<i>Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		20



TABLE No. 3—Continued.

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.
<i>Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa . . . . .	1
<i>Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In New Brunswick: Bathurst, Chatham, Edmundston, Fairville, St. George. In Quebec: Bromptonville, Cap Madeliene, East Angus, Hull, Jonquière, Kenogami, Rivière du Loup (en bas), Three Rivers, Windsor Mills. In Ontario: Dryden, Espanola, Fort Frances, Iroquois Falls, Merrittton, Ottawa (2), Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold. In British Columbia: Powell River . . . . .	26
<i>Quarry Workers' International Union.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner. In Quebec: Beebe . . . . .	2
<i>Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax (7), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, North Sydney, Pictou, Sydney, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton (2), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (2), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden. In Quebec: Charny, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (9), Quebec (2), Rivière du Loup, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Sherbrooke, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane (2), Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (4), Haileybury, Hearst, Kitchener, London (3), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa, (4), Orillia, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Porquis Junction, Port Arthur, Redditt, Sioux Lookout, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (5), Trenton, Welland, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Transcona, Winnipeg (8). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon (4), Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edson, Edmonton (5), Mirror, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Vancouver . . . . .	132
<i>Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Lambert, In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas . . . . .	4
<i>*Railroad Stationmen, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Coaticooke, Dominion Station, Montreal (2), St. Lambert, Turcot, St. Johns. In Ontario: Belleville, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Cobourg, Galt, Guelph, Lindsay, Orillia, Owen Sound, Palmerston, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock . . . . .	23
<i>Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.</i> —Local Divisions—In Nova Scotia: Bridgeport, Tupperville. In Quebec: Tring Junction. System Divisions—G.T.R. Secretary resides in London, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian Government Railways, Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; C.N.R., Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; T. & N.O.; Secretary resides in North Bay, Ont.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Alexander Station, Que.; Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co., Secretary resides at Giffard, Que.; T. H. & B. Railway, Secretary resides at Vinemount, Ont. . . . .	12
<i>*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostook Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John, West St. John. In Quebec: Farnham, La Tuque, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland, In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, West Edmonton. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .	92
<i>Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (7), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (2), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin,	

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.
Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Wainwright, West Edmonton. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	114
<i>Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Kentville. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam. In Quebec: Coteau, Chaudiere Junction, Joliette, Levis, Mont Joli, Montreal (9), Quebec (2), Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Fort William (2), Kenora, Kingston, London (2), North Bay, Port McNicoll (2), Ottawa (2), Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas (2), Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (4). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (3), Victoria (2) . . . . .	67
<i>*Railway Conductors, Order of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Levis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schreiber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux, Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Toronto West, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .	68
<i>Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London (2), Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .	30
<i>*Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	1
<i>Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. Stephen. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Stratford. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	11
<i>Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto (2) . . . . .	2
<i>Seamen's Union of America, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Midland, Port Colborne. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (3). . . . .	8
<i>Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Hamilton (2), Kingston, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	32
<i>Stationary Firemen and Oilers.</i> —In Quebec: Jonquière, Montreal (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Brockville, Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Port McNicoll, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Windsor. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	19
<i>Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Johns, Shawinigan Falls, Temiskaming. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, Renfrew, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Thorold, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	33
<i>*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Ontario: Niagara Falls, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver . . . . .	6
<i>*Spinners International Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1



TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

	No. of Branches.
International Organizations.	
<i>Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	10
<i>Stonecutters' Association of North America.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Marc des Carriers. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Point Edward, St. Mary's, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Monarch. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	21
<i>Stove Mounters' International Union.</i> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Carleton Place, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Preston. . . . .	6
<i>Switchmen's Union of North America.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	5
<i>Tailors' Union, Journeymen.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	14
<i>Teachers, American Federation of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Ottawa (3), Sault Ste. Marie. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Fernie, Vancouver (3), Victoria. . . . .	18
<i>Textile Workers of America, United.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Truro. In New Brunswick, Marysville, Milltown, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe, Shawinigan Falls. In Ontario: Almonte, Cornwall, Hamilton (2), Renfrew, Stratford. . . . .	14
<i>Timber Workers, International Union of.</i> —In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. . . . .	2
<i>Transferrers' Association of America, Steel Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. . . . .	1
<i>Typographical Union, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria. . . . .	6
<i>Upholsterers' International Union of North America.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .	4
<i>*Workers' International Industrial Union.</i> —In Ontario: Kitchener, Toronto. . . . .	2

## NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

<i>Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.</i> —In Nova Scotia: McCreadyville, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (3), Ottawa (2), Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk, St. Boniface (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw (3), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (4), Edmonton (3), Hillcrest, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Vancouver (3), Victoria (4). . . . .	47
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(These 47 branches are known as "Federal Unions" and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)

<i>Canadian Federation of Labour.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, Orillia, Penetanguishene, Port Arthur (2), Toronto (13). In Alberta: Calgary. . . . .	23
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(These 23 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body).

<i>Amalgamated Postal Workers.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	17
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TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

International Organizations.	No. of Branches.
<i>Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	25
<i>Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, Leamington, London, Ottawa, Stratford, Toronto, Woodstock. . . . .	14
<i>Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers and Firemen.</i> —In Alberta: Blairmore, Calgary, Coleman, Drumheller, Edmonton, Hillcrest Mines, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Wayne. . . . .	9
<i>Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Quebec: Drummondville, Montreal (3), Quebec (2). . . . .	6
<i>Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto. . . . .	4
<i>Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	33
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	13
<i>Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.</i> —In Ontario: Elmwood (Bruce county), Elmwood (Elgin county), North Augusta, Ruby, Stanley's Corners, Woodstock. . . . .	6
<i>Federated Association of Letter Carriers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. . . . .	38
<i>National Association of Marine Engineers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Levis, Montreal, Sorel. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	18
<i>Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax (2). . . . .	2
<i>Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Weyburn. . . . .	3
<i>National Catholic Unions.</i> —In Quebec: Asbestos, Chicoutimi (14), Donnacona, East Angus, Granby, Hull (13), L'Ange Gardien, Lachine (4), Lac Noir, La Tuque, Levis (2), Magog, Montreal (21), Murray Bay, Quebec (35), Riviere-Trois-Pistoles, Sherbrooke (5), St. Eloi, St. Gregoire, St. Hyacinthe (6), Thetford Mines (2), Three Rivers (9), Val Jalbert. . . . .	124
<i>One Big Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Cobalt, Cochrane, Fort William, Gowganda, Hamilton, Pembroke, Port Arthur, Sioux Lookout, Timmins, Toronto. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Transcona, Winnipeg (16). In Saskatchewan: Radville, Regina. In Alberta: Blairmore, Calgary, Coalhurst, Edmonton (2), Hanna, In British Columbia: Cumberland, Hedley (2), Ioco, Princeton, Sandon, Stillwater, Vancouver (3), Victoria. . . . .	50



TABLE No. 3—*Concluded.*

Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies	No. Branches
<p>The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows: In New Brunswick: St. John, <i>Retail Employees' Association</i>. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, <i>Labourers' Protective Union</i>. In Quebec: Montreal, <i>National Lathers' Union</i>; <i>Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal</i>, <i>Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers)</i>; Quebec: <i>Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society</i>, <i>Sillery Assembly (Timber Workers)</i>. In Ontario: St. Catharines, <i>Barbers' Union</i>; Toronto, <i>Canadian Electrical Trades Union</i>, <i>Packing House Workers of British North America</i>, <i>Plasterers' Labourers' Union</i>, <i>Police Association</i>; Wallaceburg, <i>Employees' Association</i>. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, <i>Civic Employees' Federation</i>, <i>Gas Workers' Union</i>, <i>Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba</i>, <i>Water Works Operators</i>. In Saskatchewan: Regina, <i>Canadian Electrical Trades Union</i>; Saskatoon, <i>Western Canada Interior Association</i>. In Alberta: Drumheller, <i>Monarch Employees' Local Union, No. 1</i>; Pocahontas, <i>Workmen's Club (Coal Miners)</i>, Taber, <i>Canada West Employees' Union (Coal Miners)</i>. In British Columbia: Merritt, <i>Nicola Valley Mine Workers' Association</i>; New Westminster, <i>British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association</i>, <i>Civic Employees' Association</i>; Steveston, <i>Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese)</i>; Vancouver, <i>Japanese Workers' Union</i>, <i>Saw Mill Filers and Sawyers' Association</i>, <i>Lumber and Camp Workers' Industrial Union</i>, <i>Marine Firemen</i> . . . . .</p>	30

## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

In the accompanying table is given, so far as information has been received, the number of trade union branches in affiliation with the various federations in Canada, together with the combined affiliated membership. The figures given in this table do not in any way affect the number of branches or the total trade union membership of the Dominion, all the local branch unions having been included in the statistics dealing with the international and other central organizing bodies. During the year 1920 eight federations have ceased to exist and nine have been organized, making 65 of these delegate bodies in existence.

Of the two provincial federations which reported their membership, that of Alberta has the largest, there being 127 out of 224 eligible unions in the province in affiliation, with a combined membership of 12,934. These figures show an increase of 10 affiliations, but a decrease of 302 in membership. The New Brunswick federation, while reporting a loss of 8 affiliations, shows the same number of members, viz., 7,000. No report was received from the Nova Scotia federation, which does not appear to be an active organization, but as it has not been formally dissolved, its name is retained in the list of such bodies.

Of the building trades councils which sent in complete reports, the Toronto body is the strongest numerically, having 18 affiliations with a combined membership of 4,500, a loss for the year of one affiliation, but a gain in members of 500. The Ottawa council occupies second place with 14 affiliated unions, a decrease of 3, and 2,500 members, the same number as reported in 1919. The Winnipeg council, which in 1919 had 13 affiliates and 2,500 members, in 1920 showed a loss of 5 affiliations and 500 members, the figures being 8 and 2,000 respectively. In Calgary instead of having a separate building trades council, the eight local branch unions in the building industry which are affiliated with the trades and labour council have established a building trades committee which has 843 members in affiliation.

The most important of the metal trades bodies is the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, from which department the charter is derived. The affiliations reported number 60, the combined membership being 8,000. The largest local council is that located in Vancouver, which has 13 affiliations and a membership of 5,000, the same number as in 1919, but one less affiliation. The Victoria Metal Trades Council shows 12 affiliations, a loss of two, and has 2,000 members, a decrease of 2,000.

The printing trades council of Toronto reported the same number of affiliations and members as in 1919, the respective figures being 7 and 3,000. The Montreal council which stands second, has lost one affiliation, now having 7, with 2,300 members, an increase of 560. The Winnipeg council ranks third with 6 affiliations, the same number as in 1919, but shows a loss in members of 450, now having 950.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is chartered by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation, is the most important of the railway federations, and is composed of the organized shop mechanics and car department employees of all the Canadian railway lines. The department has in affiliation all the local branch unions of nine international organizations and the several railway system federations, and comprises a total membership of 35,000, the same number as reported in 1919. The strongest numerically of the railway system federations is that comprising the shop mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having in affiliation the local branches of nine international bodies with 14,632 members, a gain of 132. Of the other railway system federations which reported their membership, that comprising shop mechanics on the Grand Trunk Railway has the most members, the reported membership being given at 6,882, an increase of 1,182, comprised in 60 affiliated local branch unions. The shop mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway employed in Winnipeg and vicinity have their own local organization, which reported seven local branch unions in affiliation, with a membership of 750.

The theatrical federations are composed of musicians, stage employees, and moving picture machine operators. The Vancouver federation comprises three local branch unions with a reported membership of 650, a gain in members of 150. Winnipeg federation reported the same number of affiliations as in 1919, with 500 members, an increase of 50.

The federations of employees of public authorities for the most part embrace the organized workers in the employ of municipalities, including among others firemen and policemen. The one with the largest membership is that operating in Montreal, which reported five affiliations and 2,300 members. The Vancouver federation reported a loss of one affiliation, now having three, with 1,000 members, an increase of 300. The federation of postal employees, which comprises postal clerks and letter carriers, has a membership of 4,000, and is the only federation of Dominion Government employees in affiliation with organized labour.

The Niagara District Trades Federation, which embraces tradesmen employed on construction and excavation work, has maintained its ten affiliations, but shows a loss in membership of 700, the number now being 1,500.

The District Council of Steam Engineers and Firemen of Montreal with three affiliations, the same number as in 1919, has had a loss of 300 in members.

There are in all 65 federations included in the appended list, one more than in 1919. By trade groups they are as follows: Provincial federations, 3; building trade councils, 13; metal trade councils, 10; printing trade councils, 12; railway employees' federations, 17; federations of theatrical employees, 3; federations of employees of public authorities, 4; miscellaneous federations, 3. The statement following is arranged in groups, the localities being given in alphabetical order. For the purposes of comparison figures for the year 1919 are also included.



TABLE No. 4

	1919.		1920.	
	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented
<b>PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS.</b>				
Alberta Provincial Federation of Labour.....	117	13,236	127	12,934
New Brunswick Federation of Labour.....	50	7,000	42	7,000
Nova Scotia Federation of Labour.....				
<b>BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.</b>				
Building Trades Council, Brantford.....	5	309	6	
Building Trades Committee of the Trades & Labour Council, Calgary.....			8	843
Building Trades Council, Hamilton.....	11	1,500	12	1,800
“ “ “ Kingston.....			6	
“ “ “ London.....			7	400
“ “ “ Montreal.....	16	12,000	14	
“ “ “ Moncton.....	5	175	6	336
“ “ “ Ottawa.....	17	2,500	14	2,500
“ “ “ Peterborough.....	5	350	4	
“ “ “ St. Catharines.....			8	600
“ “ “ Toronto.....	19	4,000	18	4,500
“ “ “ Windsor.....	8		11	1,480
“ “ “ Winnipeg.....	13	2,500	8	2,000
<b>METAL TRADES COUNCILS.</b>				
Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.....			60	8,000
Montreal Marine and Metal Trades Council.....	5	8,400	17	
Metal Trades Council, Kingston.....	5	432	6	750
“ “ “ London.....	9	975	9	975
“ “ “ Sherbrooke.....			4	400
“ “ “ Sorel.....			5	450
“ “ “ Three Rivers.....			7	1,728
“ “ “ Toronto.....	7	4,600	8	
“ “ “ Vancouver.....	12	5,000	13	5,000
“ “ “ Victoria.....	14	4,000	12	2,000
<b>PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.</b>				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	221	4	258
“ “ “ Edmonton.....	4	160	4	165
“ “ “ Hamilton.....	4	300	4	250
“ “ “ London.....	3	125	5	241
“ “ “ Montreal.....	8	1,740	7	2,300
“ “ “ Ottawa.....	4	880	4	900
“ “ “ St. John.....	2	100		
“ “ “ Toronto.....	7	3,000	7	3,000
“ “ “ Vancouver.....	4	423	4	462
“ “ “ Victoria.....	3	165	3	175
“ “ “ Winnipeg.....	6	1,400	6	950
British Columbia Printing Trades Council.....			11	650
<b>RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.</b>				
C. P. R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....	9	1,015	7	750
Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,000	(a) 9	35,000
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....			4	35
C. P. R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	14,500	(a) 9	14,625
C. G. R. System Federation (Eastern Lines).....	6	1,400	6	
C. N. R. System Federation.....	18	1,947	15	2,100
G. T. R. System Federation.....	(a) 4	5,700	60	6,882
G. T. P. Railway System Federation.....	8			
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway System Federation.....	4	80	4	54
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.....			2	37
Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.....				
Halifax & Southwestern Railway System Federation.....			4	45
Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.....			5	43
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	4	200	4	250
Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway System Federation.....	6	204	5	215
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	7	200	4	177
Co-operative Board of Brotherhoods.....	3		3	100
<b>THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES.</b>				
Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.....	3	350	3	400
“ “ “ Vancouver.....	3	500	3	650
“ “ “ Winnipeg.....	3	450	3	500
<b>EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.</b>				
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.....			2	4,000
Edmonton Civic Service Federation.....			6	736
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	4	700	3	1,000
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....			5	2,300

TABLE No. 4—*Concluded*

	1919.		1920.	
	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Niagara District Trades Federation.....	10	2,200	10	1,500
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....				
District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen, Montreal.....	3	800	3	500

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose locals are affiliated.

### DISTRICT COUNCILS

The appended statement indicates the extent to which particular craft union local branches in Canada federate among themselves for conference and mutual protection, and shows for 1919 and 1920 the number of these delegate bodies in the Dominion and the number of local branches connected with each, as well as the members represented.

The Ontario Conference Board of the Bricklayers and Masons has in affiliation the same number of branches as in 1919, viz., 30, but has added 246 members, now having 2,600.

The operations of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British trade union organization, under the agreement made in May, 1913, with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, are confined to the beneficial features of the society. At the close of 1920 the executive board had in affiliation 29 local branches, a loss of two, with a combined membership of 2,600, a decrease of 167. There are two provincial and nine district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Ontario council, which has provincial jurisdiction, reported 78 local branches in affiliation, an increase of two, with 7,100 members, a loss of 246. The Quebec council also has provincial jurisdiction with 36 local branches affiliated, an increase of two, the combined membership being 7,500, an addition of 2,000 members. The jurisdiction of the nine district councils is somewhat limited, being confined to a city and the adjacent territory. The city district council with the largest membership is located in Montreal, and has 11 local branches in affiliation, one less than in 1919, the membership remaining at 4,000. The Toronto council stands second with 11 branches, and has increased its membership by 632, reporting 2,332 in affiliation. Winnipeg council comes third with three branches, comprising 1,200 members. The Montreal District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is a purely local body, being composed of the five branches in Montreal, a loss of one, with a membership of 475, an increase of 190. The District council of Ottawa of the Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, the first of its kind formed in Canada, has the four local branches in the territory named in affiliation with a combined membership of 1,000.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers has added three local branches and 850 members to its affiliations, the figures being 39 and 2,650, respectively.

There is one provincial council and four district lodges of the International Association of Machinists. The first named body, which has jurisdiction over the province of Ontario, has 54 lodges in affiliation with 12,000 members, a decrease of two in lodges, but a gain in members of 4,000. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which includes in its membership all local lodges of the association whose members are



employed in Canadian railroad shops, is the strongest numerically, having 68 local branches as affiliates, an increase of eight, the combined membership of the lodges affiliated being 6,000, a gain of 1,700. District lodge No. 46 has in affiliation the six lodges located in Toronto and vicinity, which comprise 2,500 members. These figures 23, but shows a loss in membership of 513, now having 1,800.

District lodge No. 76, which has jurisdiction over the local lodges in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, with four local lodges, shows a loss of 220 members, having 800 in affiliation. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union added one local branch as an affiliate in 1920, making the number 23, but shows a loss in membership of 513, now being 1,800.

The Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with six affiliations, the same as in 1919, has added 400 to its membership, the number being 5,500. Of the two joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the one located in Montreal, alone reported the membership, which is 1,619, a loss of 181 as compared with 1919, the affiliations remaining at five. There are two councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one for Montreal and one for the Province of Ontario. The first named reported the same number of affiliations and membership, viz., four and 1,500, respectively, as in 1919. The Ontario council has 12 of the branches in the province in affiliation, a loss of two, and represents a membership of 950, a decrease of 350.

In the printing trades group the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions shows a loss of five affiliations and 150 members, the 1920 affiliations being 19 and the membership 3,000. The affiliations and membership of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions remain the same as in 1919, viz., 13 and 1,000, respectively. The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions still retains its six affiliations and has 317 members, an increase of 44.

The Atlantic Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association has jurisdiction over every port north of Cape Hatteras to Montreal, and includes in its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States, the bulk of which are located in the latter country. The report for 1920 shows 130 local branches in affiliation, with a combined membership of 65,000. The longshoremen's council for St. John and district has six local branches in affiliation, but the membership was not reported.

District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers, having jurisdiction over the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is the strongest numerically of the district bodies whose members are confined to Canadian territory, and has 39 local lodges in affiliation, a gain of three, with a combined membership of 12,200, a decrease of 1,165 as compared with 1919. The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario shows a marked decline in its affiliations, having lost six, and the membership has decreased by 400, now standing at 300. District No. 6 of the steam shovel and dredgemen reported four affiliations, a loss of one, and 328 members, an increase of 34. District No. 7 also lost one of its affiliates, but had an increase of 209 in membership. The Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council, which is composed of steam and gas fitters, while not adding to its affiliations reported 700 members, an increase of 100 over 1919. District No. 11 of the theatrical stage employees, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, has increased its affiliations from 15 to 21, but the membership has been materially decreased, now standing at 400, as against 900 in 1919. Joint council No. 36 of the teamsters and chauffeurs, with three branches located in Vancouver in affiliation, has 700 members, an increase of 183. The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, as the name implies, confines its activities to Ontario, and has 11 of the local unions of fire fighters in the province in affiliation, with a combined membership of 1,030.

There are in all 43 district councils in Canada, the same number as in 1919, and all are composed of local branch unions of international organizations. The number in each trade is as follows: Carpenters, 12; machinists, 5; garment workers,

4; boot and shoe workers, printers, longshoremen and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, hodcarriers, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, miners, pressmen, barbers, steam and gas fitters, fire fighters, steam engineers, theatrical employees and teamsters, one each.

TABLE No. 5

	1919.		1920.	
	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated.	Number of Members represented
<b>BUILDING TRADES.</b>				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	30	2,364	30	2,600
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Canadian Executive Board.....	31	3,150	29	2,983
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	34	5,500	36	7,500
" " " Montreal District Council.....	12	4,000	11	4,000
" " " Ontario Provincial Council.....	76	7,346	78	7,100
" " " Ottawa District Council.....	5	1,000	5	1,000
" " " Hamilton District Council.....	6	550	5	730
" " " Toronto District Council.....	11	1,700	11	2,332
" " " Frontier District Council.....	10	880	10	830
" " " Winnipeg District Council.....	3		3	1,200
" " " Edmonton District Council.....			2	300
" " " Victoria District Council.....	3	1,047	2	300
Calgary Carpenters' District Council.....	2	546	2	520
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—Ontario District Council.....			4	300
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Montreal District Council No. 15.....	6	985	5	1,175
Hodcarriers, Building & Common Labourers' Union—District Council of Ontario.....			4	1,000
<b>METAL TRADES.</b>				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council, No. 30.....	33	1,800	39	2,650
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....			7	
" " " District Lodge No. 76.....	4	1,000	4	800
" " " District Lodge No. 2.....	60	4,300	68	6,000
" " " District Lodge No. 46.....	7	3,800	6	2,500
" " " Ontario Provincial Council.....	56	8,000	54	12,000
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	22	2,313	28	1,800
<b>CLOTHING.</b>				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	6	5,100	6	5,500
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	5	1,800	5	1,619
" " " Toronto Joint Board.....			5	
United Garment Workers of America—District Council No. 13.....			2	250
<b>BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.</b>				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	4	1,500	4	1,500
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	14	1,300	12	950
<b>PRINTING.</b>				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	24	3,150	19	3,000
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.....	13	1,000	13	1,000
" " " Pressmen's Unions.....	6	273	6	317
<b>LONGSHOREMEN.</b>				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....			6	
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	120	50,000	130	65,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	18	700	12	300
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....	5	294	4	328
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	3	191	2	400
Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	6	600	6	700
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	15	900	21	400
International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs—Joint Council, No. 36.....	3	517	3	700
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—Ontario Provincial Board.....				
United Mine Workers—District No. 26, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	36	13,365	39	12,200
Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.....			11	1,030



## TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

The composition and functions of the trades and labour councils have been explained in a preceding chapter. The statement following is designed to show how far the various councils represent the organized workers in the localities where they are operating.

The affiliations of these bodies are usually drawn from local trade union branches in a particular city or town, but the jurisdiction of a council may include a number of adjacent localities. There are sixty-one trades and labour councils in the Dominion, which are representative of the international trade union movement, and particulars are given, as far as obtainable, showing: (1) Number of branches affiliated; (2) members represented, and (3) total union branches in locality eligible for membership. Figures are given for both 1919 and 1920, so that comparison may be made. The Quebec National Central Trades Council, which was in 1919 included in this list, and which is the central labour body in that city for the national and Catholic unions, has been transferred to the chapter dealing with this group. The Montreal Trades and Labour Council claims to have 118 of the 192 local branch unions in the district in affiliation and to represent 40,000 organized workers. These figures show an increase in affiliations of 13, but the membership is 15,000 less than in 1919. The Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council, which is located in the district where there are 35 national and Catholic unions, reported having in affiliation 35 out of 40 local branch unions of international organizations, but the membership, which in 1919 was reported at 12,000, is now 7,000. The Toronto District Labour Council increased its affiliations by 12, now having 82 out of 166 in the locality, but the membership is 1,000 less than in 1919, being reported at 17,000. The council in Ontario with the second largest following is that located in London, which has 45 out of 67 local branch unions affiliated, with a membership of 4,053, a loss in affiliations of 16 and a decrease in members of nearly 1,000. Ottawa council ranks third in the province with 52 out of 85 eligible affiliations, 4 less than in 1919, with a reported membership of 4,000, a loss of 2,000. In the province of Nova Scotia the council located in Halifax shows an increase in affiliations of two, but a loss in membership of 2,000, the respective figures being 24 and 6,000. There are 37 local branch unions in Halifax eligible for affiliation. In New Brunswick the St. John council stands first with 27 affiliations out of 51 local branch unions in the city, a loss of two, and 4,000 members, a decrease of 500. The city of Winnipeg has the only trades and labour council in the province of Manitoba which is representative of the international unions, the local body having 36 of the 75 branches in the district in affiliation, the membership being 5,500, an increase of 500 since 1919. Of the reporting councils in Saskatchewan the Saskatoon body has 12 out of 37 union branches in affiliation, with a membership of 1,400, a loss in affiliates of 8, but a gain in members of 200. Of the Alberta councils, Calgary reported 37 affiliations out of 53 eligible union branches, the reported membership being 2,793. These figures show a loss of one affiliation and 159 members. Vancouver council has the largest membership of those in British Columbia, viz., 6,000, and has 33 of the 83 local branch unions in the district in affiliation, the increase in affiliations being 8 and in members 1,000.

Fifty-nine of the councils whose names appear in the statement are working under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, the exceptions being the councils in Fredericton and Shawinigan Falls. The first-named is an independent body, and the latter holds a charter from the American Federation of Labour, which body also has under charters 22 of the councils connected with the trades congress. The names of the councils operating under dual charters are preceded by an asterisk.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1919			Reports for 1920		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
Amherst Trades and Labour Council.....	4	500	7	4	453	8
Halifax Trades and Labour Council.....	22	8,000	35	24	6,000	37
Pictou County Trades and Labour Council.....	7	1,957	18			15
Sydney Trades and Labour Council.....	9	3,000	18	6	2,000	22
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	5	337	8	7	600	10
*Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....		3,000	22	18	2,000	27
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	29	4,500	50	27	4,000	51
<i>Quebec</i>						
Hull Trades and Labour Council.....	8	1,000	6	10	1,100	7
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	105	55,000	195	118	40,000	192
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	25	12,000	39	35	7,000	40
Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.....				5	454	8
St. Johns Trades and Labour Council.....	6	750	9	5	500	7
*Sherbrooke Trades and Labour Council.....	5	500	17	5	600	19
Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council.....				4	275	4
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	11	2,347	12	10	2,678	14
<i>Ontario</i>						
Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....				10	740	23
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	15	2,000	29			28
Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council.....	3	150	11	5	150	10
Brookville Trades and Labour Council.....	14	512	15	17	700	21
Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.....	2	42	7	3	65	6
*Cornwall Central Labour Council.....		799		5	941	5
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....			28	11	600	27
*Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	13	600	18	13	943	21
*Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.....	38	4,000	72	43		72
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	24	1,800	31	18	1,200	27
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	18	850	20	16	850	19
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	61	5,000	68	45	4,053	67
Midland Trades and Labour Council.....	10	870	12	5	325	9
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	14	2,350	23	12	1,600	26
Orillia Trades and Labour Council.....	6	350	8	5	150	8
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	56	6,000	80	52	4,000	85
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	5	452	10	4	143	10
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	16	1,500	28	23	1,100	26
Renfrew Trades and Labour Council.....				5	250	5
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	26	2,000	28	24	1,000	26
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	24	3,000	34	23		34
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....	14	550	23	11	511	22
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....	27	2,500	27	19	2,250	32
South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	20	1,300	25	19	1,500	23
Stratford District Trades and Labour Council.....	14	1,200	25	16	2,000	26
Sudbury Trades and Labour Council.....	18	800	17			15
*Thorold Trades and Labour Council.....				10	1,000	10
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	70	18,000	156	82	17,000	166
Trenton District Trades and Labour Council.....	6	225	14			13
Welland Trades and Labour Council.....	17	1,000	20			19
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	26	1,900	32	16	2,200	33
<i>Manitoba.</i>						
Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....		5,000	79	36	5,500	75
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>						
Moosejaw Trades and Labour Council.....	20	2,200	34			33
Prince Albert Trades and Labour Council.....			12	5	175	11
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	23	1,200	34	21	983	34
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	20	1,200	34	12	1,400	37
<i>Alberta.</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	38	2,952	56	37	2,793	58
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	36	1,915	58	50	2,500	63
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	10	800	19	9	250	25
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	15		18			17
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Nelson Trades and Labour Council.....			16	5	100	12
New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.....		650	13	10	713	15
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	6		14	10	400	16
Revelstoke Trades and Labour Council.....	6	90	10	5	90	10
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	25	5,000	76	33	6,000	83
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	33	3,090	47	44	2,000	84



## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

Included in this section is the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Three tables are presented, showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international, non-international and independent units, (2) the localities which have national Catholic unions, and (3) the localities which have One Big Union units. Names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The statements also show the number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported.

There are 2,918 trade union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 2,455 derive their charters from international organization, 259 from non-international bodies, 30 are independent units, 124 are national Catholic unions and 50 are under charters from the One Big Union. Information as to membership was supplied by 1,813 of the 2,744 local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units, by 24 of the 124 national and Catholic unions and by 15 of the 50 One Big Union units. The increase in 1920 of the number of all classes of local branch unions in Canada was 71.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having affiliations in Canada, or which has been secured from other sources, aggregates 373,842. The membership reported by 1,852 local branches is 266,740, or an average of 144 for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 107,102 divided among the 1,066 non-reporting branches gives an average of approximately 100 members. The reported membership of the system divisions of telegraphers and one branch of the bridge and structural iron workers and the independent union of lumber workers, being widely scattered, cannot be recorded in any particular locality, and is therefore included under localities not specified. Taking the three groups separately, the 1,813 reporting local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent unions show a membership of 259,578, an average of 143; the total membership of the 931 non-reporting branches is 64,264, an average of 69. The 24 reporting national and Catholic unions give a total membership of 4,302, an average of 179; the remaining membership of 40,698 divided between the 100 non-reporting unions gives an average of 406. The 15 reporting unions of the O. B. U. show a membership of 2,860, an average of 190; the remaining membership of 2,140 indicates an average of 61 members in each of 35 non-reporting units.

When a local union has a large membership, or where a craft is highly organized, particulars as to numerical strength are promptly supplied. There are cases, however, where officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without the sanction of the members, and this permission it is known has at times been refused, it being considered that the publication of such information might be prejudicial to their interests. The apathy of the local officers is sometimes responsible for the failure to furnish particulars.

There are 23 local branch unions in Canada which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, 19 of which are affiliates of international organizations, the remaining four being independent units. The honour of heading the list as to membership of international branches belongs to Montreal local union No. 790 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees with an even 3,000 members. The next branch whose membership is confined to a particular city is Montreal local No. 2003 of the United Textile Workers, which reported a membership of 2,800. The branch standing third is Toronto local No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which has 2,759 members. Three of the Montreal lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen all report large memberships. No. 234 having 2,350; No. 606 having 1,701; and No. 1253 having 1,200. The St. John branch No. 273 of the International Longshoremen's Association is another strong union, reporting a membership of 1,574. Halifax local No. 269 of the same

organization has a membership of 1,000. The largest union in Canada of musicians is Toronto branch No. 149 of the American Federation of Musicians, the membership reported being 1,334. Toronto local No. 91 of the International Typographical Union is close behind the musicians, with a membership of 1,324, and is the strongest local typographical union in the Dominion. Two local lodges of the United Mine Workers reported good memberships, No. 4481 at Stellarton leading with 1,270 members and No. 4514 at Springhill having 1,100. The Montreal union of sugar refinery workers, operating under A. F. of L. charter No. 16572 reported a membership of 1,157. Lodge No. 111 of Montreal is the strongest Canadian local branch of the International Association of Machinists, having a membership of 1,053. Federal union No. 66, working under charter from the Trades Congress, is the largest local body of government employees connected with organized labour, and has approximately 1,000 members. The Midland branch of the International Seamen's Union reported 1,407 members, but the membership is not confined to that particular locality. Three system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have large memberships, but like the seamen, the membership is distributed over a wide area. The system division covering the C.P.R. is the largest, having 2,900 members, the Canadian Government Railway division being next with 1,850, and the G.T.R. System division third with 1,297 members. The largest single body in the Dominion is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with headquarters in Vancouver, the membership being reported at 20,000. The operations of the union extend into several provinces, district offices being established to look after the interests of the members in the various localities. Another strong independent unit is the Montreal body comprised of longshoremen, the reported membership being 2,965. The Fishermen's Benevolent Society of Steveston, B.C., composed of Japanese, reported 1,451 members. The packing house employees of Toronto, who seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, reported a membership of 1,350.

## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

Cities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Cities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	192	119	44,803	Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	24	1,980
Toronto.....	163	104	25,978	Brantford.....	28	21	1,345
Ottawa.....	85	57	11,143	Moncton.....	27	22	3,368
Vancouver.....	83	55	9,670	Fort William.....	27	17	978
Winnipeg.....	75	53	8,818	Kingston.....	27	15	1,010
Hamilton.....	72	50	5,184	Niagara Falls.....	26	16	3,819
London.....	67	46	5,009	Peterborough.....	26	12	410
Edmonton.....	61	41	3,706	St. Catharines.....	26	14	592
Calgary.....	58	43	4,310	Stratford.....	26	16	1,700
St. John.....	49	25	3,809	Brandon.....	25	18	1,089
Victoria.....	48	34	2,490	Lethbridge.....	25	18	1,675
Quebec.....	40	29	5,085	Belleville.....	23	19	1,494
Halifax.....	37	26	3,251	Sydney.....	22	14	1,526
Saskatoon.....	37	25	1,390	Sarnia.....	22	19	936
St. Thomas.....	34	22	2,853	Brockville.....	21	13	522
Regina.....	34	22	1,187	Guelph.....	21	15	516
Windsor.....	33	24	1,469	North Bay.....	21	16	1,697
Moosejaw.....	33	24	2,020				
				Totals.....	1,626	1,092	166,832

The thirty-five cities enumerated in the above list with 1,626 branches represent approximately 59 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent nearly 60 per cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also represent over 55 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada, and contain approximately 44 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. In 1919 there were 32 cities with not less than 20 branches each, and between them they represented 58 per cent of the branches of all classes and contained nearly 43 per cent of all organized workers in Canada.



## UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local trade union branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	167	110	18,037
New Brunswick.....	142	86	10,640
Prince Edward Island.....	10	8	455
Quebec.....	442	266	58,947
Ontario.....	1,221	812	89,954
Manitoba.....	140	100	11,983
Saskatchewan.....	158	108	6,184
Alberta.....	224	153	15,272
British Columbia.....	240	170	18,583
Localities not specified.....			29,523
Totals.....	2,744	1,813	259,578

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1920; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Nova Scotia</i>							
Amherst.....	8	7	985	Stellarton.....	8	8	1,798
Birch Grove.....	1			Sydney.....	22	14	1,526
Bridgeport.....	1	1	33	Sydney Mines.....	8	7	1,776
Bridgewater.....	6	6	332	Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	380
Caledonia Mines.....	1	1	440	Thorburn.....	1	1	563
Chignecto.....	1			Trenton.....	1	1	521
Dartmouth.....	2	1	40	Truro.....	9	5	406
Digby.....	1	1	170	Tupperville.....	1	1	66
Dominion No. 1.....	1	1	540	Wadden Cove.....	1		
Dominion No. 4.....	1	1	342	Westville.....	1		
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	360	Windsor.....	1		
Florence.....	1	1	229				
Glace Bay.....	13	5	979	Totals.....	167	110	18,037
Halifax.....	37	26	3,251				
Hazelhill.....	1	1	55	<i>New Brunswick</i>			
Inverness.....	1			Aroostook Junction.....	1	1	88
Joggins.....	2	2	356	Baker Brook.....	1		
Kentville.....	7	5	314	Bathurst.....	1		
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1			Campbellton.....	9	5	266
Louisburg.....	1	1	140	Chatham.....	2	1	250
Mahone Bay.....	1			Chatham Junction.....	1		
Marble Mountain.....	1			Chipman.....	1	1	47
McCreadyville.....	1	1	98	Edmunston.....	6	3	537
Mulgrave.....	1	1	100	Fairville.....	1		
New Campbellton.....	1			Fredericton.....	10	7	239
New Glasgow.....	5	2	138	Grand Falls.....	1		
New Victoria.....	1	1	167	Hampstead.....	1	1	21
New Waterford.....	4	1	400	Iron Bound Cove.....	1	1	30
North Sydney.....	3	2	75	Jacquet River.....	1	1	134
Pictou.....	2	1	15	McAdam.....	7	2	105
Point Edward.....	1			McKinleyville.....	1	1	196
Port Hood.....	1			Marysville.....	1		
Port Morien.....	1			Milltown.....	3	1	360
River Hebert.....	1	1	337	Moncton.....	27	22	3,363
Scotch Lake.....	1			Napodogan.....	1	1	18
Springhill.....	1	1	1,100				

TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions Reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported
Nashwaak.....	1	1	115	St. Lambert.....	2		
Newcastle.....	1			St. Marc des Carrieres.....	1		
Perth Centre.....	1			St. Rose du Degele.....	1		
Sackville.....	4	4	175	St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1	1	47
St. George.....	2	1	27	St. Rosalie Junction.....	1		
St. John.....	49	25	3,809	St. Scholastique.....	1	1	70
St. Stephen.....	1	1	29	St. Thérèse de Blainville.....	3	1	103
South Minto.....	1	1	341	Sherbrooke.....	19	12	779
West St. John.....	2	2	297	Shawinigan Falls.....	8		
Woodstock.....	3	3	188	Sorel.....	8	5	289
Totals.....	142	86	10,640	Tetrevauville.....	1	1	350
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				Thetford Mines.....	3	1	26
Alberton.....	1	1	23	Three Rivers.....	14	7	621
Charlottetown.....	8	6	417	Temiskaming.....	3	3	300
Port Borden.....	1	1	15	Tring Junction.....	2	2	215
Totals.....	10	8	455	Turcot.....	1	1	247
<i>Quebec</i>				Tourville.....	2	2	51
Aylmer.....	1			Valleyfield.....	2	1	47
Beauharnois.....	1	1	35	Victoriaville.....	1		
Beebe.....	2	2	65	Windsor Mills.....	2	1	165
Berthierville.....	1	1	13	Totals.....	442	266	58,947
Bienville.....	1	1	25	<i>Ontario</i>			
Bromptonville.....	1			Alexandria.....	1	1	125
Brownsburg.....	1	1	23	Allandale.....	8	5	368
Cap Madeleine.....	3	3	510	Alliston.....	1	1	50
Caughnawaga.....	1	1	188	Almonte.....	1	1	265
Cedar Hall.....	1	1	65	Amherstburg.....	1	1	109
Champlain.....	3	1	65	Arnprior.....	2		
Charny.....	2	1	66	Aylmer.....	1	1	16
Chaudiere Junction.....	3	1	17	Belleville.....	23	19	1,494
Coteau Junction.....	1	1	8	Blenheim.....	1	1	104
Cooticook.....	1			Brampton.....	28	21	1,345
Dominion Station.....	2	2	89	Brantford.....	10	6	246
Drummondville.....	2	2	109	Bridgeburg.....	21	13	522
East Angus.....	5	3	670	Brockville.....	1		
Farnham.....	1	1	49	Burlington.....	8	6	531
Fraserville.....	1	1	28	Capreol.....	1		
Gatineau Point.....	1			Campbellford.....	1	6	204
Giffard.....	1			Carleton Place.....	6	5	430
Grand Mere.....	1	1	11	Chapleau.....	13	7	166
Granville.....	1	1	18	Chatham.....	2	2	100
Granby.....	1	1	6	Chesley.....	2	2	72
Guenette.....	1			Cobalt.....	5	4	84
Hudson.....	7	4	324	Cochran.....	8	7	288
Hull.....	1	1	5	Collingwood.....	5	5	323
Iberville.....	12	6	404	Cornwall.....	2	1	42
Joliette.....	4	1	85	Depot Harbour.....	1	1	212
Jonquiere.....	2	2	157	Dryden.....	4	3	94
Kenogami.....	1	1	69	Dundas.....	1		
L'Ange Gardien.....	3	2	342	Elmwood.....	3		
La Tuque.....	2	1	75	Englehart.....	3	2	573
Laizon.....	7	5	32	Espanola.....	1	1	29
Levis.....	2	1	32	Essex.....	3	3	305
Limoilou.....	192	119	44,803	Fort Francis.....	27	17	978
Monk.....	1	1	202	Fort William.....	11	7	455
Mont Joli.....	3	1	236	Galt.....	2	1	510
Montreal.....	1			Gananoque.....	2	1	10
O'Brien.....	1			Goderich.....	1	1	24
Parent.....	40	29	5,085	Grimsby.....	21	15	516
Quebec.....	7	5	150	Guelph.....	1	1	56
Richmond.....	1	1	691	Hagersville.....	72	50	5,184
Rivière-à-Pierre.....	12	9		Hamilton.....	4	1	190
Rivière du Loup.....	1			Hanover.....	1	1	28
St. Agathe des Monts.....	1			Haileybury.....	3	3	169
St. Alexander Station.....	1			Havelock.....	1		
St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	69	Hearst.....	2	1	26
St. Helene de Bagot.....	1	1	120	Hespeler.....	1		
St. Hyacinthe.....	11	7	501	Hornepayne.....	1	1	49
St. Jerome.....	7	4	227	Huntsville.....	1	1	150
St. Johns.....				Ingersoll.....	5	3	723
				Iroquois Falls.....	1	1	50
				Jarvis.....	1	1	53



TABLE NO. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported
Kearney.....	1	1	90	Windsor.....	33	24	1,469
Kenora.....	9	7	522	Wingham.....	2	2	102
Kincardine.....	1	1	75	Woodstock.....	11	7	115
Kingston.....	27	15	1,010	Totals.....	1,221	812	89,954
Kitchener.....	19	14	491				
Leamington.....	2	1	35				
Lindsay.....	13	8	416				
Listowell.....	1						
London.....	67	46	5,009				
Meaford.....	2						
Merrittton.....	2	1	100				
Midland.....	9	7	1,641				
Mimico.....	2	2	91				
Neustadt.....	1						
New Hamburg.....	1						
Niagara Falls.....	26	16	3,819				
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	16				
Nipigon.....	1	1	150				
North Augusta.....	1	1	15				
North Bay.....	21	16	1,697				
Oakville.....	1	1	27				
Oil City.....	1						
Orangeville.....	1	1	75				
Orillia.....	8	7	342				
Oshawa.....	7	3	182				
Ottawa.....	85	57	11,143				
Owen Sound.....	10	5	97				
Parry Sound.....	4	3	59				
Palmerston.....	9	8	415				
Perth.....	1	1	38				
Peterborough.....	26	12	410				
Penetanguishene.....	1						
Pembroke.....	2	1	23				
Point Edward.....	1	1	6				
Porquis Junction.....	1	1	25				
Porcupine.....	1	1	287				
Port Arthur.....	19	13	739				
Port Colborne.....	3	1	56				
Port Hope.....	2	1	22				
Port McNicoll.....	4	3	394				
Powassan.....	1	1	70				
Preston.....	10	7	450				
Rainy River.....	5	5	273				
Ramsay Station.....	1	1	192				
Redditt.....	2	1	15				
Renfrew.....	5	5	208				
Richmond Hill.....	1	1	207				
Ridgetown.....	1						
Ruby.....	1						
St. Catharines.....	26	14	592				
St. Mary's.....	2						
St. Thomas.....	34	26	2,853				
Sarnia.....	22	19	936				
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	24	1,980				
Schreiber.....	7	4	233				
Sioux Lookout.....	7	5	183				
Smith's Falls.....	15	13	1,114				
Southampton.....	2	2	118				
Stanley's Corners.....	1	1	18				
Stratford.....	26	16	1,700				
Sturgeon Falls.....	2	1	380				
Sudbury.....	15	7	284				
Thorold.....	7	3	230				
Tilbury.....	1						
Tilesonburg.....	1	1	39				
Toronto.....	163	104	25,978				
Toronto West.....	3	1	430				
Trenton.....	13	3	169				
Tweed.....	1	1	152				
Vermilion Bay.....	1	1	105				
Vinemount.....	1						
Walkerton.....	2	1	106				
Walkerville.....	1						
Wallaceburg.....	3	1	592				
Waterford.....	1	1	44				
Waterloo.....	2	1	50				
Welland.....	19	10	351				
West Lorne.....	1	1	83				
Whitby.....	2	2	57				
		</					

TABLE No. 7—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported
Nordegg.....	1			Kamloops.....	7	6	361
Pocahontas.....	1	1	135	Lucerne.....	1	1	140
Red Deer.....	1	1	63	Merritt.....	2	2	207
Redcliffe.....	3	3	57	McBride.....	1		
Rosedale.....	1			Michel.....	1		415
Stettler.....	2	2	302	Mission City.....	1	1	75
Taber.....	1	1	100	Nanaimo.....	2	2	35
Vermilion.....	1			Nelson.....	12	7	212
Wainwright.....	3	1	16	New Denver.....	1	1	139
Wayne.....	5	2	130	New Westminster.....	15	10	310
West Edmonton.....	2	1	156	Penticton.....	3	2	81
Wetaskiwin.....	1	1	57	Powell River.....	2	1	88
Totals.....	224	153	15,272	Prince George.....	4	4	147
<i>British Columbia</i>				Prince Rupert.....	16	15	579
Ashcroft.....	1	1	74	Revelstoke.....	10	7	313
Burnaby.....	1	1	50	Roseberry.....	1		
Chilliwack.....	1	1	160	Shuswap.....	1		
Central Park.....	1	1	15	Smithers.....	4	2	365
Copper Mountain.....	1			Squamish.....	1		
Corbin.....	1	1	120	Steveston.....	1	1	1,451
Cranbrook.....	9	7	337	Trail.....	1	1	16
Duncan.....	1	1	45	Vancouver.....	83	55	9,670
Fernie.....	3	3	652	Victoria.....	48	34	2,490
Field.....	1			Vernon.....	1		
Golden.....	1	1	36	Totals.....	240	170	18,583
				Localities not specified.....			29,523

## NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1920, and gives similar information as the preceding statement.

TABLE No. 7A

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported
Asbestos.....	1	1*	300	Murray Bay.....	1	1	137
Chicoutimi.....	14			Quebec.....	35	7	1,417
Donnacoona.....	1			Rivière Trois-Pistoles.....	1		
East Angus.....	1			Sherbrooke.....	5	1	224
Granby.....	1			St. Eloi.....	1		
Hull.....	13	6	949	St. Gregoire.....	1		
L'Ange Gardien.....	1			St. Hyacinthe.....	6	1	32
Lachine.....	4	2	412	Thetford Mines.....	2		
Lac Noir.....	1			Three Rivers.....	9	1	215
La Tuque.....	1	1	210	Val Jallbert.....	1		
Levis.....	2			Totals.....	124	24	4,302
Magog.....	1						
Montreal.....	21	3	406				



## ONE BIG UNION UNITS

The statement following gives the localities in which one or more units of the One Big Union were in existence at the close of the year 1920, and contains similar information as that recorded for other labour bodies:

TABLE No. 7B

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting Membership	Total Membership Reported
<i>Quebec</i>				<i>Alberta</i>			
Montreal.....	2			Blairmore.....	1		
<i>Ontario</i>				Calgary.....	1		
Cobalt.....	1	1	537	Coalhurst.....	1	1	180
Cochrane.....	1			Edmonton.....	2	1	161
Fort William.....	1	1	200	Hanna.....	1		
Gowganda.....	1	1	100	<i>British Columbia</i>			
Hamilton.....	1			Cumberland.....	1	1	250
Pembroke.....	1			Hedley.....	2	1	49
Port Arthur.....	1			Ioco.....	1	1	118
Sioux Lookout.....	1	1	80	Princeton.....	1		
Timmins.....	1			Sandon.....	1		
Toronto.....	1			Stillwater.....	1		
<i>Manitoba</i>				Vancouver.....	3		
Brandon.....	1			Victoria.....	1		
Dauphin.....	1	1	40	Totals.....	50	15	2,860
Transcona.....	1			Grand totals.....	2,918	1,851	266,740
Winnipeg.....	16	4	1,122				
<i>Saskatchewan</i>							
Radville.....	1	1	23				
Regina.....	1						

## XXI—BENEFITS PAID BY TRADE UNIONS

### *International Organizations Operating in Canada Having Beneficial Features—*

*Division of Control—Statement by American Federation of Labour Executive as to Amount of Money Spent in Canada by the Various International Bodies,  
—Highest Expenditure is for Death Benefits—International Benefits in Detail  
—Amount Disbursed by Local Branch Unions in Canada to Their Own Members.*

In addition to the trade protection which the organized labour bodies endeavour to render to their adherents most of them have established (apart from provision for members on strike), certain other beneficial features which necessitate the collection and distribution of large sums of money. Of the 101 international organizations operating in Canada, 71 have made payments on account of benefits to members, 65 of which furnished reports direct from the head offices. The figures for the remaining six have been secured from other sources, and are printed in italics. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and in some instances were for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, but were mainly for the calendar year 1920. Of the 71 organizations whose names appear in the accompanying table, death benefits were paid by 51, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike benefits by 52, sick and accident by 20, old age pensions by four, viz., the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the International Typographical Union, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. A number of the remaining 30 organizations operating in Canada have benefit features, the administration of which, however, are under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions have existed independently prior to the affiliation with the international "central," and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick, and other benefits for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, death and sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the strike benefit funds are governed by the international body. The figures in the table giving the disbursements by the central organizations are for the whole membership, it not being possible to secure from the officers what proportion of the benefits have been distributed among the Canadian membership. In this connection it may be mentioned that the matter of the expenditures by the international organizations on behalf of their Canadian members was referred to by the executive council of the American Federation of Labour at the 1920 convention, the following statement being submitted:—

Because of charges made in Canada by persons outside the labour movement to the effect that the Canadian labour movement is being "fleeced" through its affiliation with the American labour movement and that much money is sent out of Canada while little is returned, President Gompers instituted an inquiry into the whole question and issued a questionnaire to all national and international unions including the railroad brotherhoods which are unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labour. The returns cover almost the entire field and show clearly that a far larger sum is returned to Canada for expenditure there by the various international unions than is received from Canadian members in the form of dues and assessments.

Incomplete returns show \$617,324.19 received from the Canadian members by international unions in the last year. There was sent into Canada \$553,695.90 for various benefit purposes



and \$282,018.50 for salaries to officers and organizers in Canada. The total amount of money sent into Canada for expenditure in Canada was for the year \$835,714.40 or \$218,390.21 above the amount received from Canada. The half dozen organizations from which reports have not been received could not materially alter the situation.

The American labour movement is a movement for the advancement of the interests of the workers. While politically the labour movement of Canada is as independent of the American labour movement as is the Canadian citizenship and the citizenship of the United States, yet the industrial relations between Canadian members and members in the United States has always been a relation unaffected by the border line. The figures are produced in this instance in order that a charge originating outside of our movement may be effectively answered from within and in order that its falsity may be thoroughly understood by all.

At the 1920 convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners a statement was presented covering the calendar year 1919 showing that there was received from the Canadian members as per capita tax the sum of \$63,805.09. The amount disbursed in Canada was \$108,268.50, of which \$72,818.50 was on account of strike payments, \$9,450 for death and disability, and \$26,000 for salary and expenses of organizers, indicating that the amount expended in the Dominion was \$44,463.41 in excess of the receipts.

As for earlier reports, the department has made an endeavour to ascertain what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, have been paid to their own members by the various local trade union branches in the Dominion. A request for this information was forwarded to each of the existing branches, and of these 752 reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total of such expenditures being given in a supplementary table.

Only one of the sixteen non-international organizations reported having paid benefits direct from headquarters, but the local branches of ten of these bodies made disbursements for benefits to their own members. Disbursements on account of benefits were also made by eleven of the national and Catholic unions of Quebec and by seven of the units of the One Big Union, as well as by ten of the independent units.

The following statement shows the total beneficiary disbursements made by the various international organizations operating in Canada:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$10,718,687
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	75,844
Strike benefits.. . . .	6,393,313
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,557,876
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	717,890
Total.. . . .	\$19,463,610

This amount is \$3,913,558 in excess of the expenditure for benefits in 1919, the increase being caused by the heavy payments on account of strikes, the amount disbursed on this account over the year 1919 being \$4,565,095. The death benefit payments show an increase of \$277,016, while the disbursements for unemployed and travelling benefits indicate a falling off of \$223,058. Sick and accident benefits for 1920 were less by \$270,337 than those paid in 1919. The actual amount paid for old age pensions was \$403,770, the large part of which, viz., \$355,770 was expended by the International Typographical Union, the remaining \$314,120 being disbursed for other purposes. The old age pensions shows a decrease of \$353,105 as compared with 1919. As has been the case in previous years, the expenditure on account of death benefits was in excess of the combined disbursements for all other benefits by \$1,963,764. The railroad brotherhoods have disbursed the greater part of the expenditure for death benefits, distributing no less a sum than \$8,502,085. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which was the largest contributor, expended \$3,088,242. The next highest expenditure for death benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the amount being \$2,510,311. For unemployed and travelling benefits the International Moulders' Union, which had the largest expenditure, spent \$36,729. The moulders' union also had the heaviest expenditure for strike benefits, paying out \$1,117,242; the International Association of Machinists had the next highest expense on account of strikes, disbursing \$916,223. For sick and accident benefits the International Moulders' Union was the largest contributor, expending \$259,378. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also had heavy sick and accident payments, disbursing \$251,116

The expenditure made by the only non-international organization which reported payments on account of benefits amounted to \$12,000, this sum being disbursed by the Federated Association of Letter Carriers for death claims.

The table following gives in detail the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits.	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits.
American Federation of Labour.....			67,912		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	300		6,438	2,046	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	49,215			101,475	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	11,500				(a) 16,730
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	29,250				
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	12,000		57,339		
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	51,650		445,930		
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	13,575		21,031		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	1,825			5,969	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....			59,727		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	2,950		8,155		
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	8,500		16,910		
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	274,259	25,637	828,188	170,642	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....				9,773	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....		1,200			
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	14,650				
Draftsmen's Unions, Technical Engineers, Architects and International Federation of.....			2,808		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	76,044		414	1,849	
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.....					6,000
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....				3,000	
Garment Workers' Union, United.....					
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	44,000		135,000		
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....			6,882		
Glove Workers' Union, International.....	100		3,000		
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	69,480		47,923	98,087	19,748
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	19,400				
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	100,000		75,000		
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	5,200				
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	900		5,825		
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1,850		20,889	5,820	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	16,300	5,226	3,703	10,087	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	2,510,311		7,061	251,116	108,546
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	(b) 1,290,407		712,800	(c) 160,850	
Machinists, International Association of.....	117,797		916,223		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	23,950		78,730		500
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	7,500	3,000	53,400		
Mine Workers of America, United.....			300,000		10,000
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	10,450		5,100	30,194	
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	88,247	36,729	1,117,242	259,378	
Musicians, American Federation of.....			11,000		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	157,000			29,575	
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	11,101		77,598	12,066	3,211
Paving Cutters' Union.....	2,825	1,138	570		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International Plasterers and Cement Finishers, International Association of.....	5,100		53,173	15,292	
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	28,425		245,796	95,605	
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	35,875		14,838		
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	14,200		51,111		
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	15,150		4,279		758
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....			10,000		
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	2,200		1,183		400
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	221,625				
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	(d) 3,088,242		89,866	(e) 46,300	(f) 29,432
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	122,900				
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....			7,000		
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	(d) 1,391,500			140,785	148,525
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	(d) 409,696		133,515		8,800
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	8,696		3,580	5,788	



Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits.	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits.
Roofers' Union, International Slate and Tile.....	4,500				
Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of.....			16,200		10,000
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....			21,930		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	7,000	2,500			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	5,700		3,140		
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	8,725		8,776		
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	12,033		206,491	19,098	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....			55,395		
Textile Workers of America, United.....	13,000		250,000		
Timberworkers, International Union of.....			7,540		
Typographical Union, International.....	302,584		(g) 49,067		355,240
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.....			109,200		
Totals.....	10,718,687	75,844	6,393,313	1,557,876	717,890

(a) Includes old age pensions and widows' relief.

(b) Includes \$217,250 paid in disability benefits.

(c) Includes \$130,850 paid in allowances to members suffering from consumption, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, diabetes and total deafness.

(d) Includes disability benefits.

(e) Includes funeral benefits.

(f) Includes \$6,432 for war service.

(g) Includes refund of soldiers' dues.

### BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES -

The reports submitted by 752 local branch unions in Canada show that they paid to their own members, in various forms of benefits, the sum of \$324,155, a decrease of \$258,938 as compared with the amount reported by 755 local branches in 1919. The main expenditure was for sick benefits, the payments aggregating \$149,947, being in excess of the disbursements for this purpose in 1919 by \$29,620. The next highest disbursements were for death benefits, \$80,950 being expended, \$104,834 less than in 1919. The strike benefits paid by local branches amounted to \$38,689, a very much smaller sum than disbursed in 1919, the decrease being \$159,749. The local branches of international organizations are responsible for \$280,692 of the total expenditure for benefits to members of Canadian branch unions, the disbursements for each class of benefit being: Death, \$63,553; unemployed, \$7,676; strike, \$32,715; sick, \$134,254; other benefits, \$42,494. The branches of non-international bodies account for the expenditure of \$9,846, divided as follows: Death, \$6,645; unemployed, \$331; strike, \$324; sick, \$1,058; other benefits, \$1,488. Ten of the independent units spent \$16,770 as follows: Death, \$2,382; unemployed, \$65; strike, \$600; sick, \$12,923; other benefits, \$800. Of the total sum expended by local branch unions, \$10,867 was paid out by eleven of the national and Catholic unions, the disbursements being: Death, \$8,180; strike, \$250; sick, \$1,437; other benefits, \$1,000. Seven units of the One Big Union reported having spent \$5,980, the expenditures being as follows: Death, \$190; unemployed, \$250; strike, \$4,800; sick, \$275; other benefits, \$465.

The statement following shows the disbursements made for the several benefits mentioned by the Canadian local branch unions of all classes:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 80,950
Unemployed benefits.....	8,322
Strike benefits.....	38,689
Sick benefits.....	149,947
Other benefits.....	46,247
Total.....	\$324,155

The expenditure of the above amounts by the local branches in Canada, as already explained, is in addition to the disbursements made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the expenditures by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.

Local Branches of International Organizations.	Death Benefits.	Unem- ployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
American Federation of Labour	740		5,823	720	449
Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United				50	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	540	90	714	758	25
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	1,150	127	164	2,635	371
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	4,300			1,895	1,444
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	450		50	73	296
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	500		122	49	91
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of	609	235	516	5,022	378
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of		50	100	140	50
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	350	200		1,603	310
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United			104	210	382
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International				105	
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	465	690	346	1,293	3,552
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	2,210	179	205	2,962	2,048
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	40	220		3,630	82
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United		1,275	755	285	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	40	10			
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	767	100	624	3,131	356
Fire Fighters, International Association of	1,030		125	70	463
Fur Workers' Union, International	100		1,785	150	25
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	25	782		530	
Garment Workers of America, United				78	15
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint				125	5
Granite Cutters' International Union of America	375		8		
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	666	56		207	25
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	490	129	375	1,695	436
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	900		1,107	2,870	100
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated		193		726	
Leather Workers' International Union, United				111	12
Longshoremen's Association, International	1,900		206	7,995	180
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	143	148		2,058	1,025
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	120	50		2,956	1,143
Machinists, International Association of	1,105	735	1,530	2,089	1,434
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	1,407	47	47	4,190	1,062
Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of				100	
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	100			114	76
Metal Polishers' International Union		24		75	2
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	800		2,225	55	
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	250				
Mine Workers of America, United	1,262	160	3,727	6,988	1,538
Moulders' Union of North America, International	1,250	67	254	8,725	2,640
Musicians, American Federation of	2,117		15	1,004	430
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	868		-1,250	530	511
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	800	3	1,105	305	440
Pattern Makers' League of North America	440	258	25	1,432	333
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	200			2,224	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	675				226
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of	2,354		2,970	4,177	829
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	400				
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	300			408	80
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	250	150	385	3,620	1,124
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	250	90	250	465	701
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of				95	
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, International Brotherhood of				40	
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	1,220	226		13,750	6,668
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	100	5		465	2
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	3,858	5	1,600	3,093	1,740
Railway Conductors, Order of	329			1,977	935
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	16,148	987	1,135	22,400	3,551
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association				65	
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	47			11	
Seamen's Union of America, International	100		714	48	1,275



Local Branches of International Organizations.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....				105	
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	100		10	138	75
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of.....	700	50	1,374	400	300
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	1,526	60		56	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union.....	287				20
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	150			90	22
Stove Mounters' International Union.....				65	25
Switchmensch's Union of North America.....	2,000			1,500	
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	100		144	150	
Teachers, American Federation of.....		200			
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	125	50		633	750
Textile Workers of America, United.....	275		196	183	8
Typographical Union, International.....	3,750	24	570	8,237	1,825
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....				100	
Local Branches of Non-International Organizations.					
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers.....	3,600			100	238
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	75	9		40	20
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Oilers.....		140	60	86	154
Dominion Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....				145	101
Dominion Postal Clerks.....	12			20	
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	37	140		190	15
Marine Engineers, National Association of.....					360
Nova Scotia Federation of Labour.....		42	264	116	
Railway Mail Clerks (Montreal).....					295
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	2,921			361	305
National Catholic Unions (11).....	8,180		250	1,437	1,000
One Big Union (7).....	190	250	4,800	275	465
Independent Local Bodies.					
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....				197	99
Canada West Employees' Union (Coal Miners).....	300			200	
Cuban Cigarmakers, Union, Montreal.....				259	
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada.....					25
Longshoremen (Montreal).....	1,800			11,149	
Marine Firemen and Oilers of B. C.....	150		600		150
Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society of Quebec.....	12			7	
Steveston Fishermen's Benevolent Society.....	120			800	526
Water Works Operators (Winnipeg).....		65		260	
Wallaceburg Employees' Association.....				51	
Totals.....	80,950	8,322	38,689	149,947	46,247

## XXII. LABOUR BODIES ORGANIZED AND DISSOLVED DURING 1920

*International Organizations Increase their Local Branches in Canada by 146—Gains and Losses of Other Groups—Total Increase in Branches 71—Names of all Classes of Labour Bodies Established and Dissolved.*

Reports received in the department from the various labour organizations operating in Canada show that very many fewer local branch unions were formed in Canada during 1920 than the preceding year, and also that more local branches were dissolved or amalgamated with other branches. The figures for international organizations show that for 1920 there was an increase of 146 in the number of local branches, while the non-international bodies showed a decrease of 66 in their affiliations. These changes, as previously mentioned, are mainly accounted for by the transfer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from the non-international to the international group. The number of independent units increased by one. The national and Catholic unions have added considerably to their number, the increase for the year being 41 branches. On the other hand, the information received regarding the One Big Union indicates the disappearance of 51 units. During the year five independent units became affiliates of central organizations and six local branches of these bodies became independent. Comparing the various figures, the net result is a total increase for 1920 of 71 in all classes of trade union branches in Canada. The total number of new branches formed was 402, as against 800 in 1919, a decrease of 398 in new units, while 331 were dissolved, 104 more dissolutions than in the preceding year. The delegate bodies organized during 1920 numbered 21—comprising nine federations, 7 district councils and 5 trades and labour councils. The delegate organizations dissolved included 8 federations, 7 district councils and 4 trades and labour councils. These delegate bodies do not affect the trade union membership in the Dominion, their formation being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions

### LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1920

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1920, as well as some others which are included for the first time, information not having been received for earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given:—

Name and Class of Organization	Locality.
Federations—	
Building Trades Council.. . . .	Kingston, Ont.
Building Trades Council.. . . .	London, Ont.
Building Trades Council.. . . .	St. Catharines, Ont.
Metal Trades Council.. . . .	Sorel, Que.
Metal Trades Council.. . . .	Sherbrooke, Que.
Metal Trades Council.. . . .	Three Rivers, Que.
British Columbia Printing Trades Council.. . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
Civic Employees' Federation.. . . .	Montreal, Que.
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.. . . .	Ottawa, Ont.



LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1920—*Continued.*

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	No. of Charters Issued
<b>District Councils—</b>		
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—District Council of Edmonton. . . . .	Edmonton, Alta.	
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance—Ontario District Council. . . . .	Hamilton, Ont.	
International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers—Ottawa District Council. . . . .	Ottawa, Ont.	
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.	Hamilton, Ont.	
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and vicinity. . . . .	St. John, N.B.	
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. . . . .	Toronto, Ont.	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—Ontario Provincial Board. . . . .	Hamilton, Ont.	
<b>Trades and Labour Councils—</b>		
Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council. . . . .	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	
Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council. . . . .	Thetford Mines, Que.	
Belleville Trades and Labour Council. . . . .	Belleville, Ont.	
Renfrew Trades and Labour Council. . . . .	Renfrew, Ont.	
Thorold Trades and Labour Council. . . . .	Thorold, Ont.	
<b>Mining and Quarrying—</b>		
United Mine Workers of America.—No. 4970, New Campbellton, N.S.; No. 4930, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 4954, Whadden Cove, N.S.; No. 5004, Blairmore, Alta.; No. 4713, Wayne, Alta. . . . .		5
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.—No. 143, Thetford Mines, Que. . . . .		1
Monarch Employees' Local Union, No. 1, Drumheller, Alta., (Independent)..		1
<b>The Building Trades—</b>		
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—No. 1, Drummondville, Que.; Nos. 2 and 3, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 1 and 2, Quebec, Que. . . . .		5
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—No. 4, Moncton, N.B.; No. 5, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 13, Brockville, Ont.; No. 28, Chatham, Ont. . . . .		4
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—No. 2389, Campbellton, N.B.; No. 2453, Berthierville, Que.; No. 2254, Cap Madeleine, Que.; No. 2031, Thetford Mines, Que.; No. 2454, Arnprior, Ont.; No. 2366, Belleville, Ont.; No. 2234, Chatham, Ont.; No. 1534, Dundas, Ont.; No. 2460, Iroquois Falls, Ont.; No. 2122, Listowel, Ont.; No. 2390, London, Ont.; No. 2496, Neustadt, Ont.; No. 2452, New-Hamburg, Ont.; No. 2466, Pembroke, Ont.; No. 1194, Port Hope, Ont.; No. 2724, Renfrew, Ont.; No. 846, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 2407, Vancouver, B.C.; No. 2415, Victoria, B.C. . . . .		19
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 1262, Guelph, Ont. . . . .		1
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.—No. 434, Moncton, N.B.; No. 439, Windsor, Ont.; No. 147, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .		2
National Lathers' Union, Montreal, Que., (Independent). . . . .		1
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.—No. 88, Toronto, Ont. . . . .		1
Journeyman Stonecutters' Association of America.—Saskatoon, Sask. . . . .		1
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union.—No. 43, Toronto, Ont. . . . .		1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union.—No. 621, Montreal, Que.; No. 665, Arnprior, Ont.; No. 492, London, Ont.; Nos. 566 and 650, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 542, Windsor, Ont.; No. 634, Victoria, B.C. . . . .		7
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.—Toronto, Ont. . . . .		1
United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.—No. 596, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.; No. 801, Sorel, Que.; No. 811, Belleville, Ont.; No. 576, Toronto, Ont. . . . .		4
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—Nos. 739 and 1096, Sydney, N.S.; No. 1118, Quebec, Que.; No. 1102, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 1089, Brockville, Ont.; Nos. 1095 and 83a, Toronto, Ont.; No. 1037, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 185a, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 188a, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 213, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .		11

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1920—*Continued.*

	No. of Charters Issued
<b>The Building Trades—<i>Concluded.</i></b>	
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—No. 767, Brandon, Man.; No. 31, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 322, Regina, Sask.; No. 758, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 672, Prince Rupert, B.C. . . . .	5
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.—Toronto, Ont.; Regina, Sask., (Independent) . . . . .	2
Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba.—Winnipeg, Man. (Independent) . . . . .	1
<b>The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—</b>	
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.—Nos. 342 and 362, Montreal, Que.; No. 344, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 182a, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 354, Toronto, Ont.; No. 126, Calgary, Alta. . . . .	6
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.—No. 4, Sydney, N.S.; No. 5, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 1, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 9 and 10, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 8, London, Ont.; No. 11, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 12, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	8
Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sydney, N.S.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. . . . .	2
Stove Mounters' International Union.—No. 100, Sackville, N.B.; No. 31, Guelph, Ont.; No. 35, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 11, Preston, Ont. . . . .	4
International Association of Machinists.—No. 1553, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 1481, Richmond, Que.; No. 1531, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 1327, Thetford Mines, Que.; No. 1500, Espanola, Ont.; No. 457, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	6
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.—No. 156, Amherst, N.S.; No. 198, Sydney, N.S.; No. 599, Temiskaming, Que.; No. 368, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 594, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 546, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	6
Metal Polishers' International Union.—No. 99, Sackville, N.B.; No. 100, Belleville, Ont.; No. 77, Guelph, Ont.; No. 88, Stratford, Ont.; No. 98, Welland, Ont.; No. 87, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	6
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.—No. 497, Kentville, N.S.; No. 741, Richmond, Que.; No. 742, Brockville, Ont.; No. 748, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 321, Brandon, Man.; No. 532, Regina, Sask.; No. 600, Saskatoon, Sask. . . . .	7
International Moulders' Union of North America.—No. 437, Sorel, Que.; No. 479, Belleville, Ont.; No. 485, Brockville, Ont.; No. 484, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 492, Wingham, Ont. . . . .	5
<b>The Allied Printing and Papermaking Trades—</b>	
International Typographical Union.—No. 636, Moncton, N.B.; No. 856, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 846, Sudbury, Ont. . . . .	3
Amalgamated Lithographers of America.—No. 47, London, Ont.; No. 44, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	2
International Photo Engravers' Union.—No. 137, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 54, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	2
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—Bathurst, N.B.; St. George, N.B.; Riviere-du-Loup, Que.; Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	4
International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League.—Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
<b>The Clothing Trades—</b>	
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.—Toronto, Ont., (3) . . . . .	3
Journeyman Tailors' Union of America.—No. 332, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.—No. 231, Montreal, Que.; No. 249, London, Ont.; No. 233, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	3
United Garment Workers of America.—No. 278, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 270, Waterloo, Ont. . . . .	2
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—No. 531, St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .	1
<b>The Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</b>	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—No. 321, St. John, N.B.; No. 346, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—No. 406, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.—No. 71, Branch 1, Moosejaw, Sask.; No. 128, Calgary, Alta. . . . .	2
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.—Hull, Que.; No. 604, Peterborough, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.; No. 485, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	4



LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1920—*Continued.*

	No. of Charters Issued
<b>The Textile Trades—</b>	
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.—No. 4, Guelph, Ont..	1
United Textile Workers.—No. 1469, St. John, N.B.; No. 1468, Marysville, N.B.; No. 1112, Montreal, Que.; No. 1467, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 1419, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Nos. 1458 and 1473, Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	7
<b>Steam Engineers and Firemen—</b>	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 652, Moncton, N.B.; No. 822, Temiskaming, Que.; No. 816, Brockville, Ont.; No. 809 Kitchener, Ont.; No. 827, Preston, Ont.; No. 778, Renfrew, Ont.; No. 811, Thorold, Ont.; No. 810, Welland, Ont.; No. 762, New Westminster, B.C.; No. 510, Prince Rupert, B.C. . . . .	10
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.—Blair- more, Alta.; Coleman, Alta.; No. 9, Drumheller, Alta.; Hillcrest Mines, Alta.; No. 3, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 5, Medicine Hat, Alta.; No. 10, Wayne, Alta. .	7
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.—No. 606, Montreal, Que.; No. 613, North Bay, Ont.; No. 671, Port McNicoll, Ont.; No. 630, Smith's Falls, Ont. . . . .	4
<b>The Railway Service—</b>	
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—No. 355, Bridgewater, N.S.; No. 929, Regina, Sask.; No. 933, Hanna, Alta. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.—No. 884, Penticton, B.C. . . . .	1
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.—Montreal, Que.; St. Lambert, Que. . .	2
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 167, Joggins Mines, N.S.; No. 140, Sackville, N.B.; Nos. 115a, 146 and 160, Montreal, Que.; No. 149, Cochrane, Ont.; No. 156, Deport Harbour, Ont.; No. 155, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 164, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 165, Orillia, Ont.; No. 166, Palmerston, Ont.; No. 170, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 144, Toronto, Ont.; No. 153, Woodstock, Ont.; Nos. 142, 143 and 159, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 151, Biggar, Sask.; Nos. 138, 147 and 168, Saskatoon, Sask.; Nos. 153 and 169, Calgary, Alta.; No. 139, Drumheller, Alta.; Nos. 150, 152, and 172, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 148, Mirror, Alta.; No. 161, Kamloops, B.C.; No. 28, Prince George, B.C.; No. 154, Prince Rupert, B.C.; No. 157, Smithers, B.C. . . . .	32
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.—No. 1389, Amherst, N.S.; No. 1418, Montreal, Que.; No. 372, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 1429, Midland, Ont.; No. 1442, Kamsack, Sask.; No. 59, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 1447, Wainwright, Alta.; No. 1454, Field, B.C.; No. 1426, Penticton, B.C.; No. 1415, Smithers, B.C.; No. 1419, Squamish, B.C. . . . .	11
International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen.—Dominion Station, Que. .	1
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.—No. 1436, Halifax, N.S.; No. 1364, Kentville, N.S.; No. 1526, Fredericton, N.B.; No. 1525, McAdam Junction, N.B.; No. 1472, Chaudiere Junction, Que.; No. 1443, Coteau Junction, Que.; No. 1221, Levis, Que.; No. 1481, Limoilou, Que.; No. 896, Mont Joli, Que.; No. 737, Riviere- du-Loup, Que.; No. 1446, Fort William, Ont.; No. 1416, Kingston, Ont.; No. 1485, London, Ont.; No. 1407, Ottawa, Ont.; Nos. 865 and 1506, Port McNicoll, Ont.; No. 1462, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 1473, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Nos. 145, 1453 and 1985, Toronto, Ont.; No. 1487, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 1486, Weyburn, Sask.; No. 1259, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	24
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.—No. 2629, Quebec, Que.; No. 2656, Ste. Rose du Degele, Que.; No. 2649, Valleyfield, Que.; No. 2629, North Bay, Ont.; No. 2630, Vermilion, Alta.; No. 2824, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	6
United Association of Railway Employees.—Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
Order of Railway Conductors.—No. 671, Bridgewater, N.S.; No. 643, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	2
<b>Street Railway Employees and General Transport—</b>	
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.—No. 625, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 99, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	2
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.— Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
International Longshoremen's Association.—No. 1159, Halifax, N.S.; No. 1146, McKinleyville, N.B.; No. 1150, St. John, N.B.; No. 38-52, Vancouver, B.C.	4
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.—No. 23, Moncton, N.B.; No. 24, St. John, N.B.; No. 26, Fort William, Ont.; No. 25, North Bay, Ont.; No. 6, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	5

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1920—*Concluded.*

	No. of Charters Issued
Personal Service and Amusement—	
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—No. 634, St. Stephen, N.B.; No. 622, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 538, Stratford, Ont.; No. 1191, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	4
American Federation of Musicians.—No. 577, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 503, Oshawa, Ont.; No. 418, Stratford, Ont. . . . .	3
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.—No. 634, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 636, West Toronto, Ont. . . . .	2
Employees of Public Authorities—	
Amalgamated Postal Workers.—Calgary, Alta. . . . .	1
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.—Halifax, N.S.; Sydney, N.S.; Truro, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Moncton, N.B.; St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Three Rivers, Que.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Brantford, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Chatham, Ont.; Guelph, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Kitchener, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Lindsay, Ont.; London, Ont.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Owen Sound, Ont.; Peterborough, Ont.; St. Catharines, Ont.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Sarnia, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	23
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.—No. 52, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 14, Calgary, Alta.; No. 38, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	3
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.—St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .	1
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.—Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	1
Civic Employees' Federation.—Winnipeg, Man., (Independent) . . . . .	1
Miscellaneous—	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—No. 65, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	1
Laundry Workers' International Union.—No. 275, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
Canadian Federation of Labour.—Montreal, Que., (2); Orillia, Ont.; Penetanguishene, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont., (2); Toronto, Ont., (2) . . . . .	8
International Seamen's Union of America.—Fort William, Ont.; Port Colborne, Ont. . . . .	2
International Union of Timberworkers.—No. 180, St. John, N.B. . . . .	1
American Federation of Labour.—Glace Bay, N.S.; No. 17308, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 17468, Grand Falls, N.B.; No. 17489, Montreal, Que.; No. 17412, Alexandria, Ont.; No. 17314, Belleville, Ont.; No. 17505, Cobourg, Ont.; No. 17342, Welland, Ont.; No. 17356, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	9
United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America.—No. 28, Windsor Ont. . . . .	1
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.—Halifax, N.S., (2) . . . . .	2
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—No. 89, McCreedyville, N.S.; No. 59, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 36 and 49, Quebec, Que.; No. 66, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	5
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.—Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
Wallaceburg Employees' Association, Wallaceburg, Ont., (Independent) . . . . .	1
Japanese Workers' Union.—Vancouver, B.C., (Independent) . . . . .	1
National Catholic Unions . . . . .	42
One Big Union Units . . . . .	15

## LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1920

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches which have been dissolved or amalgamated with other branches during the year 1920, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

Name and Class of Organization	Locality
Federations—	
Building Trades Council. . . . .	Halifax, N.S.
Building Trades Council. . . . .	St. John, N.B.
Metal Trades Council. . . . .	Brantford, Ont.
Metal Trades Council. . . . .	Hamilton, Ont.
C. G. R. System Federation (western lines) . . . . .	Winnipeg, Man.
Theatrical Federation of Toronto . . . . .	Toronto, Ont.
Public Utilities Council. . . . .	Toronto, Ont.
Furniture Workers and Woodworkers' District Council of Waterloo County and Vicinity . . . . .	Kitchener, Ont.



LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1920—*Continued.*

District Councils—	Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	No. of Charters Surrendered
Trades and Labour Councils—			
Mining and Quarrying—	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ontario Provincial Council.....	Toronto, Ont.	
	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Canadian Executive Council....	Toronto, Ont.	
	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Montreal District Executive....	Montreal, Que.	
	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Hamilton District Executive.....	Hamilton, Ont.	
	Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Toronto District Executive.....	Toronto, Ont.	
	International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, District Association No. 6.....	Sandon, B.C.	
	International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, District Association No. 17.....	Cobalt, Ont.	
	Glace Bay Central Labour Union.....	Glace Bay, N.S.	
	North Cape Breton Trades and Labour Council.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	
	Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	
	National Labour Council of Ontario.....	Toronto, Ont.	
	United Mine Workers of America.—No. 2163, Blairmore, Alta.; No. 4096, Cardiff, Alta.; Nos. 4690 and 4689, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 3760, Evansburgh, Alta.; No. 3249, Lovettville, Alta.; Midlandvale, Alta.; No. 646, Midlandvale, Alta.; No. 4685, Rosedale, Alta.; No. 102, Taber, Alta.; No. 4684, Wayne, Alta., Fernie, B.C.....		12
	International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.—No. 146, Cobalt, Ont.; No. 148, Coniston, Ont.; No. 154, Gowganda, Ont.; No. 149, Kirkland, Ont.; No. 22, Greenwood, B.C.; No. 161, Hedley, B.C.; No. 96, Nelson, B.C.; No. 85, Ymir, B.C.....		8
The Building Trades—	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—No. 2241, Granby, Que.; No. 2163, Montreal, Que.; No. 2182, Kenora, Ont.; No. 2242, Leamington, Ont.; No. 1651, Midland, Ont.; No. 2625, North Bay, Ont.; No. 524, Nelson, B.C.; No. 1777, North Vancouver, B.C.; No. 285, Trail, B.C.; Nos. 1809 and 2004, Victoria, B.C.....		11
	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—No. 4, Strathcona, Alta.....		1
	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 770, Montreal, Que.....		1
	International Union of Elevator Constructors.—No. 22, Montreal, Que.....		1
	United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.—No. 761, Midland, Ont.; No. 258, Brandon, Man.....		2
	United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.—No. 64, Ottawa, Ont.....		1
	Granite Cutters' International Association.—Silver Granite, Que.....		1
	Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association.—Moosejaw, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.....		2
	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.—No. 344, Fort William, Ont.....		1
	International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.—No. 471, Hudson, Que.; No. 114, Montreal, Que.; No. 421, Sorel, Que.; No. 422, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; No. 91, Niagara Falls, Ont.....		5
	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.—No. 153, Montreal, Que.....		1
	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 115, Amherst, N.S.; No. 933, Moncton, N.B.; No. 970, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 772, Peterboro, Ont.; No. 498, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 906, North Bay, Ont.; No. 31a, Winnipeg, Man.....		7
The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.—No. 687, New Glasgow, N.S.; No. 461, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 631, Welland, Ont.; No. 566, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 359, Regina, Sask.....		5
	International Association of Machinists.—No. 1324, Yarmouth, N.S.; No. 1412, Chatham, N.B.; No. 852, North Bay, Ont.; No. 1005, Toronto, Ont.; No. 1328, Windsor, Ont.; No. 863, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 1256, Saskatoon, Sask.; Nos. 559 and 1266, Edmonton, Alta.....		9
	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers.—No. 156, Vancouver, B.C.....		1

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1920—*Continued.*

	No. of Charters Surrendered
<b>The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—<i>Concluded.</i></b>	
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.—No. 395, Halifax, N.S.; No. 559, St. John, N.B.; No. 535, Lauzon, Que.; No. 531, Montreal, Que.; No. 487, Sorel, Que.; No. 424, Carleton Place, Ont.; No. 549, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 602, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 312, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	9
<b>Allied Printing and Papermaking Trades—</b>	
International Typographical Union.—No. 61, London, Ont. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—Pont St. Maurice, Que.; Hawkesbury, Ont.; Smooth Rock Falls, Ont. . . . .	3
<b>The Clothing Trades—</b>	
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—No. 235, Aurora, Ont. . . . .	1
United Garment Workers of America.—No. 281, St. Johns, Que.; No. 250, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 168, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 247, London, Ont.; No. 39, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	5
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.—No. 217, Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	1
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.—No. 299, Springhill, N.S.; No. 82, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 104, Montreal, Que.; No. 263, Kingston, Ont.; No. 23, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 233, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	6
<b>The Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</b>	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.—No. 272, Fort William, Ont.; No. 368, Galt, Ont.; No. 347, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 294, London, Ont.; No. 385, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 179, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	5
International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.—No. 36, Welland, Ont.; No. 105, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 28, Nelson, B.C. . . . .	3
Cigar Makers' International Union.—No. 59, Brantford, Ont. . . . .	1
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—No. 599, Toronto, Ont.; No. 807, Regina, Sask. . . . .	2
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.—Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	2
<b>The Textile Trades—</b>	
United Textile Workers of America.—No. 1245, Montmorency, Que.; Magog, Que.; Kingston, Ont.; No. 1063; Toronto, Ont. . . . .	4
<b>Steam Engineers and Firemen—</b>	
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.—No. 25, Owen Sound, Ont.; No. 35, Sudbury, Ont.; Drumheller, Alta. . . . .	3
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 710, Amherstburg, Ont.; No. 298, Fort William, Ont.; No. 583, Lyall, Man. . . . .	3
National Association of Marine Engineers.—Windsor, Ont. . . . .	1
<b>The Railway Service—</b>	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 84, St. John, N.B.; Nos. 87, 89 and 128, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 68 and 122, Quebec, Que.; No. 98, Richmond, Que.; No. 106, Galt, Ont.; No. 93, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 109, Peterboro, Ont.; No. 104, Smith's Falls, Ont.; No. 127, Toronto, Ont.; No. 105, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 129, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	14
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.—No. 1424, Mulgrave, N.S.; No. 340, Farnham, Que. . . . .	2
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.—No. 1361, St. John, N.B.; No. 2177, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 1354, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	3
International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance.—No. 178, Coteau, Que.; No. 162, Quebec, Que.; No. 194, Allandale, Ont.; No. 146, Brantford, Ont.; No. 195, Bridgeburg, Ont.; No. 190, Depot Harbour, Ont.; No. 141, Hawkesbury, Ont.; No. 165, Kingston, Ont.; No. 164, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 173, Midland, Ont.; No. 170, Mimico, Ont.; No. 183, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 142, Oshawa, Ont.; No. 171, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 202, Toronto, Ont.; No. 198, Welland, Ont. . . . .	16
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.—No. 59, Regina, Sask. . . . .	1
<b>Street Railway Employees and General Transport—</b>	
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.—No. 578, Sydney Mines, N.S.; Nos. 254 and 384, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 547 and 686, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 410, Kingston, Ont.; Nos. 214 and 663, London, Ont.; No. 52, Orillia, Ont.; No. 191, Toronto, Ont.; No. 674, Welland, Ont.; No. 539, Moosejaw Sask. . . . .	12



LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1920—*Concluded.*

	No. of Charters Surrendered
<b>Street Railway Employees and General Transport—<i>Concluded.</i></b>	
International Seamen's Union of America.—Victoria, B.C. . . . .	1
International Longshoremen's Association.—No. 470-7, Amherstburg, Ont.; No. 1079, Blind River, Ont.; No. 1062, Meaford, Ont.; No. 1068, Port Colborne, Ont.; No. 1063, Port McNicoll, Ont. . . . .	1
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.—No. 698, Fort William, Ont.; No. 837, St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .	5
Street Railway Employees' Union, Winnipeg, Man. (Independent) . . . . .	2
<b>Personal Service and Amusement—</b>	1
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—Sarnia, Ont.; No. 192, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 505, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 540, Toronto, Ont.; No. 531, Windsor, Ont.; No. 527, Fernie, B.C. . . . .	6
American Federation of Musicians.—No. 713, Trail, B.C. . . . .	1
Journeymen Barbers' International Union.—No. 832, Halifax, N.S. . . . .	1
<b>Employees of Public Authorities—</b>	
Amalgamated Postal Workers of Canada.—Prince Rupert, B.C. . . . .	1
International Association of Fire Fighters.—No. 235, Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	1
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.—Cumberland, Ont. . . . .	1
Civic Employees' Association, Ottawa, (Independent) . . . . .	1
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>	
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—No. 52, Port Morien, N.S.; No. 64, Quebec, Que.; Nos. 6, 20 and 56, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 54, Port Hope, Ont.; No. 72, Brandon, Man.; Nos. 10, 14, 33, 40, 57 and 58, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 7, Regina, Sask.; No. 73, Saskatoon, Sask.; Nos. 21, 41 and 48, Calgary, Alta.; No. 75, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 42, Medicine Hat, Alta.; No. 35, North Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	21
Canadian Federation of Labour.—Toronto, Ont. (2) . . . . .	2
American Federation of Labour.—No. 16573, Halifax, N.S.; No. 15345, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 16345, Sydney, N.S.; No. 16804, St. John, N.B.; No. 16682, Laprairie, Que.; Nos. 16491, 16504, 16632, 16671 and 17213, Montreal, Que.; No. 16618, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 16679, St. Jerome, Que.; No. 16757, St. Johns, Que.; No. 16582, Galt, Ont.; No. 15963, Guelph, Ont.; No. 16783, Kenora, Ont.; Nos. 17065, and 16490, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 16808, London, Ont.; No. 16458, Midland, Ont.; No. 16457, Orillia, Ont.; No. 16666, Pembroke, Ont.; No. 16635, Penetanguishene, Ont.; No. 16350, Stratford, Ont.; No. 16558, St. Catharines, Ont.; Nos. 16431, 17107 and 17206, Toronto, Ont.; No. 16640, Trenton, Ont.; No. 16670, Wiarton, Ont.; No. 16848, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 16462, Prince Albert, Sask.; Nos. 16553 and 15995, Saskatoon, Sask. . . . .	34
International Paving Cutters' Union.—Nictaux West, N.S.; St. Scholastique, Que.; Gananoque, Ont. . . . .	3
International Union of Timberworkers.—No. 131, Fort Frances, Ont. . . . .	1
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.—No. 14, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.—No. 25, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
Laundry Workers' International Union.—No. 223, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
United Leather Workers' Union.—Nos. 86 and 108, Montreal, Que.; No. 33, Kingston, Ont. . . . .	3
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.—Kitchener, Ont. . . . .	1
Fishermen's Union, Canso, N.S. (Independent) . . . . .	1
Fishermen's Union, Clark's Harbour, N.S. (Independent) . . . . .	1
Weir Owners' Association, St. George, N.B. (Independent) . . . . .	1
Fruit Vendors' Association, Montreal, Que. (Independent) . . . . .	1
Labourers' Union, Guelph, Ont. (Independent) . . . . .	1
Working Women's Association, New Westminster, B.C. (Independent) . . . . .	1
<b>National Catholic Unions. . . . .</b>	1
<b>One Big Union Units. . . . .</b>	66

### XXIII. THE LABOUR PRESS

*Official Journals of International Organizations—Method of Circulating—Number Published—Canadian Editor an Officer of the International Labour Press—Union Journals and Labour Papers Published in Canada—Names of International Organizations Issuing Official Journals.*

The development of the trade union movement on this continent has created a demand for an agency through which reports on trade union matters and official business may be communicated to the rank and file of the various organizations. All the most important labour bodies have their official journals—usually these are issued monthly, but are sometimes semi-monthly or quarterly. These publications give space not only to the discussion of subjects peculiar to an individual organization, but also to matters of general interest to organized labour. The office of the editor of some of the official journals is an elective one, but usually the secretary is charged with the editing and management. All official union journals have a regular subscription rate, but most of the organizations arrange to include the fee in the per capita tax so that the publication may reach each member, whether residing in Canada, United States or other parts of their respective jurisdictions. Three only of the distinctly non-international organizations have official journals. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which has previously been classed as a non-international body, issues a monthly journal, but this body having now established local branches in the United States, its official publication ranks now with international official journals, and appears in the list of such journals. Reports received in the department show that there are 104 publications issued by international organizations operating in North America, the additions for 1920 being the official journals of the following bodies: United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers; Telephone Operators of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League; Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; and United Association of Railway Employees. Three groups of branches of international organizations located in Canada have besides their own monthly publications which are financed from their own funds.

To meet the demand for news of the activities of the organized labour movement, various weekly labour papers have been established in the Dominion. These publications, as is to be expected, deal with local labour matters, but also contain news of important labour events in other parts of Canada, as well as in foreign countries. There are thirteen weekly labour papers published in the Dominion, two of these devoting considerable space to matter printed in the French language, viz., the Labour World of Montreal and the Canadian Labour Press of Ottawa.

The Herald, published at London, was established during 1920 and the Edmonton Free Press was on September 4, 1920, supplanted by the Alberta Labour News. In addition to the above-mentioned papers three journals published in the interests of the One Big Union are referred to in a previous chapter of this report. In the United States there are approximately 160 weekly papers published under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized by the American Federation of Labour in the official list of labour papers.

The editors of the various labour journals of Canada and the United States are brought together annually in convention under the auspices of a body known as the International Labour Press of America. At these meetings matters relative to their



work are discussed and suggestions offered and means devised as to how to improve the labour news service of the continent. Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, is president of the International Labour Press, and Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, editor of the Canadian Labour Press, is the eighth vice-president, having been elected at the convention held in Montreal in June, 1920.

## CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The different journals published in Canada in the interests of wage-earners generally, or, in some instances, as the names will denote, in the interests of the members of a special craft, are as follows, the issue being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

- Official Journal*.—Published by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Organizer*.—Published by the Amalgamated Postal Workers of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Booster*.—Published by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)
- The Canadian Railroader*.—Published by the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada.
- Western Union Printer*.—Published by the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. (Monthly.)
- Trade Report*.—Published by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Monthly.)
- The Bulletin*.—Published by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists. Winnipeg, Man. (Monthly.)
- \* *The Citizen*.—Published at Halifax, N.S.
- The Workers' Weekly*.—Published at Stellarton, N.S.
- The Union Worker*.—Published at St. John, N.B.
- The Labour World*.—Published at Montreal, Que. (Bilingual.)
- The Canadian Labour Press*.—Published at Ottawa, Ont.
- The Herald*.—Published at London, Ont.
- New Democracy*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont.
- The Labour News*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont.
- The Labour Leader*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.
- Industrial Banner*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.
- The Confederate*.—Published at Brandon, Man.
- The Western Labour News*.—Published at Winnipeg, Man.
- Alberta Labour News*.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The list of international organizations operating on the North American continent which have reported having official journals, with the names of the publications, is as follows, those having other than monthly issues being indicated:—

- American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly) Also Weekly News Letter.
- Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)
- Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.—*The Auto Worker*.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.
- Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—*The International Bookbinder*.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—*Brewery Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.
- Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.
- Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS—*Continued.*

- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.—*The Headgear Worker.*
- Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English). *Fortschritt* (in Yiddish). *Il Lavoro* (in Italian.)
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.*
- Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor.*
- Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal.*
- Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker.* The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator.*
- Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor.*
- Engravers' League, Steel and Copper Plate.—*Palette and Graver.*
- Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee.* (Weekly.)
- Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter.*
- Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker.*
- Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker.* (Weekly.)
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—*Justice.* (Weekly.)
- Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint.*
- Glass Workers, National Window.—*The National.*
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal.*
- Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine.*
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server.*
- Industrial Workers of the World.—*New Solidarity.* (Weekly), and *Industrial Pioneer.*
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal.*
- Jewellery Workers' Union, International.—*Jewellery Workers' Monthly Bulletin.*
- Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather.*
- Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal.*
- Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record.*
- Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal.*
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal.*
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine.* (Semi-monthly.)
- Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal.*
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal.*
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer.*
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman.*
- Metal Polishers' International Union.—*Our Journal.*
- Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.* (Fortnightly.)
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.—*The Miners' Magazine.*
- Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal.*
- Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician.*
- Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, International Association of.—*The International Oil Worker.*
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator.*
- Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal.*
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal.*
- Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal.*
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver.*
- Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.—*Official Journal.*
- Plasterers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer.*
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal.*
- Postal Employees, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Employee.*
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—*Potters' Herald.*
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman.*
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Journal.*
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal.*
- Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office.*
- Railroad Patrolmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Patrolman.*
- Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalman's Journal.*
- Railroad Station Agents, Order of.—*The Station Agent.*
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.—*The Station Employee.*



INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS—*Concluded.*

- Railroad Stationmen, International Brotherhood of.—*Railroad Men's Magazine*. (Quarterly.)
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.
- Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.
- Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motor-man and Conductor, and the Union Leader*.
- Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.—*Monthly Bulletin*.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.
- Seamen's Union, International.—*Seamen's Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*.
- Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of.—*Stationary Firemen's Journal*.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer*.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge*.
- Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, International.—*The Plate Printer*.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal*.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal*.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal*.
- Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*.
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor*. (Semi-monthly.)
- Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Teacher*.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine*.
- Textile Workers of America, United.—*The Textile Worker*.
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.—*The New Textile Worker*.
- Timberworkers, International Union of.—*The Timber Worker*.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker*.
- Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal*.
- Workers' International Industrial Union.—*The Industrial Union News*. (Weekly.)

## XXIV. TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS

*Trades and Labour Congress Meets in Winnipeg—Seven International Organizations to Hold Conventions in Canadian Cities—List of Labour Organizations which will Meet during the Year 1921.*

Reports received in the department show that eleven non-international organizations will hold conventions during the year 1921, the chief Canadian body, the Trades and Labour Congress, meeting in Winnipeg. Fifty-one international bodies will also hold conventions during the year, seven of these having selected Canadian cities as their meeting places. The American Federation of Labour, the main organization on the continent, will hold its 1921 convention in the city of Denver, Col., opening on June 13. The following list shows the organizations which will hold conventions during 1921, with date and place of meeting, as far as known:—

## CONVENTIONS OF NON-INTERNATIONAL BODIES.

- May —, Quebec, Que., Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.
- July 2, Toronto, Ont., Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.
- August 15, Victoria, B.C., Amalgamated Postal Workers.
- September 1-3, Montreal, Que., Federated Association of Letter Carriers.
- September 12, Montreal, Que., Canadian Federation of Labour.
- September —, Winnipeg, Man., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
- September —, Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.
- September —, Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.
- September 28-30, Ottawa, Ont., Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.
- November —, Drummondville, Que., Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.
- December —, Calgary, Alta., Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.

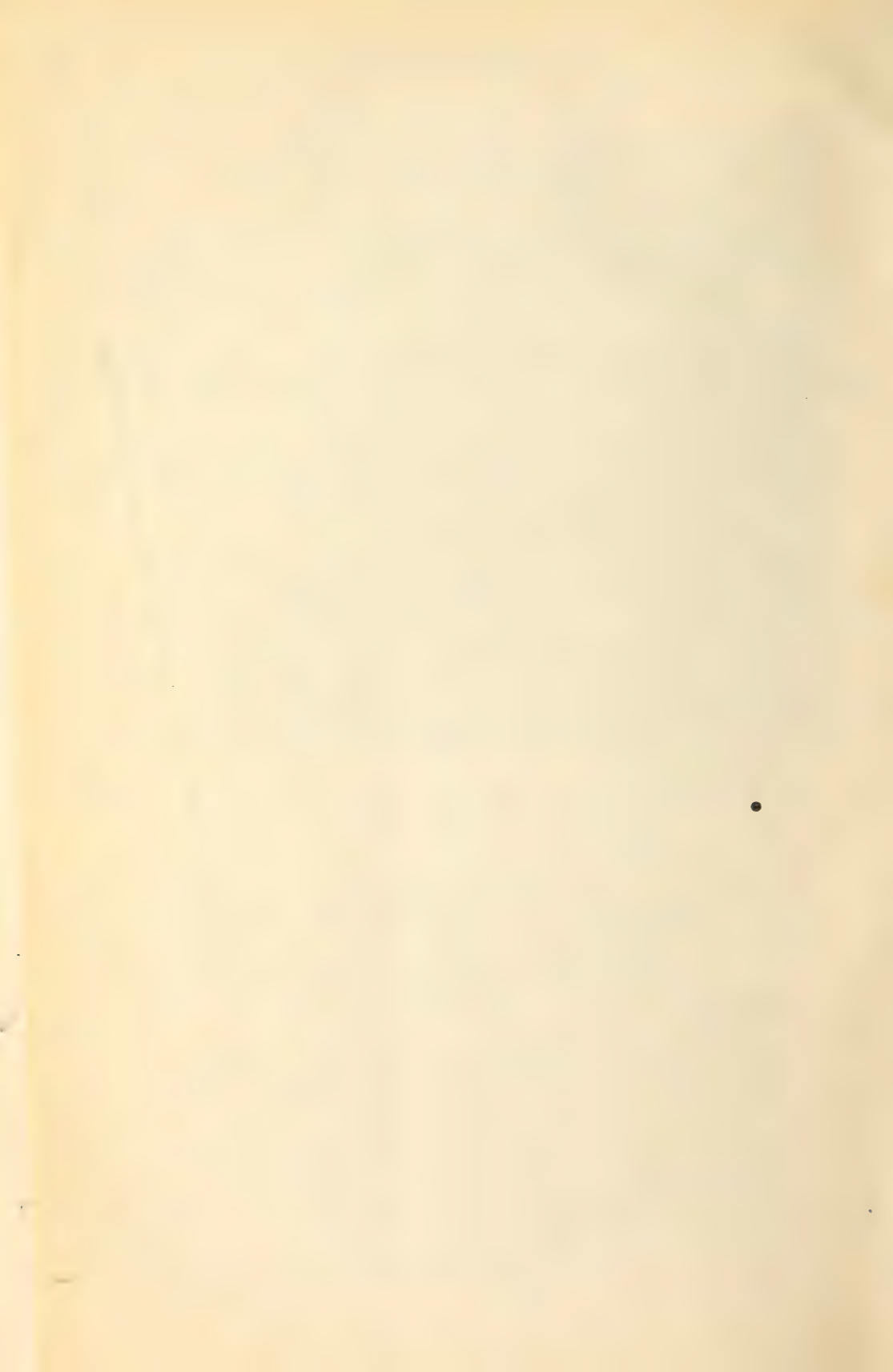
## CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- January 10, Philadelphia, Pa., International Seamen's Union.
- January —, New York, N.Y., Journeymen Stonecutters' Association.
- March —, Cleveland, Ohio., International Moulders' Union of North America.
- March 28, Minneapolis, Minn., International Union of Timberworkers.
- April 10, Washington, D.C., Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Union.
- April 29-30, New York, N.Y., National Print Cutters' Association of North America.
- May 1, —————, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
- May 3, Hamilton, Ont., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.
- May 8-14, St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.
- May 8, Wheeling, W. Va., International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.
- May 9, Toledo, Ohio., Switchmen's Union of North America.
- May 9, Savannah, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 11, Cleveland, Ohio., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- May 15, Indianapolis, Ind., Order of Railroad Station Agents.
- May 16, St. Louis, Mo., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
- May 17, Schenectady, N.Y., Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.
- May —, Lawrence, Mass., Amalgamated Textile Workers of America.
- June 6, Denver, Colorado, Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.
- June 6, Fall River, Mass., Amalgamated Carders of America.
- June 13, Denver, Col., American Federation of Labour.
- June 23-25, Boston, Mass., National Woolsorters and Graders' Association.



TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS—*Concluded.*

- July 3, Youngstown, Ohio., Workers' International Industrial Union.  
 July 4, —————, International Steel Plate Engravers' League.  
 July 5, Boston, Mass., International Jewellery Workers' Union.  
 July 5, Sandusky, Ohio., American Flint Glass Workers' Union.  
 July 11, Cleveland, Ohio., Amalgamated Lithographers of America.  
 July 11, New York, N.Y., Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union.  
 July 11, Montreal, Que., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.  
 July 18, Toronto, Ont., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.  
 July —, Buffalo, N.Y., International Longshoremen's Association.  
 July —, —————, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.  
 August 8, Chicago, Ill., Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.  
 August 8-13, Quebec, Que., International Typographical Union.  
 August 8, Cleveland, Ohio., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.  
 August 8, Toronto, Ont., Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.  
 August 15, Toronto, Ont., International Photo Engravers' Union.  
 August —, St. Paul, Minn., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.  
 September 4, —————, International Steel Plate Transferrers' Association.  
 September 5, Minneapolis, Minn., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.  
 September 5, St. Louis, Mo., National Association of Letter Carriers.  
 September 6, St. Paul, Minn., Railway Mail Association.  
 September 12, Atlanta, Ga., Amal. Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees.  
 September 12, New Orleans, La., National Federation of Federal Employees.  
 September 12, Knoxville, Tenn., United Textile Workers of America.  
 September 12, Chicago, Ill., United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.  
 September 12, Columbus, Ohio., International Association of Fire Fighters.  
 September 19, Cincinnati, Ohio., Metal Polishers' International Union.  
 September 19, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.  
 September 20, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.  
 October 3, Toronto, Ont., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.  
 December —, —————, American Federation of Teachers.





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**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

ON

# **LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA**

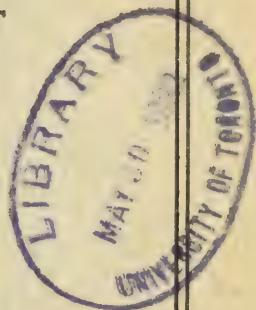
**(For the Calendar Year 1921)**

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**Published by the Department of Labour**

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# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

# LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1921)

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Published by the Department of Labour

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OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
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1922

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1921. The present report, like its predecessors, besides giving an account of the activities and statistics of organized labour in the Dominion, contains information as to important aspects of the subject which, though not strictly Canadian, relate in part to Canada or are of particular interest to all who attempt to follow the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

OTTAWA, March, 1922.



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# LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

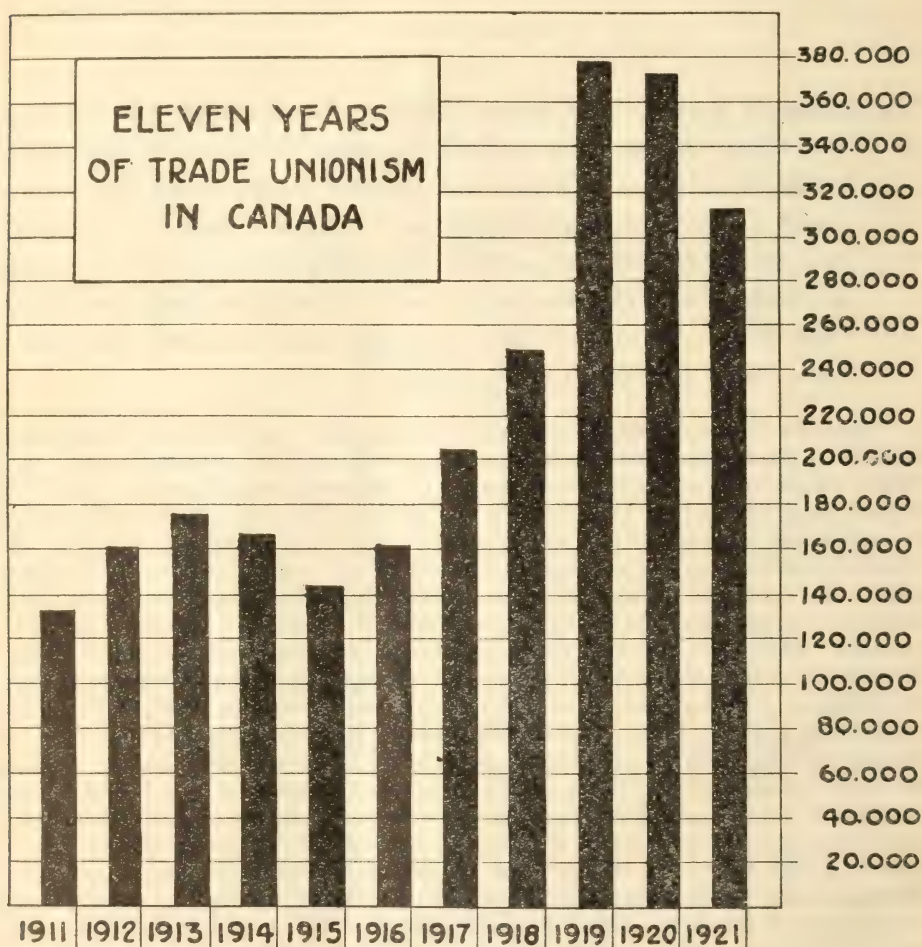
*Big Decrease in Membership of Labour Bodies in Canada—Number of Members in Each Group—Eleven Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Membership of Trades and Labour Congress—Membership of Trade Unions in North America—Membership in Other Countries—Federation of National and Catholic Unions Formed—One Big Union not Growing—Labour in Politics—Industrial Workers of the World—International Federation of Trade Unions—Events of Interest—Benefits Paid by Trade Unions—Non-Trade Union Associations of Wage-earners.*

That the industrial depression which during the year 1921 proved so general throughout the continent of North America, as well as in other countries, had serious effect on trade union activities is reflected by the information gathered for the Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada. The year 1921 has been regarded by experienced trade unionists and others as the beginning of the period of test. Many apparently who during the war period joined old or new unions did so solely for the purpose of sharing in the benefits which were then being secured by collective bargaining, and later dropped from the ranks of the organized rather than pay the contributions required. Then there are also those who, unable to secure employment, find it impossible to pay the regular contributions, and consequently in due course are suspended from their respective organizations. During the four years from 1916 to 1919 inclusive trade union organization in Canada made much progress, each year showing a considerable increase over its predecessor, until in the latter year the record was reached, the total members of all classes of labour bodies operating in the Dominion being reported as 378,047. In 1920 there was a reduction in membership of 4,205, but the number of branches showed a gain of 71, the respective figures being 373,842 and 2,918. The year 1921 shows very heavy losses in both membership and local branches, the decreases being 60,522 in members and 250 in branches. The largest loss occurred in the membership of the international organizations, the falling off being 44,351 members and 232 branches. The non-international bodies, though having a gain of five branches, lost 926 members and the reported membership of the independent units was 15,545 less than in the previous year, the main decrease being occasioned by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union which reported a loss of 13,000. The reported membership of the National and Catholic unions, which have established a federation to further the interests of these bodies, was the same as in 1920, viz., 45,000, and the One Big Union membership at the close of the year was understood to be approximately 5,300. The

figures for 1921 giving the number of branches and the reported membership of each group of labour organizations operating in Canada are as follows:

	Branches	Membership
International.. . . . .	2,223	222,896
Non-international.. . . . .	264	24,480
Independent units.. . . . .	27	15,644
National and Catholic.. . . . .	120	45,000
One Big Union.. . . . .	34	5,300
Totals.. . . . .	2,668	313,320

The accompanying chart shows at a glance the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past eleven years. A chart is also inserted for the purpose of indicating the division by trade groups of the 313,320 organized workers in



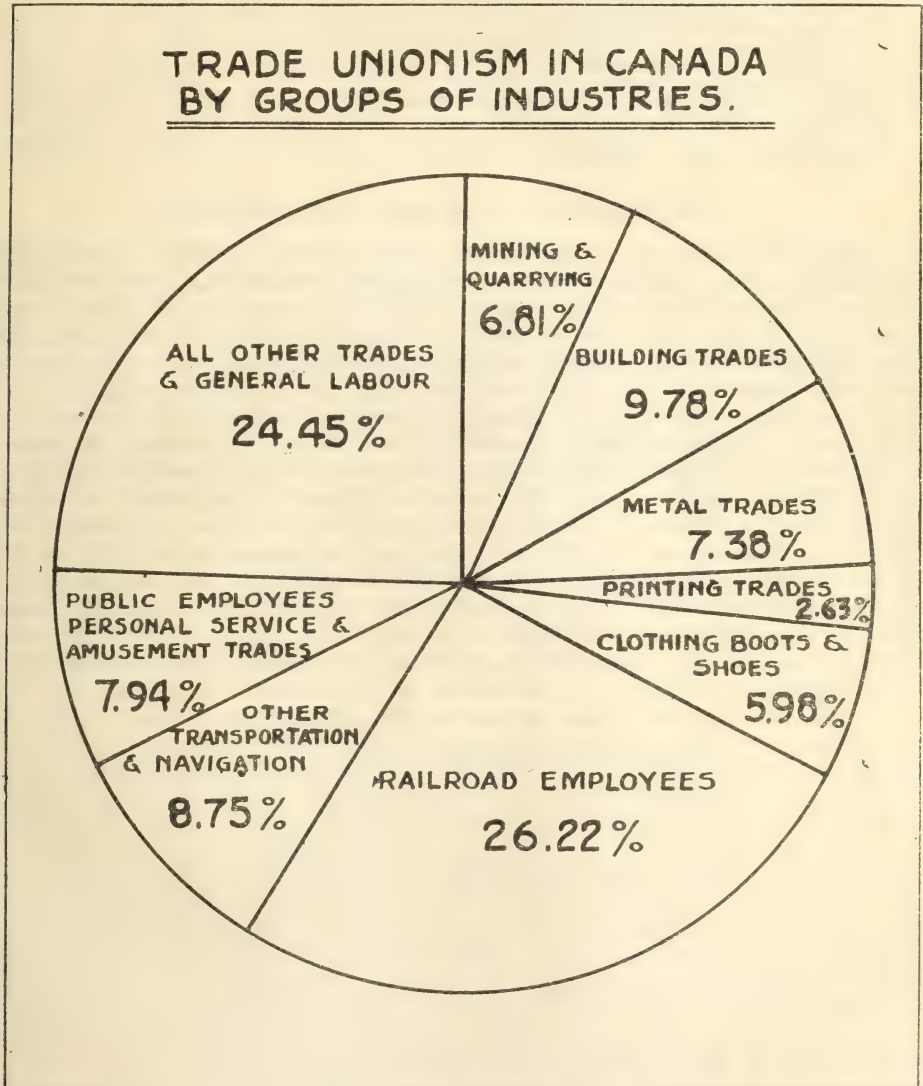
Canada. First in the definite groups stands the railroad employees' unions, with 82,180 members, and having 26.22 per cent of the total; the building trades rank second with 30,674 members or 9.78 per cent; other transportation and navigation trades occupy third position, with 27,420 members, representing 8.75 per cent. The number of members contained in the other five definite groups with percentages are as follows: Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 24,897 members, 7.94 per cent; metal trades, 23,152 members, 7.38 per cent; mining and quarrying, 21,359



members, 6.81 per cent; clothing, boots and shoes, 18,759 members, 5.98 per cent; printing trades, 8,271 members, 2.63 per cent. The incompleteness of the reports as to membership received from the individual National and Catholic unions and from the One Big Union units is responsible for the large membership contained in the group composed of all other trades and general labour, the percentage of which is unduly high, being 24.45, and representing 76,608 members.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS STRONGLY REPRESENTED IN CANADA

There are 98 international organizations which have extended their jurisdiction into Canada by reason of having established one or more local branches in the Dominion, three less than the number recorded in 1920. These international bodies,



as previously indicated, have a combined membership in Canada of 222,896, leaving 90,424 for the four other classes, nearly half of which is claimed by the advocates of the national and Catholic unions. Of the above mentioned international membership

146,581 belongs to fourteen organizations, comprised in 1,174 branches, the remaining 76,315 members, comprising 1,049 branches, being divided among the other 85 bodies. The following statement contains the names, in alphabetical order, of the fourteen international organizations above referred to, each of which have not less than 5,000 members in the Dominion:—

Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local Units	Reported Membership of Canadian Units
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of..	136	11,138
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.....	15	9,750
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	95	6,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	101	8,059
Machinists, International Association of.....	99	10,135
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of..	182	12,000
Mine Workers of America, United.....	66	20,000
Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	7,000
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	137	12,700
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	7,200
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	14,567
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	11,593
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of.....	28	11,309
Typographical Union, International.....	49	5,130

#### UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

The province of Ontario stands in first place as to local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,099, of which 735 reported a membership of 66,771. Quebec, with 377, occupies second place in respect to such local branches, 223 of which reported a membership of 44,057; British Columbia ranks third with 236, the reporting branches numbering 159, and the reported membership being 16,899. The standing of the remaining six provinces, in numerical order as to branches, is: Alberta, 212 branches, 134 reporting 14,239 members; Saskatchewan, 161 branches, 115 reporting 6,231 members; Nova Scotia, 151 branches, 79 reporting 10,476 members; Manitoba, 141 branches, 95 reporting 10,316 members; New Brunswick, 127 branches, 67 reporting 7,074 members; Prince Edward Island, 10 branches, 5 reporting 261 members. The 120 national and Catholic unions are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these only 41 reported, the returns giving 8,003 members. Of the 34 units of the One Big Union 8 furnished information as to membership, the total reported being 757. By provinces the units are located as follows, the reported membership being indicated: Manitoba, 18 units, 2 reporting 185 members; Ontario, 6 units, 3 reporting 465 members; Alberta, 4 units, 2 reporting 93 members; British Columbia, 4 units, but none of them reported any membership; Saskatchewan, 2 units, 1 reporting 14 members. There are no One Big Union units in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or Quebec. Adding the 120 national and Catholic unions to Quebec and the units of the One Big Union to the provinces in which they are operating the numerical order is as follows: Ontario, 1,105 branches of all classes; Quebec, 497; British Columbia, 240; Alberta, 216; Saskatchewan, 163; Manitoba, 159.

Thirty-one cities in Canada have not less than 20 local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units; last year such cities numbered 35. These cities, with 1,412 local branches, represent 56 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned, and with their 922 reporting branches, comprise 55 per cent of the branches of all classes which reported their membership, as well as containing approximately 40 per cent of the trade union membership of 313,320 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations, or as secured from other sources. Montreal leads the cities with 191 local branches of all classes of unions, 101 of which reported 34,637 members; Toronto stands in second place with 155 branches, 92 of which reported 22,507 members; Winnipeg occupies third position with 94 branches, 55 of which reported 7,928 members. Other cities in order of number of branches of all classes are: Vancouver, 77 branches, 47 reporting 7,875 members; Ottawa, 76 branches, 54 reporting 6,377 members; Quebec,



74 branches, 35 reporting 6,128 members; Hamilton, 66 branches, 51 reporting 4,538 members; London, 61 branches, 39 reporting 3,954 members; Edmonton, 60 branches, 35 reporting 3,323 members; Calgary, 60 branches, 43 reporting 3,941 members; St. John, 44 branches, 29 reporting 3,031 members; Victoria, 44 branches, 34 reporting 2,047 members; Saskatoon, 37 branches, 23 reporting 1,215 members; Regina, 33 branches, 26 reporting 963 members; Halifax, 32 branches, 18 reporting 2,125 members; Moosejaw, 31 branches, 21 reporting 1,633 members; St. Thomas, 30 branches, 23 reporting 1,954 members; Windsor, 30 branches, 21 reporting 1,325 members; Fort William, 28 branches, 18 reporting 918 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 26 branches, 12 reporting 953 members; Brantford, 26 branches, 15 reporting 690 members; Moncton, 23 branches, 13 reporting 2,425 members; Kingston, 23 branches, 15 reporting 756 members; Peterborough, 23 branches, 15 reporting 470 members; Niagara Falls, 22 branches, 15 reporting 1,127 members; St. Catharines, 22 branches, 14 reporting 902 members; Belleville, 22 branches, 16 reporting 1,192 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 15 reporting 1,545 members; Lethbridge, 20 branches, 17 reporting 1,641 members; North Bay, 20 branches, 14 reporting 1,275 members. The cities which were included in this class in 1920, and which have been dropped owing to their local branch unions falling below 20, are Sydney, Brockville, Guelph and Sarnia.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

There are, according to the information received in the department, 140 national and international craft labour organizations operating in North America, four more than the number recorded in 1920, of which 112 are under charters from the American Federation of Labour, the most important labour body on the continent. Of the 112 bodies in affiliation with the American Federation 84 have branches in Canada, while of the 28 organizations not affiliated fourteen have established branches in the Dominion, making in all, including the American Federation of Labour with its directly chartered branches, 98 international organizations operating in Canada. The combined membership of these bodies is 4,629,334, comprised in 39,839 local branches, these figures indicating for the year 1921 a loss of 770,960 in members and 3,414 in branches. The 40 craft organizations which have no affiliations in Canada have a combined estimated membership of 624,057, making the total membership of the trade unions of the North American continent 5,253,391, a decrease for the year of 299,678. The affiliated membership of the American Federation of Labour, which at the close of its fiscal year stood at 3,906,528, shows a loss of 172,212, as compared with the membership of 4,078,000 in 1920.

#### FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

The scheme of labour organization has developed certain delegate bodies, known as federations, district councils and trade and labour councils, each of which has its own particular functions. Some of these are very important adjuncts of the labour movement, embracing in some instances all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 61 federations, 42 district councils and 60 trades and labour councils, particulars concerning all of which are given in their respective chapters.

The plan of organization of the railroad workers' brotherhoods, which are among the best organized and the most powerful international labour bodies operating in Canada, establishes a system of organization which provides for committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed. Lists of the various railroads over which such committees have

jurisdiction are published in this report. There are in addition legislative boards, the special duties of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters.

Reference is made to the duties of business agents, important positions which have been constituted by many of the labour unions with memberships sufficiently large to warrant such an office. A list of business agents, with their addresses, as reported to the department, is published in a chapter of this report.

#### TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The recognized legislative mouthpiece of organized labour in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, an organization which was originally established in 1873, and reorganized in 1886. The congress works in harmony with the international trade union movement of the continent as represented by the American Federation of Labour, the great bulk of the membership being derived from international organizations which are identified with the American Federation. The latter body as well as 58 international craft labour organizations recognize the supremacy of the congress as the head of the labour movement of the Dominion by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership and paying a per capita tax thereto. Two Canadian central organizing bodies are operating under charters from the congress, as are also two provincial federations of labour and 58 trades and labour councils. The total membership as reported to the 1921 convention was 173,778, a slight increase for the year. The congress concedes to the various international organizations the right to organize their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to purely Canadian central bodies, provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and to such bodies of workers as are not eligible for membership in a recognized international union. The congress accepts the decisions of the American Federation of Labour in all jurisdictional awards as between craft unions and refuses recognition to organizations which are encroaching on the jurisdiction of central bodies in affiliation with the American Federation. The congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. For the present the congress is representing the organized workers of the North American continent on the governing body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States up to the present not having become a member of the league. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the trades congress, attended the meeting of the governing body held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Martel, one of the vice-presidents. A number of the international organizations operating in Canada have resident Canadian officials to supervise the affairs of the respective unions in this country and several have opened accounts in Canadian banks through which their financial transactions for Canada are conducted.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

According to the reports submitted to the Cardiff meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, held in September, 1921, at which Mr. John T. Foster, of Montreal, was present as a fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the membership was 6,417,910, a decrease of 87,572 members as compared with the figures for 1920. By trade groups, from which the general council of the congress is elected, the membership of 6,417,910 is divided as follows: Mining and quarrying, 937,412; railways, 616,196; transport (other than railways), 470,595; shipbuilding, 169,968; engineering, founding and vehicle building, 695,013; iron and steel engine-men and minor metal trades, 198,927; building, woodworking and furnishing, 457,117; printing and paper, 201,338; cotton, 378,501; textiles (other than cotton), 226,930; clothing, 154,068; leather, boot and shoe, and hatmaking, 101,255; glass, pottery,



chemicals, food, etc., 277,856; agriculture, 130,000; public employees, 186,470; non-manual workers, 98,584; general workers, 1,117,680.

#### TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER COUNTRIES

There was published in the July-August issue of the *International Labour Review* a statement showing the growth of trade unionism in thirty countries of the world from 1913 to 1920, during which period the membership grew from 16,152,000 to 48,029,000. In this report for 1920 a table was printed giving the membership of trade unions of twenty of the countries which were included in the statement published in the *International Labour Review*, the estimated membership of which was placed at 32,248,069. A statement is appended herewith showing the trade union membership of 34 countries, with a combined strength of 38,323,770. The figures for the countries marked with an asterisk were taken from the *International Labour Review*, and are for the year 1920; those for Canada and the United States are for the close of 1921 and for the other countries the standing was taken from the official journal of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and represents the membership from each centre on which per capita was paid in July, 1921. There are other labour bodies in the countries represented in the International Federation of Trade Unions which are not in affiliation with the International Federation. It is, therefore, very probable that the figures presented fall short of giving the full trade union membership of such countries. It perhaps should be mentioned that the definition of a trade union differs from country to country, and associations which in one country are classed as trade unions are not always so termed in another country. In the case of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States there is a fairly common point of view with respect to the scope of trade union organization, but the term "trade union," as interpreted in some European countries, embraces organizations which aim at political rather than industrial action. With this explanation the table, as prepared from the above mentioned sources, is given as follows:—

Argentina.. . . .	749,518	Latvia.. . . .	30,000
*Australia.. . . .	684,000	Luxemburg.. . . .	27,000
Austria.. . . .	1,000,000	*Netherlands.. . . .	683,000
Belgium.. . . .	718,410	*New Zealand.. . . .	83,000
Bulgaria.. . . .	4,000	Norway.. . . .	150,000
Canada.. . . .	313,320	Poland.. . . .	403,138
Czecho-Slovakia.. . . .	740,000	*Portugal.. . . .	100,000
Denmark.. . . .	279,255	*Roumania.. . . .	90,000
*Finland.. . . .	59,000	*Russia.. . . .	5,220,000
France.. . . .	1,500,000	*Serbia.. . . .	20,000
Germany.. . . .	8,000,000	Spain.. . . .	240,113
*Great Britain.. . . .	8,024,000	Sweden.. . . .	277,242
Greece.. . . .	170,000	Switzerland.. . . .	223,588
Holland.. . . .	216,581	Peru.. . . .	25,000
Hungary.. . . .	152,441	South Africa.. . . .	60,000
*India.. . . .	500,000	United States.. . . .	5,253,391
Italy.. . . .	2,055,773	Yugo-Slavia.. . . .	25,000
*Japan.. . . .	247,000		

#### FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

The formation of Catholic unions, those bodies which confine their membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, were first established in the province of Quebec in 1912. Since that time much progress has been made in the development of Catholic unions, the fundamental principles of which are based on the declarations of Pontiffs Leo XIII, and Pius X, in regard to workingmen's associations. At the first conference of Catholic unions held in 1918, there were 27 such bodies represented, out of a total of 41 in the province; there were also reported to be seventeen other independent unions, which were called neutral, membership in which was not confined to persons of any particular creed. In 1919 there was reported a combined membership of Catholic unions of 31,000, the second conference being attended by 123 delegates. The third conference was attended by 225 delegates representing 120 unions,

with a reported membership of 40,000. The second and third conferences declared it desirable that there should be a closer bond between the Catholic organizations and the formation of a federation was suggested. The 1920 meeting instructed the executive officers of the tentative organization, which was created in 1918, to prepare a constitution for a permanent body. During the interval between the conference of 1920 and that of 1921 considerable propaganda was carried on, a series of tracts being prepared and widely distributed. Some of these pamphlets were prepared by the clergy, one of whom is attached to each Catholic union as chaplain, others were prepared by members or officers of Catholic unions. In one of these publications it was stated that each of the Catholic unions contains in its rules a provision which permits Protestant workmen to join the Catholic bodies as associate members, but that they cannot hold office. It was also stated that when the Protestants become sufficiently numerous in any Catholic syndicate they may form a separate section with their own officers.

The conference of 1921 was held in Hull, and was attended by 200 delegates, representing 89 unions, with an approximate membership of 45,000. In consonance with the wishes of earlier conferences, steps were taken to establish a permanent organization under the name of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, a constitution being adopted, to become effective January 1, 1922, and a set of officers elected. The full text of the constitution is published in a subsequent section of this report. The old established labour movement as represented in Canada by the Trades and Labour Congress is not favourable to the formation of labour unions on religious lines, believing that such a plan of organization is prejudicial to the interests of the workers. The American Federation of Labour is also opposed to the organization of wage-earners on credal lines, and it is understood that it has the support of the executive of its affiliated organizations in its attitude.

In the European countries there are many Catholic unions, the first of which was formed in Germany about 50 years ago, and while there is no affiliation of the regular trade unions as represented in the International Federation of Trade Unions with the Catholic bodies, there have been instances where they have united in promoting a common cause. The Catholic unions of Europe are drawn together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, which was organized June 20, 1920, at the Hague, and which has its headquarters in Utrecht, Holland. Although there are no Catholic unions in England, and apparently no demand for such, there are organizations of Catholic trade unionists which are designed to defend Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions.

#### ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union, which was formed in Calgary in 1919, and by which the promoters proposed to supersede the existing form of labour organization by a plan of industrial unionism, appears to have lost a considerable proportion of its following and is not now making the progress which it achieved during the first year of its existence. Readers of these reports are no doubt familiar with the origin of the O.B.U. and the opposition which it encountered from the old established system of labour organization as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress and the bulk of trade union bodies which had been for many years operating on the North American continent, hence it is not necessary to refer in detail to these matters. It is, however, interesting to note that during the past year some of the former O.B.U. advocates have deserted the organization, and a statement published by an officer of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, which was formerly affiliated with the O.B.U., shows that the financial aid rendered to the latter was at certain periods more than the combined contributions from all other units. At the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour it was reported that inquiries made through the chief officers of international organizations indicated that the O.B.U. had ceased to be a factor in the



industrial life of either Canada or the United States, and that little evidence remained of the work of those who engineered its formation. The third convention of the O.B.U. held in Winnipeg in September, 1921, was attended by sixteen delegates and three of the executive board members. The report of the secretary-treasurer stated that the growth in membership during the past year had been slow, and the conditions prevailing made it difficult to organize new units. The financial statement indicated that more money had been spent for operating than had been received, the surplus account being reduced to \$2,215.64. As to the membership of 5,135 at the close of the month of August, the secretary explained that this number did not represent the full membership because many members were exempt from per capita tax owing to strikes, sickness and unemployment. These figures show a remarkable loss in the reported membership of 1919, when it was given at 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. The general executive board reported on the work of the year and stated that demands for organizers in the eastern part of the Dominion could not be granted owing to the depleted state of the treasury. It was reported that approaches had been made to the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union with a view to settling the differences between the two bodies, but owing to both organizations having received an invitation from the I.W.W. to meet with delegates from other labour unions, it was decided to discuss the matter at that conference, if held. In line with this subject a resolution was adopted in favour of the general executive board calling a conference of all industrial organizations. The question of the local secretaries supplying the Department of Labour with information was before the convention, and it was decided that instead of the local officers furnishing particulars the general secretary should furnish the information. Application was accordingly made to the head office for a list of local units and the total membership. The latter request was refused and no reply has been received to the former. The department therefore secured its particulars for the O.B.U. for this report from other sources, the information indicating 34 local units and a membership of 5,300.

#### LABOUR IN POLITICS

For more than twenty years the organized workers in Canada as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress have been endeavouring to form a labour political party through which it would be possible to co-ordinate their efforts in the election of candidates favourable to the legislative demands of the workers. In eight of the provinces during recent years one or more labour candidates have been elected to the various legislatures, the latest being in 1921 when one labour nominee was successful in Saskatchewan and four in Alberta. In the latter province a farmer party government was elected, and one of the successful labour representatives who had sat in the previous house was given a place in the Cabinet. There exists in eight of the provinces some form of labour political organization, and with a view of bringing these together in a national labour party on a uniform plan, a convention was held in Winnipeg in August, 1921. It was decided to establish a Canadian Labour Party to be composed of elected representatives from the provincial sections. It was believed that this plan of organization would unite the various parties which in some localities were in opposition to each other. A platform was adopted and it was decided that the party and its branches should co-operate fully with the farmers' political organization.

One of the labour members in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. M. M. MacBride, owing to dissatisfaction with the actions of the labour group, which in 1919 linked up with the United Farmers in forming a Government, severed his connection with the labourites and passed to the independent benches. At the fourth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario Mr. MacBride was expelled from the party for breaking away from the labour group and the Brantford branch which nominated and elected Mr. MacBride was asked to take similar action. The Brantford branch refused to expel Mr. MacBride and declared that there was no justifica-

tion for his expulsion by the provincial association. As a result of the controversy there are now two labour political parties in Brantford, one in sympathy with Mr. MacBride and the other supporting the provincial body.

Another labour member to later leave his colleagues in the Ontario Legislature was Mr. G. C. Halcrow, of Hamilton, who was the house leader of the labour group. Mr. Halcrow in his speech in the Legislature in reply to the speech from the throne strongly criticized the Farmer-Labour Government, in which two labour members have seats in the Cabinet, in its policies on several matters, including its attitude on the unemployment situation.

The Independent Labour Party of Ontario at its third convention in 1920 adopted what was termed a "free trade" plank in the party platform. Some opposition to this action immediately developed, particularly in the ranks of the Hamilton branch. The suggestion was made after the close of the meeting that the tariff resolution should be submitted to a referendum vote before being incorporated in the principles of the party, but the executive committee took no action, nor did the fourth annual convention held in March, 1921. The announcement of a general Federal election, and the threatened withdrawal of the Hamilton section of the party, resulted in a special convention being called for October 29th. The meeting decided on the following as a substitute for the offending plank:—

"The removal of taxation on necessities of life, taxation on land values and abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privileges, and that to the end in view, respecting the tariff, a commission of experts be appointed to make a thorough investigation and report its finding, and that upon such a commission labour must have adequate representation."

For seats in the Saskatchewan Legislature four labour candidates were nominated in as many constituencies in the election held in June, 1921. The only one to be elected was Mr. W. G. Baker, who was one of the two successful candidates in the Moosejaw riding, and headed the poll with 3,117 votes. The labour candidate in Regina received 2,413 votes, not sufficient to secure the return of his deposit.

In the Alberta election on July 18, 1921, fifteen labour candidates were nominated. In Edmonton, where there are two opposing labour parties, each placed nominees in the field. The Dominion Labour Party named three candidates and the Independent Labour Party five, but none of them were elected. Of the remaining seven nominees four were successful, viz., Wm. Johnston in Medicine Hat, F. J. White and Alex. Ross in Calgary and P. M. Christophers in Rocky Mountain. The United Farmers secured a majority of the 61 seats in the house. Mr. Ross, one of the successful labour candidates in Calgary, and who sat in the previous house, on invitation of the new premier entered the government as Minister of Public Works.

Just subsequent to the announcement of the general election for the Dominion Parliament the Trades and Labour Congress issued a request to its affiliated unions to secure from the candidates in their respective districts answers to a series of questions embodying the latest declarations of the congress. The object was to place the answers on file as a guide to the congress as to which of the successful candidates might be looked to for assistance in securing legislation in accord with the platform of principles of the congress. It is understood that not many candidates made replies to the questions submitted. In the general election which occurred on December 6, 1921, there were, according to information received in the Department, 30 labour candidates nominated, but only two were successful, viz., Mr. J. S. Woods-worth in Centre Winnipeg and Mr. Wm. Irvine, Calgary East. There were also 27 joint candidates, five of whom were elected. Five Socialist candidates also contested seats, but they were all defeated. Of the 52 unsuccessful nominees in which labour parties were interested 29 lost their deposits. Three of the Socialist candidates also lost their deposits.



Reports as to municipal elections indicate that labour candidates were not so generally nominated as in the previous year. The list of localities in which labour participated numbered 30, the nominees for the various offices numbering 177, of whom 69 were elected. In 1921 there were contests in 48 localities, in which 271 labour candidates were nominated and 111 were elected. These figures show 42 fewer successful candidates than in the later elections, among the outstanding losses being the defeat for re-election of the two labour nominees in Hamilton for the Board of Control.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World was established in 1905, and was formed in opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the railway employees' brotherhoods. The organization was much in the public eye during the time the United States was engaged in the late war, during which period criminal proceedings were taken against a large number of members for conspiracy to prevent and delay the operation of certain wartime measures. In 1906 a division had occurred in the ranks of the I. W. W. (as the organization is commonly known), by reason of the followers of W. D. Haywood, who was one of the founders, eliminating political action from its platform. Those who desired to combine political with industrial action became known as the Detroit section of the Industrial Workers of the World, but in 1915 this section assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and is now an opponent of the I. W. W. Reference has been made in previous issues of this report to the court proceedings against the I. W. W., chief of which was the Chicago indictment of 1917, under which 94 members were convicted. Although some received light sentences, the majority were given terms ranging from five to twenty years with fines aggregating \$2,735,000. Appeal was made in the suit, which finally reached the Supreme Court. This tribunal in April, 1921, refused to review the case. Of the 94 convicted members who had not served out their sentences, 46 were out on bonds. Among those who failed to surrender themselves to finish their prison terms was W. D. Haywood, who had a twenty-year sentence to serve, and who it was subsequently learned had fled to Russia, where it is reported he has identified himself with the Communist party. Another one of the convicted I. W. W.'s who is a fugitive in Russia is George Andreytchine, who apparently has lost his faith in the organization, and who has been repudiated by the official journal published in Chicago. For the purpose of defending the indicted members a defence committee was established, which body, after the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered, met representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union with a view to devising a plan to secure an amnesty for the prisoners. The question was referred to those who were serving sentences under what are known as the Chicago, Sacramento and Wichita indictments with a suggestion that they apply for unconditional pardon, but all of the prisoners, numbering 70, refused to make personal appeals for amnesty. The thirteenth convention of the I. W. W. held in May, 1921, went on record as favouring the general strike as the only means of securing the liberation of class war prisoners, among which they include their convicted members. From the reports published regarding the thirteenth convention, it would appear that the organization has lost much of its militancy, and that there has been a serious decline in the membership, although the position of the I. W. W. upon what it terms the class struggle is re-affirmed.

Greetings were forwarded early in the year to the trade union section of the Third International, and a delegate was sent to the meeting of that body held in Moscow in July, 1921, but so far the I. W. W. has not become affiliated, such action being a matter requiring decision by a referendum vote.

The preamble to the constitution of the Workers' International Industrial Union, the body referred to above, is given a place in this report, the difference between it and the preface to the I. W. W. constitution being noted.

Mention is also made of the new industrial organization formed in Australia under the name of Australasian Workers' Union, the objects of which are much similar to those of the I. W. W. in America.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The central organization designed to be the medium through which the organized labour forces of the world make expression on international and other questions affecting wage-earners is the International Federation of Trade Unions. This body had an existence before the late European war, but was reorganized in Holland, Amsterdam, in July, 1919, a new set of rules and regulations being adopted. In June, 1920, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was accepted as an affiliate, and a delegate attended the meeting of the federation held later in the same year. In reporting to the 1921 convention of the congress on the work of the International Federation the executive council stated that they had found it impossible to agree with some of the declarations issued by the federation during the past year, which were probably suitable for Europe, but entirely inapplicable to Canadian conditions. The executive pointed out the necessity of keeping in close touch with labour affairs of Great Britain and other European countries, and referred to the valuable services rendered by the federation in exposing the dangers of the policies of the Third International. The Trades and Labour Congress decided to continue affiliation, and Mr. Tom Moore, the president, was sent to attend the meeting of the federation which was to have been held in November, 1921, but which was postponed until April, 1922. The American Federation of Labour, whose delegates took part in the reorganization of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has not, however, seen fit to ally itself with that body, owing to dissatisfaction with the rate of per capita tax and what it considered as a violation of the rules of the International Federation by the officers, and also on account of the revolutionary character of the appeals and proclamations which had been issued. Some correspondence which took place between the American Federation and the International Federation over the question of affiliation is published in this report, the letters being given space owing to the fact that they have not previously been printed in any Canadian publication. In communicating the decision of the 1921 convention of the American Federation on the question of affiliation with the International body, which contained a recommendation that negotiations be continued in an effort to have the obstacles to membership removed, the executive council of the American Federation on July 6, 1921, suggested that an endeavour be made to reach an agreement on the points at issue instead of continuing unnecessary adverse criticism. As the matter stands the Trades and Labour Congress is representing Canadian organized labour in the International Federation, while the remaining organized workers of nearly four million on the North American continent, as represented by the American Federation, have no voice in the deliberations of the International body. This state of affairs, however, may be remedied, as the executive of the International Federation at a meeting held October 22-23, 1921, decided that a further effort be made to have the American Federation become an affiliate.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS VS. THIRD INTERNATIONAL

The Third (Communist) International was formed in Moscow in March, 1919, having among its objects the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the State. In July, 1919, the International Federation of Trade Unions (mentioned in an earlier section) was reorganized. In August of 1920 the Third International set up the International Council of Trade Unions with a view of supplanting the International Federation, on which bitter attacks were made by the Moscow body, the federation promptly denying the aspersions. Mr. G. Sinoviev, president of the Third International, in a letter replying to a communication from the headquarters of the International Federation



accused the promoters of the latter organization of insincerity and ridiculed its effectiveness. The reply of the federation dealt sarcastically with Mr. Sinoviev and showed that, notwithstanding the opposition of the Communist International, the International Federation had added considerably to its following. At the first meeting of the International Council of Trade Unions held in Moscow in July, 1921, it was stated that the membership was 16,400,000, of which 500,000 were in the United States. No mention was made of the adherents in Canada, although Joseph Knight, promoter and organizer of the O.B.U. in this country, was present, and was reported as representing Canada and the United States. W. D. Haywood, who was at one time secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and who fled from the United States to avoid serving a twenty-year prison sentence for conspiracy, was also in attendance, as was Geo. Williams, who was sent by the I.W.W. Adolph Carm, of Detroit, Mich., was seated at the meeting as a fraternal delegate from the Workers' International Industrial Union, although his credentials had been objected to by W. D. Haywood. It is difficult to understand how the number of 500,000 stated to be the affiliated membership in the United States was arrived at. So far as known, none of the organizations operating on this continent which had representatives at the Moscow meeting are connected with the Russian Trade Union International; and even if they were, their combined memberships would fall very far short of the figures given. The Moscow meeting of the International Council of Trade Unions went on record as being opposed to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and favoured close contact with the Third International and acceptance of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the European countries the Russian International has shown much activity in endeavouring to undermine the International Federation by making overtures to its adherents to withdraw their affiliation, but so far very little success in this direction has been achieved. In the United States a branch of the International Council of Trade Unions has been established and propaganda has been carried on with a view of destroying the old-established trade union system. The executive council of the American Federation of Labour at the 1921 convention called attention to the activity in America of representatives of the Third International. While opposing the Communist party, the convention expressed friendship for the Russian people and a desire that international fraternity may be established between the toilers of Russia and those of America. A proposal was made at the 1921 convention of the United Mine Workers that the organization affiliate with the Moscow body, but it was overwhelmingly defeated. It is understood that in the British Dominions the only trade union to vote in favour of affiliation with the trade union section of the Third International was the New South Wales miners.

#### LAW AND LABOUR

Under the above caption are included a number of court cases in which labour organizations or their officers have been involved. Three of the actions were taken in Canadian courts, and concerned such questions as (1) alleged discrimination of international union men against members of a national union of steam and hoisting engineers, (2) the right of members of a trade and labour council to hold street labour parades in support of striking street railwaymen, and (3) the question of publishing and offering for sale a pamphlet which advocated illegal acts to accomplish a governmental change. The most far-reaching action, however, was that taken against the United Mine Workers to restrain that organization from organizing the miners in certain districts and to enjoin the union from collecting dues from members under what is known as the "check-off" system.

As is no doubt well known, large numbers of foreigners drift into the mining industry, and immediately enjoy the benefits which have been secured through the efforts of the U. M. W. For this and other reasons the miners in the organized districts refuse to work with these foreigners unless they join the union. Owing to their lack of acquaintance with the English language and the customs of the country, it

was found necessary, in order to keep them in good standing, to have their union dues deducted from their earnings. In this way the "check-off" grew up with the union's activities, until now this method of dues collection is generally recognized by the coal companies with whom the U. M. W. has agreements. As an argument in favour of the "check-off" it is stated the practical results are:—

"The union miner knows his working conditions are not jeopardized, the foreigner is under control and life is less hazardous in the bowels of the earth because of the fraternity and team work between workers, while the coal owner is assured contract observance, rather than sporadic strikes because of different interpretations of the contract by every individual."

It may be of interest to note that the joint agreement between the miners and operators of the central competitive field which contains the "check-off" provision was made in compliance with the award of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, a body created by the President. After the commission made its award in settlement of the general strike of 1919 the President of the United States commanded the miners and operators to meet in joint conference and write an agreement carrying this award into effect for a period of two years, until March 31, 1922. The joint conference was held in New York and the agreement was signed, just as the President ordered. A temporary injunction being granted by the Federal court at Indianapolis on October 31, 1921, on the petition of the Borderland Coal Company, protest strikes occurred in many localities. On November 4, the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago set aside that part of the injunction relating to the "check-off" and immediately the strikers returned to work. The proceedings in the lower court were reviewed by the Circuit Court on November 16, but no intimation was given as to when a decision might be expected.

For calling strikes in violation of the Kansas industrial courts law certain officers of District 14 of the United Mine Workers were convicted and sentenced to prison terms. The general officers of the U. M. W. investigated the cause of the stoppage of work. As the agreements with the mine operators involved provided machinery for the adjustment of the disputes, the executive board ordered the president of the district to have work resumed. The convention of the U. M. W. supported the general officers in their attitude, and for failing to comply with the decisions, the general president suspended the charter of union 14 and appointed a provisional body to handle the affairs of the district. The feeling of the miners was so strongly against the Kansas statute that on the day that the district president was committed to prison 12,000 quit work as a protest, and declared that no coal would be mined until the "no-strike" law was rescinded. Report having been made by the deposed officials of district 14 that the autonomy of the union had been withdrawn owing to their opposition to the Kansas statute, the general president, John L. Lewis, in December issued a statement repudiating this claim and stated clearly that the cause of their suspension was their insubordination.

Because the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York decided to reintroduce piece-work and make other changes in the conditions of employment in the cloak and suit industry, which action precipitated a strike, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union entered suit to restrain the manufacturers from putting their decision into effect on the ground that such action was in violation of an agreement which did not expire until June 1, 1922. The court granted a temporary injunction against the manufacturers' association, and later the Supreme Court issued a permanent restraining order. Certain of the Montreal members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union also went on strike against a change of working conditions. One of the employers took action to restrain the members of the union from picketing his factory, an interim injunction being granted. The case was subsequently tried in the Superior Court, and on December 16 judgment was delivered by Judge F. S. MacLennan maintaining the injunction and defining the right and duties of the persons concerned.



Another very important suit was that against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers whereby an attempt was made to have the union dissolved as an illegal body designed to replace the existing social and political order by the rule of the proletariat. The action, which was the first taken in the United States seeking a dissolution of a labour organization, was dismissed on the ground that the complainants had failed to prove that all members of the union were parties to such an alleged plan.

Mention is also made of a number of other actions against labour organizations, all of which are of more or less interest to followers of trade union activities.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE UNIONS IN HUNGARY

During the year there came to hand an interesting report dealing with the operation of trade unions in Hungary which had been prepared by investigators appointed by the director of the International Labour Office at the instance of the Hungarian Government. The report pointed out that each trade union in Hungary is required to submit its constitution to the Minister of the Interior for his approval, and any union not complying with this regulation may be dissolved. In regard to meetings, all associations whose constitutions have been approved must notify the police authorities of every assembly at least three days in advance, stating at the same time the subject to be discussed. The police may forbid the holding of any proposed meeting, provided they deem such to be dangerous from the point of view of the State; and the police may be present at assemblies, and disperse meetings, if necessary, with armed force, if they believe the public safety demands such action. In striking contrast to the Hungarian regulations is the freedom of association enjoyed by the labour unions in Canada, where no restraint is placed on any lawful organization which confines itself to legitimate trade union activities. The only instances in Canada in which constitutions are to be submitted for scrutiny is in the case of registration under the Trade Unions Act, a Dominion statute designed to protect trade unions in the lawful pursuit of their purposes. The Canadian law defines what are considered as unlawful associations, which include bodies which undertake to bring about governmental, industrial or economic changes by use of force, violence, etc., or advocate or defend such actions. In the United States, since the armistice, the work of suppressing radical meetings has been transferred from the Federal and State authorities to the local police. From an inquiry made late in 1920 as to the extent to which meetings of radicals are permitted it has been learned that in only 27 out of 88 cities from which replies were received are such gatherings being held. In 74 of the 88 cities permits are required, and in only eleven of the cities do the police departments recognize the unrestricted right to hold meetings on the public streets.

#### OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST

In addition to the matters which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report there has come to the attention of the department a number of other incidents of interest alike to members of organized labour and others who concern themselves with trade union activities. The chief event was perhaps the cancelling of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees by the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress. It will likely be recalled that late in 1920 the executive council of the congress revoked the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood owing to the failure of the Canadian body to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, an international organization which claims jurisdiction over the bulk of the membership of the Canadian Brotherhood. The officers of the latter body disputed the authority of the executive of the congress to revoke the charter, and took the matter to court. The court decided against the congress, and the brotherhood was accordingly reinstated. The executive of the congress submitted the whole question of the controversy to the 1921 convention, the delegates in attend-

ance supporting the executive in its action, and by a vote of 394 to 151 cancelled the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood and thereby severed its affiliation with the congress.

The charter of District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers was restored on August 1, 1921. In 1919 the advent of the One Big Union caused considerable confusion, many of the members joining up with the new body. To protect the interests of the organization the general executive board of the U.M.W. appointed a commission to administer the affairs of the district. The O.B.U. following having almost entirely disappeared, and a desire being expressed for the restoration of local autonomy, the charter was returned on August 1, 1921, and officers duly elected to handle the union's business.

Because the majority of the delegates to the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees voted to allow the Sinn Fein flag to be displayed in the hall, five of the delegates from the Toronto division of the organization withdrew from the meeting.

By the action of the 1920 convention the International Association of Machinists increased its vice-presidents in Canada from one to two. The election to fill the newly created office resulted in the selection of Mr. James Somerville, of Moosejaw. Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Montreal, is the senior vice-president. At the same convention three resolutions dealing with the Russian situation were adopted, one of which expressed sympathy with the Russian Soviet Government. Subsequently Mr. W. H. Johnston, president of the International Association, undertook to visit Russia for the purpose of investigating conditions. The Russian authorities, however, refused to give the necessary passport to Mr. Johnston, who was then in Riga, and he was compelled to return to the United States without fulfilling his mission. Another matter involving the International Association of Machinists was the reaching of an agreement with the Mexican Government whereby the association became the distributor of orders for supplies required by the Government of Mexico.

Two well-known labour representatives in the persons of Mr. H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, and Mr. Calvin Lawrence, of Ottawa, received appointments to important positions, the first named becoming vice-chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board and the latter a member of the Railway Commission.

Included in other incidents of more general importance may be mentioned (1) Release of John J. McNamara from prison; (2) Formation of Federation of Textile Workers; (3) Locomotive Engineers not to Affiliate with A. F. of L.; (4) Debs' Sentence Commuted; (5) Tailors Favour Closer Affiliation of Clothing Workers; (6) Proposal to Form Confederation of Jewellery Workers; (7) To Assist Coloured Workers; (8) Jurisdictional Controversies; (9) Carpenters Leave Board for Jurisdictional Awards; (10) Grievances of Trade Union Staffs Lead to Secession; (11) Organization Among Workers in Japan.

#### TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY WORK

Notwithstanding the decreased membership of trade unions in Canada and the United States, the disbursements made for benefits by the international organizations operating in the Dominion show a substantial increase over the expenditure for the same purpose in 1920. The larger number of the international bodies operating in Canada pay benefits for one or more purposes, the total of which it will be seen runs into a very large sum. Of the 98 international organizations with branches in the Dominion 75 have beneficial features of a varying nature. Death and strike benefits were paid during 1921 by 55, unemployed and travelling by 19, sick and accident by 30 and old age pensions by 5.

The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits for 1921 by the various central international organizations, as taken from reports furnished direct or secured from departmental records, amounted to \$24,089,836, an increase of



\$4,626,226, as compared with the disbursements for benefits for the year 1920. The expenditures for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 9,674,060
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	423,031
Strike benefits.. . . .	10,161,987
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	3,081,039
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	749,719

Four of the fifteen organizations classed as non-international made payments for benefits, the total being reported at \$20,775, the highest expenditure ever made by the head offices of these bodies, and of which \$16,440 was for death benefits.

The expenditure of the local branch unions in Canada among their own members, in addition to what may have been received from headquarters for the year 1921, amounted to \$1,503,555, the large increase of \$1,179,400, as compared with the sum reported as having been paid in 1920. The payments on account of the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 197,306
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	55,557
Strike benefits.. . . .	1,046,137
Sick benefits.. . . .	129,211
Other benefits.. . . .	75,344

#### A COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

This report containing as it does the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all known central labour organizations operating in Canada, as well as of those of local branch unions in the Dominion, forms a most complete labour directory. Included in the report are (1) a list of Canadian labour papers and of trade union organizations having official journals and the names of the different publications, and (2) a list of conventions of labour bodies to be held during the year, with the date and place of meeting as far as obtainable.

#### NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS

In addition to the trade union bodies there are in Canada a number of associations of wage-earners which have no connection with the organized labour movement, but which are deemed sufficiently important to justify reference being made to them in a report of this character. Accordingly a chapter has been included giving particulars of all known associations of wage-earners not classed as trade union organizations, chief amongst which are associations of school teachers, Government employees and returned soldiers. In all there are 41 such bodies, the combined reported membership of which is 43,298.

## I. FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

*Brief Outline of the Growth of Catholic Unions in Canada—Propaganda—Constitution of the New Federation—Opposition to Catholic Unions—European Labour Unions Not Sympathetic—Standing of the Catholic Unions in Canada at the Close of the Year.*

In earlier issues of these reports references have been made to the labour unions in the province of Quebec which confine their membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. The movement has made some progress, and in September, 1921, a conference of delegates representing the Catholic unions made provision for the establishment of a federation of such bodies.

The earliest association of workmen in Canada, so far as known, to adopt the policy of confining membership to followers of the Roman Catholic faith was La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), which was formed in Chicoutimi, in 1912. In the years immediately following other workingmen's associations exclusively for Roman Catholics were established in other parts of the province. These several organizations accepted for their guidance in social and labour action the declarations of Pope Leo XIII., which were subsequently proclaimed as fundamental rules for workingmen's associations by Pope Pius X. (Extracts from the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. have appeared in two previous issues of these reports). In the city of Quebec, the locality in which the national and Catholic unions were the most numerous, a National Central Trades Council was formed in 1918 by the amalgamation of two existing central bodies, the object being to unify the activities of the unions in that district. Subsequently other central councils were formed in localities where they were considered desirable. With a further desire for co-ordination on the part of the Catholic unions in the province a conference of these bodies was held in Quebec city in September, 1918, at which 27 unions were represented. In a report submitted to the conference it was stated that there were in the province of Quebec 41 national and Catholic unions to which only adherents of the Roman Catholic faith were admitted. It was also reported that there were 17 other national or independent unions which were called neutral, membership in which was not confined to persons of any particular creed.

In September, 1919, a second conference was held in Three Rivers, 123 delegates being in attendance, representing a reported membership of 31,000. This conference declared that there should be a closer bond between the national and Catholic unions and favoured the formation of a federation. Pending the formal organization of this body it was decided to accept for guidance the constitutions and by-laws of the National Central Trades Council of Quebec and of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North. The regulations of these organizations, as well as those of all other Catholic unions, provide for the office of a chaplain, to be appointed by the diocesan authority. The Three Rivers convention also expressed the view that the time had arrived for all Canadian workmen to get rid of foreign or American interference in the management of union affairs, and appealed to all Catholic workmen in particular to group themselves into self-governing bodies fully consistent with their national and religious aims.

The third meeting of the national and Catholic unions, held in Chicoutimi in 1920, was attended by 225 delegates, representing 120 unions, with a reported membership of 40,000. This conference took another step in the formation of a permanent organization of Catholic unions by instructing the executive officers to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the next meeting to be held in Hull in 1921.



## PROPAGANDA ON BEHALF OF CATHOLIC UNIONS

During the latter months of the year 1920 and the early part of 1921 a series of 25 tracts were distributed with a view to encouraging the formation of national and Catholic unions. Some of these pamphlets were prepared by the clergy, while others were written by members of particular unions. The serial numbers of the tracts which were received in the Department, together with the titles and names of authors, were as follows:—

- No. 1.—An Appeal from the Church.—Father Edmond Lacroix.
- No. 2.—Necessity of Organization.—J. B. Beaudoin, hardware clerk.
- No. 3.—Characters of Labour Organization—Unless it is Catholic and National the labour organization does not meet our national and religious aspirations.—G. Hogue, plumber.
- No. 4.—Industrial Prosperity—Catholic Syndicalism—Gerard Tremblay.
- No. 5.—Development of Self-Confidence and Syndicalist Responsibility.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 6.—Harmony Between Capital and Labour.—Father Edmond Lacroix, chaplain of Plumbers' Syndicate.
- No. 7.—Joint Councils of Workmen and Employers.—Martial Dieumegarde, plumber.
- No. 8.—Cessation of Work, Conciliation and Arbitration.—J. B. Beaudoin, hardware clerk.
- No. 9.—The Chaplain's Part in the Syndicate.—Father Edmond Hebert, chaplain of General Council.
- No. 10.—The American Federation of Labour—Resolutions of a Congress—Its Spirit.—Gerard Tremblay, secretary of National and Catholic Syndicate.
- No. 11.—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada a Slave to the American Federation of Labour.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 12.—National and Catholic Syndicates—The Chicoutimi Congress—Its Spirit—Resolutions Adopted.—Gerard Tremblay, secretary of National and Catholic Syndicate.
- No. 13.—The Right to Associate.—Father Edmond Lacroix, chaplain of Plumbers' Syndicate.
- No. 14.—The Strike—Its Definition—Its Causes—Gerard Tremblay, secretary of National and Catholic Syndicate.
- No. 15.—Moral and Religious Aspect of the Labour Question—The Doctrine of the Catholic and National Syndicates.—Jean Baptiste Delisle, organizer, National and Catholic Syndicates.
- No. 16.—Socialistic Infiltrations in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 17.—Duration of Working Hours—Eight-Hour-Day—Doctrine of the Catholic and National Syndicates.—J. B. Beaudoin, hardware clerk.
- No. 18.—The International Union—The Inconveniences and the Disadvantages They Offer.—Gerard Tremblay, secretary of National and Catholic Syndicates.
- No. 19.—Which Divide the Workmen? Neutral Syndicates or Catholic Syndicates.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 20.—The Constitutions and By-laws of the National and Catholic Syndicates and the Protestants—Rectifications—The Point of View and the Right of the Catholic.—Gerard Tremblay, secretary of National and Catholic Syndicate.
- No. 21.—Economic, Social and Political Evolution of the Labour Unions—Fifty Years Ago and To-day.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 22.—Qualities of a Good Syndicalist.—Father Edmond Lacroix, chaplain of Plumbers' Syndicate.
- No. 23.—Rights of the Workmen—Duties of the Employer.—Father Edmond Lacroix, chaplain of Plumbers' Syndicate.
- No. 24.—The Salary—When is it Equitable? Scale of Salaries or the Uniform Salaries.—Alfred Charpentier, fireman.
- No. 25.—An Appeal to Catholic Workers.—Father Edmond Hebert, chaplain of Central Council.

Mr. Joseph Gauthier, M.L.A., of Montreal, representative of the International Typographical Union, in his report to the 1921 convention of the union, held in Quebec city, stated as follows:—

A great movement has been undertaken during the past few years in the Province of Quebec to do away with the international unions and favour the so-called national and Catholic unions in all branches. The most clever men were appointed by the clergy jointly with some of the principal industrial men, as well as financial influences who are supporters of this movement, to establish and favour the National and Catholic unions. Funds were levied and a great campaign of propaganda was started and is still going on to ruin the international unions, which are struggling constantly to render the work of the Catholic unions ineffective and protect their interest. In spite of their efforts a certain number of international unions have seen their efforts reduced very materially by the introduction of National Catholic unions'

principles in their ranks. The same unions have seen their wages decrease considerably, being at the mercy of their employers who took advantage of the division among the union men.

Mr. Gauthier also made reference to the publication of the tracts mentioned above, which he stated were spread all over the province, at church doors, in street cars, schools, public meetings, etc.

#### FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS FORMED

At the conference in Hull in September, 1921, there were 89 unions represented by approximately 200 delegates. Fifteen chaplains, including Rev. Maxime Fortier, the general chaplain, were also in attendance. In accordance with the instructions of the previous meeting held in Chicoutimi, the executive officers presented a draft constitution for a permanent organization. The conference decided that the name of the new body should be Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The draft constitution was in the main adopted without amendment, the principles of the federation being referred to the religious authorities for preparation. The full text of the principles and the laws, which became effective on January 1, 1922, are as follows:—

#### CHAPTER I

##### *Character of the Federation*

Article 1.—The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is an interprofessional labour organization, uniting together the various labour groups in Canada which have the double character of being national and Catholic.

It is its duty to safeguard and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada and to use for that purpose all the means enumerated in Article 3 of the present regulations and by-laws.

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada proposes, among other things, to give the Catholic workers of Canada a professional organization as complete and as efficient as possible.

It believes, indeed, not only that workers have received from nature itself—as well, in fact, as all the other classes of the community—the right to unite together in order to protect their rights and defend their interests, but that it is useful and advantageous for them to group themselves into organizations of their various trades and professions.

It knows that labour organization cannot be imposed upon the workmen who would not want it any more than employers' organizations can be imposed upon employers wishing to keep their freedom; but it feels that, as the employers' organization can represent all and each of those who wanted to join it, make decisions which bind all its members, speak in the name of all those composing it, prohibit its adherents from settling alone matters affecting all the associates, so the labour organization can claim to represent all those who consent to become members of it, to decide, in such a way as to bind all the associates, all matters of common interest, to assume authority to speak in the name of all its adherents and to demand that, within the limits of the end pursued by the society, they abide by the legitimate decisions made by the majority. It believes, moreover, that, as it is reasonable that all the members of an employers' organization should refuse to discuss their common interest except through the organization of which they are members, so it is in order that organized workers should discuss matters affecting their trade or profession only through the syndicates of which they are members.

If the F. C. W. C. proposes to work as much as possible for the professional organization of the Catholic workers of Canada it is not only because they are entitled to it, and it is useful and advantageous to them, it is also because labour organization is a necessity of the present time.

There is, first, the danger of neutral organizations to be avoided. There is in the second place, the fact that, in Canada as elsewhere, those whom the workers depend upon, especially in the liberal professions, finance, trade and industry, are already grouped into powerful professional organizations.

Organization calls for organization. If those who employ organize themselves, it becomes necessary that their employees also organize themselves. Otherwise, the strongest would be too much tempted to exploit the weakest.

This cannot signify, however, that the F. C. W. C. is preparing troops for the class struggle. If it organizes the workers, it is in order that their class may deal more equitably with the other classes of the community and agree with them.

It is the economic régime under which we are living which compels the distinct organization of the employers' class and of the employees' class; different interests can only be defended by different bodies. But distinct organizations and different interests do not mean opposed interests and inimical organizations. Two moral persons, as well as two individuals, can speak to each other, understand each other, live in good understanding and even in friendship.

The F. C. W. C. in principle and in practice disproves the theory of those who claim that capital, capitalists and employers are born enemies of labour, workers and wage-earners.



It claims, on the contrary, that employers and employees must live agreeing with each other, helping and loving each other.

In order that this agreement may be realized and peace and harmony may reign between employers and employees, it is, of course, necessary that not only one of the parties, but that both parties, show good will in the matter. But let employers and employees consent to speak to each other through their respective organizations only, and they will find, by looking for it together, the means of conciliating their particular interests. This means, by the way, is already known.

Reason and experience, in fact, prove that nothing is more apt to establish and maintain industrial peace, and consequently good social order, than joint conciliation and arbitration committees established, by common agreement, between employers' organizations and employees' organizations.

The F.C.W.C., however, well understands that such preparatory conditions would not be sufficient in order that peace may be definitely and easily established between employers and workers. Let us admit, in fact, that the ones and the others have their own organizations; that the latter give up the idea of fighting each other, that they mutually recognize all the rights belonging to professional organizations; that they even establish between themselves joint conciliation and arbitration commissions, all this is no doubt something, but accord will not result from deliberations thus undertaken, if employers and employees each have their opposite claims and do not admit the same doctrines. What is to be found is a common basis of understanding. The starting point is that employers and workers should be unanimous as to the conception of their reciprocal rights and duties.

The unity of directing principles and of fundamental doctrines, such is then the first and indispensable condition of the agreement between employers and workers. But who shall make that unity? Who shall proclaim the doctrine defining the reciprocal duties of employers and workers? What power, above all, shall impose them upon one and the other?

The F.C.W.C., for one, believes that this function properly belongs to the Catholic church which has received from God himself the mission of teaching all nations as well as that of binding and releasing the conscience of all men. It knows, besides, that the church asks and claims for itself this indisputable doctrinal authority and supreme direction in labour matters. Pius X. indeed wrote (*Enc. Singulari quadam*). "The social question and the controversies relating to it concerning the nature and duration of work, the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," as, "on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is before all a moral and religious question, and, for that reason, it must especially be solved according to the rules and morals and the judgment of religion." (*Enc. Graves de Communi.*)

Deeply Catholic and particularly wishing to see peace reign between employers and employees, the F. C. W. C. therefore adheres to all the directions and teachings of the Catholic church, and especially to all those which concern matters which are the object of its activities.

It openly professes that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals, are dependent on the tribunal of conscience, that Christian justice and charity are the two supreme and obligatory rules of relations and workers, that the strike is a dangerous weapon which can only be used as a final and extreme means, in certain cases only, and provided the conditions which, in a given case, make it lawful, are realized.

In a word, the F.C.W.C. considers as fundamental and likely to bring the classes together, the definitions and rules of conduct outlined in Leo XIII's and Pius X.'s encyclical letters. It gives them its full adhesion, hoping all those concerned will comply with them as it itself proposes to comply with them.

The F.C.W.C. believes that employees in the various municipal, provincial and federal services, as well as employees to public utilities, have, as well as all other workers, the right to form among themselves organizations having for their object to secure and maintain for the various classes of employees reasonable working conditions. The F.C.W.C., however, refuses to recognize to these organizations, the members of which accomplish services indispensable to the good order of the community, the right to use the strike even as a final means of securing the triumph of just claims. But it demands from the public authorities that they establish, for the settlement of disputes between these employees and their employers, arbitration courts whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. Such courts should be able to deal with disputes concerning all the working conditions of such employees.

The F.C.W.C. is an essentially Canadian organization. One of the reasons for its existence is that the greatest part of the Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labour by American organized labour. The F.C.W.C. believes it is wrong, an economic error, a national abdication and a political danger, to have in Canada syndicates depending on a foreign centre which has not our laws, nor our habits, nor our mentality, nor even the same problems as we have. It believes Canadian organized labour must be self-governing, settle its own affairs itself and must not be drowned in a syndicalist mass where its initiative is powerless, its will inefficient and its own life impossible.

It wishes, for its part, work to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian organized labour, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficent, is above all injurious to it.

The F.C.W.C. is a frankly and openly Catholic organization. It affiliates with itself Catholic organizations alone, it adheres to the whole doctrine of the church and it promises to always and in everything follow the directions of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops.

The F.C.W.C. is Catholic because the church wants the Catholic workers, if they are associated with each other, to establish Catholic organizations, as the following abstract from the encyclical letter *Singulari quadam* will show: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those deserve an unreserved approbation and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and

which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organizations, and, besides, in all other religions, wherever it may seem possible to provide through them the needs of the associates."

## CHAPTER II.

### *Name and Aim*

Article 2.—The congress of the Catholic and national syndicates of Canada, in session at Hull, P.Q., from September 24 to September 29, 1921, declares the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada to be constituted, according to the following by-laws and regulations.

Article 3.—The Federation has for its aim to promote and safeguard the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada.

In order to reach this end, the F.C.W.C. proposes:

1. To definitely establish a general plan according to which Catholic syndicalism in Canada shall be developed, and to pursue the methodical application of the same;

2. To create and maintain in this country a concerted movement of Catholic syndicalism which, while allowing the various groups their autonomy, would bind them by federative bonds, permitting to defend and develop in common the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in Canada;

3. To organize a general propaganda in favour of Catholic syndicalism. This propaganda will be made especially through labour newspapers, salaried organizers and workingmen's research clubs;

4. To work out the legislation asked for by the mass of Catholic workers in Canada;

5. To be used as an intermediate agent between the federated groups, whether it is a question of mutual aid or of disputes to be terminated;

6. To represent the federated organizations whenever and in whatever manner the general interest may demand it;

(a) before the public powers;

(b) before such institutions or organizations, whether Canadian or foreign, with which it may seem proper to maintain relations.

7. To create as they are needed all services recognized to be necessary to the federated organizations;

8. To organize or favour all institutions of general interest likely to defend the Catholic workers or to help them;

9. The F.C.W.C. can affiliate with no political party whatever.

## CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTION

Article 4.—The following may become directly members of the Federation:

(a) Professional or trade federations in commerce and industry;

(b) Regional unions of syndicates;

(c) And the Federation of workingmen's research clubs.

The professional and trade federations comprise the whole of the workers' syndicates following the same profession, the same trade in commerce and industry, or belonging to the same type of industry.

The regional union represents the whole of the syndicates in a determined economic region, whatever its nature. The limit of regions is fixed either by the unions themselves in agreement with the federated bureau of the federation, or by the federated bureau alone in cases where the union does not yet exist.

The regional unions at present authorized are the Central Councils.

Article 5.—Local professional syndicates, unconnected interprofessional syndicates and the various research clubs can only become members of the federation through a central group.

If, however, no central group exists, they may be admitted directly, but temporarily only, provided they promise to become members of a central group within the time fixed by the federated bureau.

In no case whatever shall there be in the same centre more than one central group of the same nature under a charter from the federation.

### *Admission.—Expulsion.*

Article 6.—Groups desiring to become members of the federation must make an application in writing addressed to the secretariat and accompanied with the following documents:

(a) two copies of their by-laws;

(b) composition of the governing board;

(c) statement of the total membership and division of the membership by groups;

(d) statement that the group has studied the by-laws of the federation and promises to conform its action to the same.

The admission is provisionally declared by the federated bureau and ratified definitely by the federated congress.

Article 7.—The adherent groups shall notify the federated bureau of all changes made in their by-laws and declare any change in their administration.

They shall, at the end of each year, make known their assessed membership. The federated bureau shall have power to verify said membership.



Article 8.—Expulsions, either for non-payment of the federal assessment or for any other cause resulting from the non-observance of the by-laws, shall be pronounced by the federated congress.

In case of serious violation, however, the federated bureau may decree the suspension of the organization concerned, pending the final judgment by the congress. The suspension has the same effects as expulsion.

The groups shall be notified by registered letter, at least one month in advance, of the date of the meeting of the federated bureau at which their suspension will be proposed.

Article 9.—The sums paid in by resigning, suspended or expelled organizations remain the property of the federation, and said organizations shall lose all rights to the property forming the assets of the federation.

#### *Head Office.*

Article 10.—The head office of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is established in the city of Quebec.

It may be transferred to any other city in Canada by decision of the federated congress. Such a decision can only be made at an annual congress if a notice of motion to that effect has been given at the congress held the year before.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### *Federated Congress—Representation.*

Article 11.—Each year, at a date and place fixed by the preceding congress, or, upon its default, by the federated bureau, the delegates of the syndicates and groups belonging to the federated organizations, and, provisionally, those of the isolated syndicates and groups directly affiliated with the federation shall meet in a federal congress.

Article 12.—The congress of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is composed of delegates duly elected and accredited by:

1. Each local professional syndicate;
2. Each local interprofessional syndicate;
3. Each *bona fide* workingmen's research club;
4. Each professional and trade federation;
5. Each regional union;
6. The federations of workingmen's research clubs.

Article 13.—Each professional and interprofessional syndicate shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate, whatever the number of its members.

As soon as a syndicate reaches a membership of one hundred, it is entitled to two delegates. It is entitled to one delegate for each one hundred additional members or fraction thereof.

Professional and trade federations shall be entitled to one delegate, whatever the number of their members.

As soon as they reach a membership of one thousand, they shall be entitled to two delegates. They shall be entitled to one delegate for each additional thousand or fraction thereof.

Regional unions of syndicates, whatever their nature, shall be entitled to two delegates each, and research clubs to one delegate each.

Two or three small syndicates may combine together in order to be represented by one delegate.

Article 14.—Each delegate is entitled to one vote.

All delegates must be members of the organization they represent.

Article 15.—In order to be entitled to send a delegate to a congress of the federation every organization must forward its application for affiliation one month in advance to the secretary of the federation.

Article 16.—Delegates shall be elected two weeks before the congress. Their credentials, their names and addresses, and the membership they represent shall be sent to the secretary of the federation at least ten days before the opening of the congress, except for special and good reasons approved as such by the Committee on Powers and Committees.

Article 17.—Delegates must carry credentials duly signed by the president and secretary of the organization issuing them, and they must bear the seal of such organization.

Credentials shall be made in duplicate (on forms supplied by the secretary of the federation), one to be sent to the secretary of the federation and the other presented to the chairman of the Committee on Powers and Committees.

Article 18.—A few days before the opening of the congress, the federated bureau shall form a Committee on Powers and Committees composed of five duly accredited delegates and of a chaplain designated by the general chaplain of the federation. It shall be the duty of said committee to examine the credentials and to appoint the members of the regular committees of the congress. It shall meet early enough to be able to report at the opening of the congress.

Article 19.—Only the syndicates having paid the assessments for the current year can take part in the congress.

Article 20.—The federated congress has the most extended powers; it receives and approves the reports on the work of the federated bureau, approves the accounts for the past year,

determines the budget for the next year, decides finally on admissions and expulsions, appoints the federated bureau, makes all decisions and gives all directions in connection with the progress of the federation.

The decisions of the congress, except as far as dissolution is concerned, are taken by a majority vote.

Article 21.—The officers of the federation, namely, the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, shall have the right, even though they are not delegates, to attend the annual congress at which their term of office expires, with all the privileges enjoyed by the delegates. They shall act there as officers, filling their respective positions until their successors are chosen and the congress has completed its business. If they are not delegates, the president, secretary and treasurer shall be entitled to the reimbursement by the federation of expenses incurred for their attendance at the congress.

Article 22.—Any priest duly appointed to the position of chaplain to any of the organizations affiliated with the federation, has the right, as such, to attend the annual congress.

### 1. Federal Congress.—Session.

Article 23.—The congress commences with a prayer and is officially opened when the president, having taken the chair, asks the members to keep decorum and declares the congress opened.

Article 24.—The Committee on Powers and Committees shall forthwith report the number of organizations represented and the number of delegates in attendance.

Article 25.—The secretary of the congress shall then communicate to the delegates the names of the members selected by the Committee on Powers and Committees to act on the eight regular committees of the congress. Said committees, each composed of not less than five delegates and one chaplain, shall be designated as follows: (1) Committee on Report of the Federated Bureau; (2) Committee on Resolutions; (3) Committee on Organization; (4) Committee on Labels and Industry (federated groups); (5) Committee on Legislation; (6) Committee on Research Societies; (7) Committee on Constitution, Regulations and Proceedings; (8) Committee on Managers (or Auditors).

Article 26.—All resolutions to be considered by the federation must have been received by the secretary not less than sixty days before the opening of the congress, in order that they may be printed and distributed to the syndicates thirty days before the opening of the congress. No other resolutions may be presented to the congress except upon a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, and they must be presented before 10 a.m. on the second day of the session. Precedence shall be given to the resolutions previously presented to the secretary.

Article 27.—The Committee on Resolutions shall meet as soon as formed. As soon as the Committee on Powers and Committees has selected the members of the Committee on Resolutions, the latter shall be called by the chairman of the bureau to a first meeting which shall take place immediately after its formation. The secretary shall communicate to them the list of the resolutions to be presented to the congress. The committee shall consider them, and shall then report to the congress on all resolutions submitted. It may recommend the adoption, rejection, amendment, etc., of all resolutions submitted to it. It shall refer to the other regular committees the resolutions coming under their jurisdiction. In case of an unfavourable report, the mover (syndicate or delegate) shall have the privilege of proposing the resolution a second time, if two thirds of the delegates present allow it.

Article 28.—Delegates and chaplains only, duly sworn, may speak or read documents before the congress. No other may do so unless two-thirds of the delegates present allow it. The chaplains take part in the discussions only; they do not vote.

Article 29.—No discussion of a political character shall be tolerated in a congress of the federation.

Article 30.—Matters coming before the congress may be decided on a division by raising hands or by a roll call. A division shall be granted if one-tenth of the delegates present request it.

Article 31.—No organization or person having withdrawn from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada or from a professional federation affiliated with it, or having been suspended or expelled from it, may, during the period of such punishment, have the right to represent any body or to be recognized in said federation, or in any other central group or professional federation connected with the F.C.W.C., under penalty of suspension of the body violating this article.

Article 32.—The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the congress is at least one-fourth of the delegates appointed.

Article 33.—In order that the matter of a grievance between organizations submitted to a previous congress may be reconsidered, it is necessary that the parties shall have unsuccessfully conferred together with the purpose of coming to an understanding and that the federal bureau shall recommend the reconsideration.

### II. Federal Bureau.—Powers and Duties.

Article 34.—The federation shall be administered by a federal bureau consisting of the officers of the federation and appointed each year by the congress.

Article 35.—The bureau has full power to represent the federation. It may take such measures as it may deem likely to insure its normal working and to apply the decisions of the federal congress. It is by right the arbitrator in any conflict which may arise between federated groups. It proceeds, under the conditions provided in Article 6, to the provisional admission of groups.



The federal bureau may charge the secretary general of the federation with the execution of its decisions. The secretary general may be assisted, if need be, by one or more assistant secretaries general.

Article 36.—The federal bureau may delegate its powers, wholly or in part, to any member it may designate or to the secretary general of the federation.

Article 37.—The federal bureau meets every three months at a fixed date. It may meet as often as the interest of the federation may require.

Decisions are taken on a majority vote; in case of a tie, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

A majority of the members of the bureau must be present to make the deliberations valid.

Article 38.—The federal bureau shall establish a publicity service between itself and the federated groups. This service shall take the form of a bulletin, circular and questionnaire permitting a frequent mutual communication of information of interest to the federation and the federated groups.

Article 39.—The general duties of the federal bureau shall be to faithfully execute the decisions of the federal congress, to closely look after and favour or oppose, under directions from the congress, legislative measures affecting the interests of the workers.

Article 40.—The federation bureau shall also actively work at professional organization according to the general plan adopted by the federation. It shall therefore form local groups which it shall affiliate with the federation; but its efforts must above all tend to the creation of professional and trade federations, of regional unions and of any other central bodies directly dependent on the federation.

Article 41.—As soon as a professional or trade federation or a regional union has been formed through or with the consent of the federal bureau, the syndicates in such profession or trade shall be affiliated with the federation thus constituted, and the syndicates of the region with the regional union.

It will be the duty of the federal bureau to remind them, at that moment, of this obligation. The groups having received such a notice shall have three months to comply with the same; if they have not done so within that time, the federal bureau shall revoke the charters granted them by the federation.

Article 42.—The federal bureau selects, appoints and revokes organizers and propagandists of the federation. Every year it shall be authorized by the congress to spend for organization and propaganda purposes a certain amount which shall be submitted in the estimates. The bureau itself fixes the salary of the organizers whose work it directs.

Article 43.—It is for the federal bureau to decide whether the federation shall support a local syndicate affiliated with it which requests its assistance in a professional dispute. Any affiliated syndicate asking for help must first make to the president a full statement of the trouble and its causes. The case shall then be taken before the bureau by the president of the bureau, who may demand from the petitioning syndicate a written application stating the grounds for its action. The decision of the federal bureau shall be communicated to the syndicate by the president of the bureau within twenty days after help has been applied for. If the local syndicate declares a strike before being authorized to do so by the federal bureau, it shall be entitled to no assistance from the federation.

Article 44.—The federal bureau can admit into the federation no trade or industrial federation or professional or interprofessional syndicate without having obtained from the same a clear and definite definition of their professional limits. If the limits as claimed encroach upon the professional jurisdiction of federations or syndicates already affiliated with the federation, the federal bureau cannot grant the charter applied for until it has secured from the organizations already affiliated a written renunciation of the jurisdictional rights claimed by the petitioning group.

The federal bureau shall not allow any trade or industrial federation, or any local syndicate to change its title or name, if it deems such a fact constitutes an encroachment upon the jurisdiction of another federation or syndicate affiliated with the federation. Such a change cannot be made except by consent and with the approbation of the federal congress.

The federal bureau shall see to it that the members of a professional or trade federation or members of local syndicates working temporarily at any trade or occupation other than their usual trade or occupation, belong to the professional syndicates dealing with the workers in that trade or occupation, provided, however, such syndicates are affiliated with the F.C.W.C.

#### *Federal Bureau.—Officers.*

Article 45.—The officers of the F.C.W.C. shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

A district delegate in each central group shall also be appointed, with whom the federal bureau shall confer.

Article 46.—The term of office of the officers of the federation expires on the eighth day following the congress at which their successors have been appointed.

Article 47.—The president of the federation and the federal bureau shall have free access to all books and documents concerning finances.

Article 48.—If it happens that during its term of office the federal bureau shall lose any of its members, either because he has resigned or is no longer an active member of any organization affiliated with the federation, or for any other cause, the federal bureau shall appoint a successor at its next regular meeting.

Article 49.—Delegates to the congress may propose as many candidates as they wish for each office, but, to be elected, a candidate must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the delegates to the congress, and voting shall be proceeded with, eliminating each time the candidate receiving the smaller number of votes, until a candidate receives the absolute majority.

Article 50.—Retiring officers may be re-elected, provided they have been duly accredited as delegates.

The installation of officers is made by the president of the election and according to the official form.

The officers for the election of officers are a president, a secretary, an inspector and two scrutineers who are appointed by the meeting.

Any candidate put in nomination must be present in the meeting hall, as well as his sponsors.

### III. Federal Bureau.—Powers and Duties of Officers.

Article 51.—The president shall preside over the annual congress, call and preside over meetings of the federal bureau, look after the general activities of the federation, sign all official documents, and with the consent of the federal bureau travel in the interests of the federation. His salary shall be fixed each year by the federal congress.

Article 52.—At the end of each month the president shall send to the treasurer a written detailed statement of all his travelling and other expenses, and each year he shall make to the congress a general report covering his expenses during the year, to be incorporated in the report of the federal bureau.

Article 53.—The president, as well as the other officers of the federal bureau, cannot be chosen as permanent organizer of the federation and paid as such.

Article 54.—The secretary shall take care of all the books, papers and effects of the federal bureau; attend to the correspondence pertaining to his office, call the annual congress and there act as secretary and furnish the Committee on Powers of the Congress with a memorandum on the financial position of each affiliated body.

Article 55.—The secretary shall collect and receive all moneys due to the federation and hand it over to the treasurer, from whom he shall demand a receipt. The secretary, shall, however, keep in his possession a sum not exceeding \$100. This money shall be used for current expenses and can only be disbursed with the president's approbation.

Article 56.—The secretary shall hand over to the Committee of Auditors for examination all vouchers for payments made, close all accounts of the federation one month before the annual congress. He shall have printed, once a year, a financial report, in the shape of a special document, a copy of which he shall send to all the affiliated organizations.

Article 57.—The secretary shall furnish a bond for the faithful fulfilment of his duties. Such bond may be in the shape of a guarantee policy by an insurance company, and the premiums on which shall be paid by the federation. The secretary shall incorporate in the report of the federal bureau his annual report to the congress of the federation.

Article 58.—The secretary shall supply the local syndicates directly dependent upon the federation with stamps. Such stamps are to be used by the syndicates in acknowledging receipt of their members' fees.

Article 59.—The salary of the secretary as fixed each year by the federal congress shall be paid in 52 weekly instalments.

Article 60.—The treasurer shall be the keeper of the funds, property and papers of the federation. He must not keep in his possession for more than 24 hours the money or cheques belonging to the federation, but he must deposit them in a bank selected by the federal bureau. All payments must be made by cheques bearing the signatures of the president, secretary and treasurer. The federation funds, once they are deposited in a bank, cannot be withdrawn therefrom except by a cheque bearing those three signatures.

Article 61.—The treasurer shall submit to the annual congress, in the report of the federal bureau, a full statement of receipts and expenses during his term of office; he shall also state the assets and liabilities of the federation budget. When his term of office has expired, he shall transmit to his successor all the federation's property under his charge. He shall furnish as a bond a guarantee policy, the premiums on which shall be paid by the federation. His salary shall be fixed each year by the federal congress.

### CHAPTER V.

#### *General Chaplain.*

Article 62.—The F.C.W.C. shall have a general chaplain appointed by the religious authorities.

The general chaplain is by right a member of all congresses of the federation and of the federal bureau. He may attend the meeting of all the committees formed by the federation or send a representative. He exercises, in deliberations, the same rights as those exercised by delegates or members belonging to the congress whereat such discussions take place and is subject, like them, to the usual rules of procedure.

The chaplain does not vote. The general chaplain may attend the meetings and take part in the proceedings of any organization affiliated with the federation.

The chaplain depends solely, in the exercise of his functions, on the religious authorities by which he was appointed.



The general chaplain has the right to give his personal opinion on any question, like all delegates; but his proper function is to represent the church among the Catholic syndicated workmen. It is for him to state and recall, whenever it is needed, the Catholic principles and doctrine, and he only fills his mission when he asks the congress and the committees to make their resolutions and conduct conform to the Catholic principles and doctrine.

The general chaplain may demand that a resolution which, in his judgment, would affect Catholic morals or the teachings of the church, be submitted to the religious authorities and approved by them before being put in force.

The general chaplain of the federation has charge of the superior interests of the souls, of society and of religion. He is entitled, on the part of the delegates, to all the consideration and respect which are due to the religious authorities which he represents.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *Finances.*

Article 63.—The federal assessment is fixed as follows:

1. Professional and trade federations shall pay the federation a per capita tax of half a cent per member per month, or six cents per member per year.

2. Local syndicates shall pay the federation a per capita tax of three (3) cents per member per month, or thirty-six (36) cents per member per year.

3. All regional unions shall pay the federation a sum of five dollars (\$5) per year, and all research societies a sum of two dollars (\$2).

The income from the per capita tax shall constitute the management fund of the federation.

Article 64.—Delegates whose organization has not paid all the federal assessments thirty days before the annual congress will not be admitted to sit at such congress.

Article 65.—Any affiliated organization shall pay its per capita tax during the month for the month for which it is due, but not later than the 10th of the following month. The secretary shall notify the organization in arrears and if, after sixty days, it still is in arrears it shall be suspended from the federation and cannot be reinstated except by a unanimous vote of the federal bureau, and after all arrears have been paid in full.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Central Groups.*

Article 66.—The various central bodies of the F.C.W.C. are forbidden to admit as delegates or even to tolerate at their meetings representatives of syndicates hostile or foreign to the F.C.W.C. and to its professional federations. The same prohibition applies to representatives of syndicates suspended or expelled by their professional federation. Any syndicate which, for any cause, is not a member of a professional federation of the F.C.W.C. cannot have its representatives admitted in any central group of the federation. No syndicate shall be affiliated with the F.C.W.C. unless it is affiliated with the central council of its region and with the federation of its profession or trade.

The federal bureau shall withdraw its charter from any central body admitting as delegates representatives of any syndicate which is, neither directly nor indirectly, affiliated with the federation. Such central body, however, may appeal from the decision before the bureau at the next congress.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Article 67.—The admission fee to all syndicates directly affiliated with the F.C.W.C. shall be fixed at a minimum of \$1. Each syndicate shall pay over to the federal bureau twenty cents for each new member admitted into the syndicate.

The amounts thus collected shall be sent each month to the secretary of the federation, together with the amount of the per capita tax. Such invoices shall be accompanied by a monthly report showing the number of members who have paid their assessments, the names of those who have been initiated, reinstated, suspended or expelled. Such report shall also show the number of members paying arrears and the months paid for by such members. The secretary of the federation will furnish the necessary report forms. Whenever the members of syndicates pay to the secretary their monthly dues, the secretary shall affix to their assessment book a stamp of the F.C.W.C.

Article 68.—In each syndicate, suspended members may be reinstated by paying three (3) months' arrears and the per capita tax for the current month, and then paying twenty-five (25) cents for reinstatement, payable to the federal bureau.

Article 69.—Article 67, as formulated, may not apply any more to syndicates having formed a federation of their trade or profession. As soon as a professional federation is constituted, all that is prescribed in Article 67 (admission fee, per capita tax, monthly report, etc.) shall find its application, as far as practicable, within the said federation, and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada shall transfer to such professional federation all its previous rights, powers and obligations over and towards the newly federated syndicates in connection with the authorization and control of strikes.

Article 70.—Several syndicates of the same trade or profession may unite to form a professional or trade federation. Such formation can only be made with the consent of the federal bureau, and the latter shall approve it only if the petitioning syndicates seem to it to be numerous enough and have complied with the provisions of the present regulation concerning the formation of federations and their admission into the federation.

## OPPOSITION TO CATHOLIC UNIONS

The labour organizations in the Dominion, both of international and purely Canadian affiliation, as well as the independent unions, do not look with favour on the formation of labour organizations on credal lines and efforts have been made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to combat the growth of Catholic unions. Reporting to the 1921 convention of the congress the executive council made reference to the activity of the Catholic unions during the past year and mentioned the series of tracts (above referred to) which it was stated were filled with misstatements as to the policies of international trade unions and abuse of their officers and members. The executive also pointed out that the international labour organizations do not interfere with any person's religion and welcomed into their ranks workers of all religious beliefs, realizing fully that the unity of the workers would be destroyed if they allowed themselves to be divided in their trade unions according to their religious faith. Concluding the executive said:—

Every reasonable effort is being made to bring about a proper understanding in this matter. The position is very difficult, however, as the principles and policies of the National Catholic unions are so opposite to those of the international trades union movement, and their efforts up to the present time seem to have entirely been confined to breaking down the working conditions established by members of the international trade unions and opposing progressive measures instituted by our organizations.

The committee to which the above report was referred reported as follows:—

We realize that in dealing with the position of the National Catholic unions we are treading on delicate ground, but your committee feels that the question calls for more than a perusal of the facts stated in the Executive Council's report. It is a question that has been debated in the Senate and the House of Commons, which debates resulted in bitter attacks being launched against the officers of the congress and the international trades union movement generally. Details of these debates are recorded in *Hansard* and we call the attention of the delegates to this matter and advise their careful perusal in order to clearly understand this question. In this respect your committee wish to commend Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson and Premier Meighen for the impartial manner in which they defended the policies of the international trades union movement during these debates. It has always been the policy of the congress to avoid at all times the questions of religion and it is difficult for us to understand how the officers of a church can be permitted to have a vital control over the decisions of labour organizations, as was shown to be the case with the National Catholic unions during the debates referred to.

The report was adopted without dissent.

## EUROPEAN LABOUR BODIES AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The first Catholic unions were established in Germany by Bishop Ketteler, assisted by the clergy, some fifty years ago. Since that time they have made their appearance in many other of the European countries, and while the department has no official information as to any direct opposition, it is known that in some of the countries where Catholic unions (or Christian, as they are known in Europe) are operating they are not recognized by the regular trade union organizations, and in only rare instances do they co-operate. It may be interesting to quote extracts from letters on this subject received in the department from a number of central labour organizations in European countries:—

The Syndical Commission of Belgium.—There are indeed in Belgium syndical organizations professing the Catholic faith and grouped under the name of Christian Syndicates. The Syndical Commission of Belgium has no relation whatever with those Christian organizations and never co-operated with them. The reason why is that those organizations were created in opposition to ours.

The French Federation of Labour.—As to Christian syndical organizations, we know that there are but few of them and they are not recognized by us. We group the workers outside of any political or religious denomination, and we therefore cannot admit that special organization be created on a religious basis.

General Union of Workmen of Spain.—In Spain there are some organizations of Christian workmen, but they are mixed, that is to say, they are subsidised and directed by the priests and influential political persons; of workmen, properly so called, there are very few of them.

Relations between ourselves and these organisms are broken, because these entities of so called Christian workmen, be they directed by themselves or by the other gentlemen referred to above, betray us in the strikes, taking part with the masters and supplanting the strikers



in the work. For this reason we do not recognize them as belligerents and do not accept them as included in our organizations or to form part of our party committees or industrial tribunals, or in any other organization of this sort.

Their importance is almost nothing and their opinion is not taken into account on any question, as they do not represent the thought of the workmen of this country.

General Confederation of Labour of Italy.—In Italy there exists a Central Catholic Syndicate, which we call "Italian Confederation of Workers," to which all unions of Catholic organization belong, but they have no connection with our General Confederation.

Dutch Federation of Trade Unions.—There is no regular co-operation between our trade union movement and the Catholic and Christian organizations. For special purposes the different executives act together, as for example, in respect to unemployment insurance.

Czecho-Slovakia Federation of Trade Unions.—There are no Catholic or any other Christian organizations represented in the Czecho-Slovakia Federation, which is a central body, with Socialistic principles, of the working people of the country and makes no discrimination as to the politics, religion or nationality of its members. There is a Catholic organization of about 70,000 members at Hradci-Krale, as well as a Christian Socialistic Association.

General Commission of the German Federation of Trade Unions.—In Germany there are three different trade union movements, viz., those represented by the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Catholic (or Christian) unions and the Hirsch-Duncker unions, but there is no connection between these three groups. This fact, however, does not exclude them from working together in presenting common proposals in questions of wages or legislative demands. The General Commission of the German Federation of Trade Unions is the only body of German workers having international connection, the two other groups being termed national unions.

In Belgium the Government in the appointment of commissions on which labour has been represented has as a rule given representation to the Catholic unions and to the Syndical Commission (the regular trade union body) in proportion to the members they represent. On December 31, 1920, the Syndical Commission had a membership of 718,410 and the Catholic group 200,200.

#### NO CATHOLIC TRADE UNIONS IN ENGLAND

From references made in the press to the Catholic Federation operating in Great Britain many persons may be under the impression that there are in England Catholic trade unions which are in opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the British Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions. Such, however, is not the case. The Catholic Federation is composed of Catholics generally for general Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership Catholics who may be trade unionists. There is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases these trade unionists confine themselves to defending Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions. The statement was made to the department by Mr. Thos. T. Burns, who is the secretary of both of the above-mentioned organizations, that under existing circumstances the idea of a Catholic trade union would not be acceptable to the Catholic trade unionists of the British Isles. Among the suggestions of the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists to its affiliates are (1) that there should be reported at each meeting anything which has happened inside the trade union which concerns the Catholic church (2) that when the business of each meeting is completed the time remaining should be devoted exclusively to the study of social subjects, and (3) that the spirit of debate and the practice of public speaking should be encouraged at such meetings, with a view of producing a type of Catholic trade unionist who will be keen on social subjects, and will also understand their relationship to Catholic principles.

#### STANDING OF CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

In the city of Quebec, where the Catholic syndicates are quite numerous, there was established on May 1, 1920, by the religious authorities of the diocese the Secretariat of the Catholic Syndicates. The office, which is designed to be a centre of information for the Catholic bodies, includes in its functions, (1) the publication of news bulletins for the various syndicates, (2) to give courses in political and social economy, (3) to aid in the Catholic syndical organization work and in the formation of consumers' co-operative societies, and (4) to place at the disposal of members free legal advice

and the services of a doctor. The chief of the secretariat, whose office is at 308 St. Joseph street, is the Rev. Maxime Fortin, general chaplain of the Quebec Catholic unions.

According to reports submitted to the conference held in Hull in September, 1921, there were 45,000 members of Catholic unions. These figures indicate the same membership as reported at the close of the year 1920. Notwithstanding the requests of the department to the various local units for particulars of their membership and officers, a considerable number failed to supply any of the information desired. The secretary of the Montreal central council, however, furnished the names and addresses of the secretaries of the affiliated unions in that city. Repeated applications for the names of officers of the non-reporting unions were made to the secretary of the newly-formed federation, but owing to the organization being in its formative state, complete information could not be supplied. The names of the unions of which the department has knowledge are given with such names and addresses of officers as were supplied, the arrangement of the list following of the national and Catholic unions, which number 120, four less than in 1920, is to first record the officers of the Federation of Catholic Workers, the various unions, preceded by the central councils, where they exist, being grouped according to their respective localities.

*Federation of Catholic Workers.*—President, Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, 329 Arago street, Quebec; Vice-President, J. A. Morin, Hull; Secretary, J. H. A. Poirier, 67 Montmartre street, Quebec; Treasurer, J. B. Beaudoin, 353 Fabre street, Montreal.

### Quebec

*National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.*—Pres., Louis Morin, 10 Donnacona St., Quebec. Sec., Alb. Shields, 399 Colomb St., Quebec.

*Bakers' National Union.*—Pres., Onesime Couture, 140 Bayard St., Quebec. Sec., J. A. Marquis, 19 Bouffard St., Quebec.

*Barbers' National Catholic Union, Journeyé men.*—Pres., J. A. Roy, 10½ Conroy St., Quebec. Sec., P. Lachance, 114 Bagot St., Quebec.

*Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union.*—Pres., Jos. Hebert, 72 Dollard St., Quebec. Sec., Ad. Pruneau, 21 Benoit St., Quebec.

*Brewery Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Joseph Beaumont, 12 Smith St., Quebec. Sec., J. O. Loiselle, 228 Richardson St., Quebec.

*Cab Drivers' National Union.*—Pres., Alm. Paquet, 187 Hermine St., Quebec.

*Carpenters' and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. Beaumont, 174 Durocher St., Quebec. Sec., A. Martin dit Boucher, 112½ Hermine St., Quebec.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union of Store (Central Section).*—Pres., E. Giroux, 58 Chenier St., Quebec. Sec., D. Laliberte, 201 Latourlelle St., Quebec.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Hardware.*—Pres., L. O. Pouliot, 297 St. Cyrille St., Quebec. Sec., A. Villeneuve, 331 Queen St., Quebec.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Wholesale.*—Pres., D. Boulet, 99 Boisseau St., Quebec.

*Clockmakers and Jewellers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., H. Duval, 78 Lamontagne Ave., Quebec. Sec., E. Gagnon, 154 Boisseau St., Quebec.

*Coal Handlers' National Union.*—

### Quebec—Continued

*Engineers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., F. Gagnon, 8 Taschereau Ave., Quebec. Sec., Adelard Couture, 21½ Parent Ave., Quebec.

*Fire Department Employees' National Union.*—Pres., P. Patry, 287 Prince Edward St., Quebec. Sec., Eugene Lapierre, 54 Franklin St., Quebec.

*Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. E. Laverdiere, 74 Bayard St., Quebec. Sec., G. Fortin, 263 Arago St., Quebec.

*Glove Makers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Guirouet, 122 St. Therese St., Quebec. Sec., Armand Boucher, 55 St. Real St., Quebec.

*"Jesus-Ouvrier" Research Club.*—Pres., A. Martin dit Boucher, 112 Hermine St., Quebec. Sec., Abbe E. Delisle, 669 St. Valier St., Quebec.

*Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., P. Drolet, 73 Smith St., Quebec. Sec., Jos. Anderson, 23 Tracy St., Quebec.

*Leather Cutters, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nigel Cote, 198-3rd Ave., Limoilou, Quebec. Sec., Adj. L'Hercux, 7 Montcalm St., Quebec.

*Leo XIII. Research Club.*—

*Longshoremen's National Union.*—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Garneau Station. Sec., Ed. Laverdiere, 32 St. Mathias St., Quebec.

*Machine Shoe Workers, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. A. Poirier, 67 Montmartre St., Quebec. Sec., D. Tremblay, 110 Franklin St., Quebec.

*Moulders' National Union of the District of Quebec.*—

*Painters and Decorators' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Theodore Cantin, 93 Bagot St., Quebec. Sec., P. Grenier, 176 Durocher St., Quebec.



**Quebec—Concluded**

*Pastry Cooks and Confectioners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Alp. Dion, 102 Franklin St., Quebec. Sec., Antonia Guimont, 47 Jerome St., Quebec.

*Policemen's National Union.*—

*Printers' and Bookbinders' Catholic Union.*—Pres., N. Begin, 175 Villemay St., Quebec.

*Research Club Sacre Coeur.*—Pres., H. Paquet, 114 Hermine St., Quebec. Sec., F. Laroche, 112 Hermine St., Quebec.

*Street Railway Employees, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Emile Lavoie, 122 Lavigne St., Quebec. Sec., Jos. Brousseau, 245 Defosses St., Quebec.

*Tanners, Curriers, Tawers and Patenters, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frs. Lesard, 30 Napoleon St., Quebec. Sec., Ph. Pichette, 67 Morin St., Quebec.

*Tinsmiths and Roofers' National Union.*—Pres., J. O. Leclerc, 249 Bagot St., Quebec. Sec., Jean Alain, 100 Aqueduct St., Quebec.

*Workmen's Research Club.*—

**Montreal**

*Central Council of Catholic Unions.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 3347 Drolet St., Montreal. Sec., J. P. Malo, 1706A Jeanne Mance St., Montreal.

*Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Jos. Bouchault, 417D Davidson St., Montreal. Sec., J. Beauregard, 90 Desery St., Montreal.

*Carriage and Automobile Workers' Union.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 3347 Drolet St., Montreal. Sec., J. B. Huot, 254 De La Roche St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Central Section).*—Pres., R. Laplante, 86 St. Ferdinand St., Montreal.

*Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store (Dupuis and Freres Section).*—Sec., R. Jolicoeur, 1281 Cartier St., Montreal.

*Clerk's National Catholic Union, Store (Lentendre Section).*—Pres., Gilbert H. Martel, 1292 Cartier St., Montreal. Sec., L. Jules Rouillard, 258 Plessis, Montreal.

*De Mun Research Club.*—Sec., H. Durocher, 333 Orleans St., Montreal.

*Employees of Angus Shops, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. Lamarre, 239 Montgomery St., Montreal. Sec., J. A. LaRose, 2328 Bordeaux St., Montreal.

*Employees of Canadian Car and Foundry, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., Zenon Santerre, 86B de Courcelles, Montreal.

*Factory Employees' National Catholic Union (Semi-Ready Section).*—Sec., L. O. Bariteau, 1058 Bordeaux St., Montreal.

*Leather Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., A. Rainville, 5 Brien Ave., Montreal.

*Leon XIII. Research Club.*—Sec., P. Laganriere, 134 Visitation St., Montreal.

*Metal Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Charles Beaudoin, 62 Dagenais St., Montreal. Sec., Arthur Perras, 157 Delinelle St., Montreal.

**Montreal—Concluded**

*Municipal Employees, National Catholic Union of (Office Workers' Section).*—Sec., D. Olivier, 1549 Chateaubriand St., Montreal.

*Painters, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., J. A. Verret, 561 Mont Royal St., E., Montreal.

*Plasterers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Gosselin, 518 Workman St., Montreal.

*Plumbers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Raoul de Chevigny, 2915 Des Belges Ave., Montreal. Sec., A. Dubois, 625 Hochelaga St., Montreal.

*Pressmen, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Morel, 534 Wolfe St., Montreal.

*Printers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Comeau, 1037 Cartier St., Montreal.

*Sash and Door Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Gougeon, 408 Richmond St., Montreal.

*Shoe Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Jos. Denoches, 246 Delorimier Ave., Montreal. Sec., Georges Laurier, 243 Maisonneuve St., Montreal.

*Street Railway Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., L. E. Besette, 203 St. Hubert St., Montreal.

*Tanners and Curriers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., J. Bergeron, 39 Cote St., Montreal.

*Textile Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., E. Poirier, 415 Darling St., Montreal.

**Hull**

*National Central Trades Council of Hull.*—Pres., Joseph Seguin, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., J. A. Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 1.—(Steel, Copper and Cast Iron Moulders).*—Pres., T. Lafrance, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Wilfrid Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 2.—(Chemical and Mechanical Pulp Workers and Paper Makers).*—Pres., Emile Hubert, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Joseph Dupere, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 3.—(Policemen).*—Pres., Frederic Marengere, Police Station, Hull. Sec., Leopold Normand, Police Station, Hull.

*Syndicate No. 5.—(Labourers).*—Pres., L. Albert, 241 Maisonneuve St., Hull. Sec., Emeri Fournier, 8 St. Hyacinthe St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 6.—(Male Match Makers).*—Pres., J. Enricht, Rochon, Hull. Sec., Isaac Smith, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 7 (Male Office Clerks).*—Pres., J. Chenier, 69 St. Bernard St., Hull. Sec., Dermas Delaurier, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 8.—(Retail Clerks).*—Pres., Joseph Seguin, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Oscar Doucet, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 9.—(Building Employees).*—Pres., J. B. Laroche, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Wilfrid St. Laurent, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 10.—(Newspaper and Office Workers).*—Pres., Charles Lanthier, Le Droit, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Harry Bernard, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 11.—(Dressmakers).*—Pres., Miss Blanche Trepanier, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Miss D. Dugiere, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

**Hull—Concluded**

*Syndicate No. 12.—(Plumbers and Steamfitters).—*Pres., E. Lanthier, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., J. L. Lafontaine, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

*Syndicate No. 13.—(Printers and Bookbinders).—*Pres., L. T. Rielle, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Armand Morin, 24 Papineau St., Hull.

**Chicoutimi**

*Mutual Labour Federation of the North.—*Sec., Art. Ouellet, Chicoutimi.

**(SUBORDINATE BRANCHES)**

*Bookkeepers' Syndicate.*

*Cutters' Syndicate.*

*Electricians' Syndicate.*

*Grinders' Syndicate.*

*Machine Repairers' Syndicate.*

*Machinists' Syndicate.*

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Syndicate.*

*Murray Bay Syndicate.—*Pres., Ernest Carre, Murray Bay. Sec., Aug. Trudel, Murray Bay.

*Oilers' Syndicate.*

*Pressmen's Syndicate.*

*Telegraphers' Syndicate.*

*Timber Peelers' Syndicate.*

*Trainmen's Syndicate.*

*Val Jalbert Syndicate.*

*Yardmen's Syndicate.*

**Three Rivers**

*Central Council of Three Rivers.—*Pres., O. Rheault, 102 St. Francois Xavier St., Three Rivers. Sec., G. Courtois, 72 St. Denis St., Three Rivers.

*Clerks' Syndicate.—*Pres., Albert Drouin, 55 Volontaire St., Three Rivers. Sec., A. Trudel, 31 St. Olivier St., Three Rivers.

*Glove Makers' Syndicate.—*Pres., Ph. Auvrey, 16 St. Severe St., Three Rivers. Sec., H. Abran, 9 St. Denis St., Three Rivers.

*Iron Founders' Syndicate.—*Pres., F. Comeau, 420 St. Cecile St., Three Rivers. Sec., L. Gingras, 108 St. Julie St., Three Rivers.

*Joiners' Syndicate.—*Pres., O. St. Laurent, 354 St. Francois Xavier St., Three Rivers. Sec., Hector Auger, Cathedral St., Three Rivers.

*Labourers' Syndicate.—*Pres., A. Courteau, 36 St. Cecile St., Three Rivers. Sec., E. Pronovost, 47 Denoue St., Three Rivers.

*Machinists' Syndicate.—*Pres., Jules Marchand Bellefeuille St., Three Rivers. Sec., H. Beauchesne, 78 Commissaires St., Three Rivers.

*Mixed Syndicate.—*Pres., D. Beaumier, 13 St. Angle St., Three Rivers. Sec., Art. Verret, 152 St. Julie St., Three Rivers.

*Commerce and Industries Syndicate.—*Pres., Albert Drouin, Three Rivers. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 20D Cooke St., Three Rivers.

*National Catholic Syndicate, Girard & Godin Section.—*Pres., H. Beauchesne, 78 Commissaires St., Three Rivers. Sec., H. Pintal, 73 St. Georges St., Three Rivers.

**St. Hyacinthe**

*Bakers, National Catholic Union of.—*Pres., J. D. Pelletier, Hilarie St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., O. Hebert, William St., St. Hyacinthe.

**St. Hyacinthe—Concluded**

*Joiners, National Catholic Union of.—*Pres., J. E. Lefebvre, 47½ St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe. Sec., Albani Blanchard, Concorde St., St. Hyacinthe.

*Machinists, National Catholic Union of.—*Pres., D. Bibault, St. Hyacinthe. Sec., A. Bousquet, 37 Viger St., St. Hyacinthe.

**Sherbrooke**

*Central Council of Catholic Unions.—*Pres., L. A. Simoneau, 239 Wellington St. S., Sherbrooke. Sec., Arthur Brule, 25 1st Ave. S., Sherbrooke.

*Barbers, National Catholic Union of Journeymen.—*Pres., J. A. Lemieux, 87 Gillespie St., Sherbrooke.

*Clerks, National Catholic Union of.—*

*Employees of J. Kaiser and Co., Professional Association of.—*Pres., Miss Corona Gagnon, 24 Gillespie St., Sherbrooke. Sec., Miss Grazielle Robert, 75 Peel St., Sherbrooke.

*Firemen and Policemen, National Catholic Union of.—*

*Research Club Benoit XX.—*Sec., Arthur Brule, 25 1st Ave. S., Sherbrooke.

*Woollen Textile Industry, National Catholic Union of the.—*Pres., Stanislaus Lemay, 7 St. Michel St., Sherbrooke. Sec., Alex. Levesque, 32 Hall Ave., Sherbrooke.

**Lachine**

*Clerks, National Catholic Syndicate of.—*Sec., H. Bergeron, 17-12th Ave., Lachine.

*Construction Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.—*Sec., B. Pilon, 17a-13th Ave., Lachine.

*Iron Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.—*Sec., Alfred Daoust, 52-7th Ave., Lachine.

**Granby**

*Central Council of the National and Catholic Unions.*

*Workers, National Catholic Union of.—*Pres., A. Marque, Granby. Sec., Wilfrid Larose, Granby.

**Port Alfred**

*National Central Council of Port Alfred.—*Sec., J. L. Coutlie, Box 36, Port Alfred.

*National Catholic Syndicate of Port Alfred.—*Pres., Jos. St. Hilarie, Port Alfred. Sec., J. L. Coutlie, Port Alfred.

**Thetford Mines**

*Asbestos Miners, National Union of.—*Pres., Philippe Morin, Thetford Mines. Sec., O. Daigle, Thetford Mines West.

*Stationary Engineers, National Catholic Union of.*

**Lévis**

*Labourers' National Union, South Shore.—*Pres., F. X. Pelletier, Lauzon West, Lévis. Sec., J. Ed. Fortin, Lauzon West, Lévis.

*Pius X Research Club.—*Pres., J. H. Robitaille, Lauzon West, Lévis, Que. Sec., P. E. Beaulé, Lauzon West, Lévis.



**National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities**

*Asbestos Miners, National Catholic Union of.*  
—Pres., Arthur Hebert, Asbestos. Sec.,  
Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.

*Pulp and Paper Mill Employees, National Catholic Union of (Donnaconna).—*

*Workers, National Catholic Union of (East Angus).—*

*National Catholic Syndicate of Grande Baie.*  
—Pres., David Perron, Grand Baie. Sec.,  
Chs. Bergeron, Grande Baie.

*Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Jos. E. Vezina, L'Ange-

**National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities—Concluded**

Gardien, Que. Sec., Leonce Mathieu,  
L'Ange Gardien, Montmorency Co.

*Workers' National Catholic Union (Lac Noir).*  
—*National Labour Association.*—Pres., F.  
X. Laframboise, La Tuque. Sec., A. Al-  
dori Dupont, Box 154, La Tuque.

*Workmen's Club.*—Pres., Napoleon Beaudry,  
Magog. Sec., Donat Ledoux, Magog.

*Miners' National Catholic Union (St. Eloi).—*  
*St. Andrew Labour Union.*—Pres., Andre  
Tremblay, Rivière-Trois-Pistoles, Que. Sec.,  
Thomas Garnier, Rivière-Trois-Pistoles.

## II. ONE BIG UNION

*Preamble Defining Principles—Reply to One Big Union Attack on Lumber Workers—  
Third Convention Defers Affiliation with the Moscow Red International—  
Standing of the Organization at the Close of the Year.*

In the city of Calgary there was formed in March, 1919, an organization known as the One Big Union. This union was designed to supersede the existing craft form of labour organization by the establishment of industrial unionism. The conference which was subsequently held in June to give effect to the formation of the O.B.U. adopted a constitution, the preamble to which was as follows:—

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage workers according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

At the outset the O. B. U. made some progress, the membership at the close of 1919 being reported at 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. The international organizations lost many members, in some instances the whole membership of a local branch becoming identified with the O. B. U. Fuller details of O. B. U. activities published in earlier issues of these reports showed how the United Mine Workers' lodges in Alberta and British Columbia and the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' local branches in the Cobalt district have been disrupted.

The O. B. U. having challenged the form of organization as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the vast majority of trade union bodies operating on the North American continent, efforts were speedily made to counteract the operations of the industrial unionism advocates, whose activities had also extended to certain localities in the United States. The international organizations took drastic action against local branches which advocated secession, cancelling the charters of the offending branches. In other instances individual members were expelled for encouraging the O. B. U. In 1920 the tide turned and the disruptive influence of the O. B. U. was largely counteracted by the international trade union bodies, the membership of the O. B. U., so far as it was possible to estimate, having dwindled to approximately 5,000, the local units numbering 50. The seceding local branches of international organizations had in most instances returned to their respective parent bodies.

The year 1921 indicates that no influx took place to the ranks of the O. B. U., and some of its prominent early promoters have deserted the organization. In April, 1921, V. R. Midgley, of Vancouver, resigned as general secretary, Tom Mace being appointed to fill the vacancy.



## LUMBER WORKERS' OFFICER REPLIES TO O. B. U. ORGANIZERS

R. B. Russell and R. J. Johns, of Winnipeg, both of whom were convicted on charges arising out of the general strike in that city in 1919, in which the O. B. U. took a prominent part, shortly after the release on parole in December, 1920, of the first-named, Johns having been previously released, undertook to stem the tide of disintegration in the ranks of the O. B. U. by an organizing tour. In the statements made by these organizers the attitude of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union (formerly the British Columbia Loggers), towards the O. B. U. was strongly criticised. The lumber workers' organization was one of the early affiliates of the O. B. U., but the delegates of this body withdrew from the 1920 convention owing to a conflict between the executive of the O. B. U. and the lumber workers' organization. Subsequently the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union by a referendum vote severed its connection with the O.B.U. To refute some of the statements made by Russell and Johns, as well as other organizers in their organizing efforts on behalf of the O. B. U., Mr. C. E. Berg, secretary of the Edmonton branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, and who was also a delegate to the original convention at which the O. B. U. was established, in June, 1921, compiled a statement showing the amount of money which the lumber workers' body had contributed to the O. B. U. The statement, which also indicates other activities of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, was as follows:—

The B. C. Loggers, under which name our organization first came into existence, gave to the O. B. U. \$200 to carry on the preliminary work towards organizing an industrial organization.

During 1919, after the general strike, the secretary of the O.B.U. came to the loggers and asked them to take over the O. B. U., as it was impossible for them to continue as no money was coming in to maintain the organization. We refused to do this, but gave the general secretary of the O.B.U. \$500 and guaranteed all the bills of the O.B.U.; also let our office staff do most of the work in order to lessen expense on the O. B. U. During 1919 we paid to the O. B. U. in per capita, \$2,612.50, which was more than all other units of the O. B. U. combined. We also gave them \$1,777.45 for supplies on which a good profit is made. During 1920 (before the split) we paid \$5,260.40 per capita to the O. B. U. We also offered cheques for \$2,180.80 for the June and July per capita at the convention in Port Arthur, which would have made a total of \$7,441.20, being equal to the per capita paid by all other units of the O. B. U. put together. We also paid to the O. B. U. \$6,453.85 for supplies, which was more than \$450 above that paid by all other units combined.

During the last months of 1920 (July to December) we gave to the *B.C. Federationist*, an O. B. U. paper, \$7,051.68, which is very near \$1,200 per month. We also paid \$1,176.19 to the *O. B. U. Bulletin*, besides contributing amounts to papers in various districts either controlled or favourable towards the O. B. U.

The executive of the O. B. U. received instructions at their convention held in Winnipeg to issue literature in foreign languages and also get out a paper in French for Eastern Canada. This was never done. The L. W. I. U. went ahead and got a paper out in the East at a very great expense. We asked the O. B. U. to contribute \$250 a month towards this paper, which was refused. We published this paper not for the benefit of the Lumber Workers alone, but for the O. B. U. as well. While the O. B. U. got out one leaflet which cost them about \$60, we printed working class literature in the English, French, Russian, Ukrainian, Italian, Finnish, Japanese, Hindoo, which was distributed free of charge to all workers, and every bit of our literature asked the workers to join the O. B. U. It has been the proud boast of the L. W. I. U. that we spent over \$50,000 during this period for working class literature and we challenge any organization to disprove those figures or show where they have distributed half the amount in a similar period of time.

The General Convention of the Lumber Workers held in July, 1920, had gone on record, 49 to 19 as favouring the industrial form of organization as against that of geographical proposed by Messrs. Knight and Midgley. The mining department had by an unanimous vote instructed their delegates to vote for the maintenance of the industrial form. The delegates of the L. W. I. U. stayed by their instructions, and have been upheld by the rank and file on the referendum votes taken on this subject.

It has been charged that we had 20 paid organizers in the field at one time. This is not so. Our organizers came from the rank and file and received \$40 per week, while the organizers of the O. B. U. received \$50 a week, and were mostly drafted from among the intellectuals of the Socialist Party of Canada. In short, our organizers produced results which those intellectuals could not produce, and a good deal of jealousy was aroused in this way. Especially is this true in the East where Joseph Knight went so far as to try and prevent our delegates from organizing.

Another question often asked is: Is it true that at the convention in Port Arthur a communication was read from the O. B. U. in the States asking for \$1,000 to fight the I. W. W. with? A letter was read at the convention asking for \$1,000 to issue literature to combat the I. W. W. and the Anarcho-Syndicalist. The letter was ordered filed, no funds being on hand.

## CLAIMED O. B. U. LOSING GROUND

From reports received in the department, Mr. R. J. Johns, who is referred to above, has returned to his trade as a machinist and severed his connection with the O. B. U. Another report received was to the effect that Mr. Arthur Evans, of Nac Mine, Alta., who was formerly secretary of the Coal Mining Department of the O.B.U., resigned his position early in 1921, and in doing so denounced the organization and the members of the executive board, whom it was averred were attempting to use the O. B. U. as a propaganda agency for the Socialist Party of Canada.

The charter of District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, as will perhaps be recalled, was revoked in 1919 by the head officials owing to the chaotic conditions prevailing as a result of O. B. U. activity. On August 1, 1921, the charter was returned and autonomy restored to District Union, No. 18, the strength of the O. B. U. having almost entirely disappeared, although it is known that certain of the original O.B.U. advocates are still sympathetically inclined towards the organization.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour in reporting to the convention held in Denver in June, 1921, made the following reference to the One Big Union:—

As a factor in the industrial life of both Canada and the United States the so-called "One Big Union" has practically ceased to exist. This movement, which has been on the decline since the Winnipeg strike, is no longer considered as an active movement of any consequence.

When the executive council met in Washington in March, 1921, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, appeared before the council to discuss affairs relating to our movement in Canada. Following this conference with President Moore, the council directed that a questionnaire be sent to all international unions having membership in Canada, in order that full and accurate information might be had as to the secession movement and as to the relation between the internationals and the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress.

The replies to this questionnaire show that so far as the "One Big Union" is concerned, those internationals originally affected have in nearly all cases recovered and that but little evidence remains of the work of misguided persons who engineered the rise of the O. B. U. The replies from international officers show clearly that in every case where active organization work is carried on by the *bona fide* trade union movement, and where there is energetic and persistent educational work carried on, the "One Big Union" is able to make no headway. With the exception of an inconsequential scattering of membership, all that remains of that concern is the lesson of fruitless experience culminating in the disastrous Winnipeg strike.

Another question brought before the council by President Moore was the need for affiliation to the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress by those international unions which have not yet affiliated. While the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress has with success and with credit to itself succeeded in defeating the "One Big Union" movement, it still has serious problems and difficulties to solve and to overcome. It needs the full strength of the *bona fide* trade union movement in its struggles and is, we feel, entitled to the affiliation and support of all internationals having membership in Canada. We urge and recommend that such internationals, where they have not already done so, seek immediate affiliation of their Canadian locals with the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress and that every effort be made to co-operate in strengthening the movement for the support and advancement of the interests of the working people of Canada."

The committee to which this section of the report of the executive council was referred expressed gratification that the O. B. U. in Canada had proved its inability to maintain interest in its unsound policies and methods, and approved of the recommendation that the international organizations which have not affiliated their Canadian branches with the Trades and Labour Congress should do so.

## METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT DISAPPROVES OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The 1921 convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, held in Denver, voted strongly against supporting any move that had the semblance of encouragement of the One Big Union. The delegation from the International Association of Machinists introduced a resolution calling for a conference of international presidents of the affiliated metal trades organizations with one delegate from each trade from each state and province of North America for the purpose of discussing and determining the question of closer affiliation, and if



advisable, amalgamation of all metal trades, the recommendation of such conference to be submitted by the International organizations by referendum to their respective memberships for their decision. The discussion on the resolution showed clearly that the majority of the speakers looked upon the proposal as an introduction of the one big union principle as opposed to the present plan of organization as recognized by the unions in affiliation with the A. F. of L. A roll call vote was taken, the resolution being defeated by 1,071 in favour to 3,370 against. Of the votes in favour 1,003 were cast by the machinists' delegation, the remainder being recorded by part of the representatives from the metal polishers' organization and the delegate from the Chicago Metal Trades Council. The solid vote of twelve international organizations was cast in opposition to the resolution.

#### TRADES CONGRESS ALSO SHUNS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

A resolution favouring the industrial form of organization was also submitted to the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress held in Winnipeg in August, 1921, the text being as follows:—

That in order to fully and efficiently protect our economic status and to more easily conform to modern conditions in industry, this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, go on record as being in favour of organization by industry; and further, that this congress use its influence to have this matter considered at all the international union conventions and the American Federation of Labour, with a view to having the expression of the rank and file by referendum.

One of the supporters of the resolution appealed for its adoption as a means of combating the activities of the O. B. U., but the delegates disapproved of the proposal in the resolution by a big majority.

#### THIRD CONVENTION OF THE O. B. U.

The third convention of the O. B. U. was held in Winnipeg from September 26 to 29, 1921. The following delegates being present: Glendinning, Chacinoir, Kohn, Davy, Skinner, Clancy, Hammond, Popowitch, Winnipeg; Sykes, Thunder Bay; Knight, Toronto; Roberts, Sandon; Stevenson, Prince Rupert; Benoit, Dauphin; Esselwein, Regina; Broatch, Calgary; Lakeman, Edmonton. Mrs. J. Day and Mrs. G. Riley were present as fraternal delegates from the Transcona Women's Auxiliary of the O. B. U. Board members R. B. Russell, C. Tanner and F. Woodward were seated but without vote, the first named acting as chairman. Committees were appointed on constitution, officers' reports and resolutions.

The report of the general secretary, T. Mace, was as follows:—

The twelve months which have passed since our last convention have shown a slow growth in membership. Supplies have been sent out to new units which have been formed both east and west. The interest in the organization shows no lessening, but the general depression all over the country has made it very difficult to organize new units, and indeed to keep the present membership paid up to date.

Cards have been issued during the past twelve months as follows:—

1920		1921	
September.. . . .	2,534	January.. . . .	1,015
October.. . . .	1,257	February.. . . .	479
November.. . . .	1,036	March.. . . .	300
December.. . . .	1,587	April.. . . .	414
		May.. . . .	384
		June.. . . .	213
		July.. . . .	269
		August.. . . .	500

Per capita has been paid on a part of the membership only to the board. Some 84,000 membership cases have been issued since its inception. The losses are the British Columbia Lumber Workers and the Coal Miners in District 18 mainly.

Some units have not paid any per capita at all, and have not asked for exemption. These units have been doing very essential work of agitation and education, but it has resulted at times in the General Executive Board being with little or no funds.

The books of the General Executive Board were audited by Crehan, Mouat & Co., chartered accountants of Vancouver, B.C., on September 30, 1920, and by David Cooper & Co., of Winnipeg, on December 31, March 31, and June 30, 1921.

Attached will be found a balance sheet, and a financial statement as at August 31, 1921. The item \$1,433.42 under "Assets" consists mainly of money owing by various units and councils for supplies. Part of this may be regarded as bad debts, as it is partly for supplies issued to Coal Miners' units in Alberta and British Columbia, whose members have

been forced into the U.M.W.A. and the membership scattered. Two other large items included as assets are owing by Los Angeles and San Francisco units.

The liabilities of \$633.51 consist mainly of money owing for supplies. The supplies on hand are valued at \$801.28 (cost price).

The item under liabilities of \$409.33 is a loan owed jointly by the Winnipeg Central Labour Council, the Railroad District Board, and the General Executive Board, and is the balance owing of a loan contracted last May to keep organizers Russell and Johns on the road organizing.

The regular three-monthly audit is due on September 30 which has necessitated the use of figures taken from a trial balance at August 31, 1921, and from a part only of the audit of July, August and September, 1920.

If the annual convention was held two weeks later than is the case this year, it would have saved a lot of work in preparing a balance sheet for the convention, as it then could be taken from the four complete audits. Therefore, I suggest that this course be followed in future.

The correspondence of the board has increased. Inquiries have come, not only from all over Canada, and the United States, but also from foreign countries. A regular correspondence has been opened up with bodies in England, and it is hoped to extend this work considerably by taking in other countries also.

A gratifying response has come from private individuals, and some local secretaries in the Maritime Provinces. A considerable amount of literature, papers, leaflets, etc., have been sent and distributed in that part of the country through local secretaries and others, the result of which may not at once be visible, but which will show before very long.

During the year a large number of unemployment receipts have been sent out to unit secretaries. This has been due to the prevailing unemployment. Local secretaries, however, have not in many cases sent in the duplicate receipts to the general office. The exact number that have been issued by all the unit secretaries is not known, but secretaries should in future send in the duplicates of the unemployment receipts just as they do the dues receipts, and such receipts will count as members in good standing.

The balance sheet above referred to showed total receipts to operating account of \$8,743.59; the expenses from the same fund amounted to \$9,253.34, of which \$4,198.59 were for organization work and \$4,513.56 for office expenses. The expenses being \$519.75 more than the receipts, the deficiency was taken from the surplus of 1920, reducing that account to \$2,215.64. The secretary's statement also gave a summary of per capita tax, which showed that the average paying membership from September, 1920, to August 24, 1921, was 6,329, the number for which per capita had been received in August being 5,135. The secretary explained that the figures presented did not include units which, for various reasons, have been excused from payment of per capita by the general executive board. Nor do they include the membership temporarily exempt from dues on account of strikes, sickness, and especially unemployment. On account of the general industrial depression prevailing during the last year, the secretary stated, a large number of members are in good standing, but exempt from payment of dues. They have been issued regular exemption receipts by local secretaries, but no record of such receipts has been sent to the general executive board. These members therefore are not included in the above figures. The convention did not concur in the suggestion of the secretary re date of convention, but approved of recommendation re unemployment receipts and adopted the financial statement.

#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The general executive board presented the following report:—

Immediately after the adjournment of the last convention the board met and dealt with the questions necessitating their immediate consideration. The board decided that Comrades Midgley and Alexander be appointed as trustees for the shares held by the organization in the *British Columbia Federationist*. Comrade Alexander was elected as chairman of the board, and Comrade Midgley was again employed as secretary of the general executive board. It was also decided that the chairman be empowered to visit any points the board might deem necessary, to explain the proceedings of the convention. It was also decided to issue organization stamps, for the purpose of raising funds, and the board decided to meet the expenses of Comrade Long on his visit to Toronto on behalf of the organization. It was also decided to take Comrade Knight from the pay-roll, owing to shortage of funds.

From that time onwards, until March 3, the carrying on of the organization work was left largely in the hands of the chairman and secretary, owing to the fact that board members Pritchard, Johns and Russell were still the guests of His Majesty.

Owing to the Lumber Workers deciding in convention to break away from the organization, Comrade Alexander resigned his position as chairman, after having done all possible to try and bring about unity between the two factions.



Around the latter end of last year the board decided to send Comrade Booth to Alaska, where we had been given to understand that an opportunity presented itself for lining up the workers there into the O.B.U. As a result of his visit, four units have been established in that territory.

On March 3, the other board members having been released from jail, an executive meeting was held in the city of Winnipeg, when the resignation of Comrade Alexander was received. At this meeting the whole situation was reviewed, and arrangements made for Comrade Pritchard to make a tour of all points on his way to Vancouver, and upon arriving there to open up an office for the organization and endeavour to re-establish the organization in the province of British Columbia.

Various requests were also being made from the eastern end of the country for organizers to visit the eastern cities, but owing to the depleted state of the treasury, the requests had to be laid over until we had the necessary finance.

The sickness of Comrade Pritchard prevented him from carrying out his tour, and requests from the Lumber Workers of Eastern Canada, who were holding a convention around the month of March, necessitated the board sending Comrade Midgley on a tour through that district. The result of his visit was the lining up of a large number of lumber workers directly with the O.B.U.

At the request of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council and Railroad District Board, it was decided to send Comrades Johns and Russell on a tour over the western end of the road, with the object in view of paying especial attention to the organization of the railroad workers. A report of their activities appeared from time to time in the *O.B.U. Bulletin*, which showed that good work was accomplished. As a result of their visit the increased activity of the various points, and also the new units formed, have surely justified the sending out of those two comrades.

The activities of the various comrades who from time to time have been instructed to carry on organization work are too lengthy to include in this report, but can be had at any time if any of the delegates are desirous of procuring same.

Most of the comrades were engaged in organization work for a very short time, their expenses as a result were small. For instance, A. McVarish, of Hadley, J. Kavanagh, of Vancouver, R. E. Bray, Joseph Naylor, C. Stewart, H. Davis, were all engaged on organization work at various times, but for a short period only, sometimes only to hold a single meeting in some places near their home town.

Comrade J. McKenzie made a short trip in February through the mining area of northern Ontario, and Comrade F. H. Dunn, made a longer and fairly successful trip through the West. In British Columbia, Comrade W. A. Pritchard (board member) for four weeks acted as organizer on the coast generally, going as far north as Prince Rupert, where he held a series of successful meetings. He also took in a number of places on Vancouver island and worked as far east as Kamloops, the next important point to Revelstoke; which was at the same period visited by Organizers Russell and Johns. Comrade Pritchard reported extremely bad economic conditions in all points in British Columbia and considers that organization work is almost hopeless in that province until the economic conditions improve and unemployment is therefore less.

Comrade P. M. Christophers in September and October, 1920, made an organization trip through part of District No. 1 (coal miners) in Alberta, and reported that the miners generally were strong for the O.B.U., but that the Government Coal Control Board were enforcing the compulsory check off, thus forcing the miners to become unwillingly a part of the U. M. W. A. The O.B.U. is practically defunct in the coal fields now, but Organizers Russell and Johns, as well as Comrade Christophers, report that the spirit is as strongly in favour of the O.B.U. as formerly. The miners recognize, however, that their help must come from the railroad workers in case of a strike, and therefore desire to see the O.B.U. in a dominant position on both the Canadian and American railroads, in which case they are prepared to come over as a body. Interesting developments may be expected by next spring among these O.B.U. sympathizers. The board is still closely in touch with the situation. Comrade Christophers also did some good work in Calgary.

One incident happening to Comrade Christophers is worth noting. He was "kidnapped" and railroaded out of Beinfait, Sask., where he was organizing the coal miners. No injury was done him, and the strong-arm men were finally arrested, and after a farce of a trial were acquitted. When the coal miners were finally forced into the U.M.W.A. Comrade Christophers resigned his position as board member.

Organizer Knight organized in Ontario, but found great difficulty on account of the reactionary views of the workers east of Port Arthur. His activities in the mining and logging areas have resulted in the loggers remaining as part of the O.B.U., and not seceding with the western lumber workers.

Comrade V. R. Midgley made a successful trip as organizer in March and April in Ontario, visiting the logging and mining centres. His meetings were well attended and were badly needed as prevailing industrial conditions were having a bad effect on the miners and lumber workers. He also spoke at the Lumber Workers' convention at the Soo.

For some months after the Lumber Workers of Vancouver seceded the board allowed the matter to rest, believing that in the ensuing discussion much of the truth would become known. During the last summer (1921) the board made approaches to the L.W.I.U. general headquarters in Vancouver with the idea of holding a conference to settle the outstanding differences between the two bodies. The approaches were favourably received and the suggested conference endorsed by various meetings of the L.W.I.U. in different places. The L.W.I.U. executive board, however, having had an invitation from the I.W.W. of Chicago (as did the O.B.U. general executive board) to send a delegate to a unity conference of all progressive labour unions, decided that the best thing was to discuss the matter at that conference, if such is held.

The general executive board has not decided to send or to refuse to send a delegate to Chicago, but to await developments.

The board has paid considerable attention to organizing the migratory workers, especially the harvesters; 15,000 handbills were distributed and also supplies, including the new job delegates' credentials, which were sent to all prairie units. The handbills were sent to eastern units to put on the special harvesters' trains. The organizing of these migratory workers is proceeding, and it is hoped that they will carry the propaganda East when they return.

The board recommends that steps be taken to organize among the lumber camps in The Pas and other logging districts.

In conclusion, the organization is passing through a very trying and difficult period. The industrial depression which has now existed for a full year has made organization work difficult, and in some districts, notably British Columbia, impossible.

The board wishes to point out to the members that they should, if unemployed, get an unemployed receipt from the secretary. This is one of the greatest aids in keeping the workers organized in spite of the unemployment. It has been used by most units, but not to the extent that was to be expected from the conditions prevailing.

The *Labour Gazette* publishes what it claims are official figures of the membership every month. This, we find, is being used by the press, especially in small towns, to discredit the numerical strength of the O. B. U. We therefore recommend that this convention decide that we either instruct our units to all send in a monthly report to the Government or none at all.

The committee to which the report of the general executive board was referred commended the actions of the board in instituting an organization stamp campaign and recommended that the work be continued. Regret was expressed that organization work was curtailed through lack of funds. The committee recommended that the executive take steps to bring about co-operation between the miners and the railroad workers and commended the executive board for the manner in which it had handled the proposal of the I. W. W. for unity conference and, were of opinion that a delegate from the O. B. U. should be sent to the proposed conference when it is held. The committee in concluding its report stated that it did not desire to comment upon the need or otherwise of sending figures of membership to the Department of Labour, and the belief was expressed that with an improvement in economic conditions the membership of the O. B. U. would be greatly augmented. In reference to supplying the Department of Labour with information, it was subsequently proposed and adopted that instead of the local secretaries forwarding particulars that this work should be performed by the general secretary.

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

A large number of amendments to the constitution were proposed, several being adopted by the convention. These changes, however, have to be submitted to a referendum for the opinion of the rank and file. Among the amendments was one to change clause 7 of the constitution to read as follows:—

The executive board shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The wages of the officers of the general executive board engaged in work for the organization shall be \$40 per week; expenses of organizers when away from home shall be \$4 per day; secretary's wages to be \$40 per week.

An amendment was also made to clause 34 empowering the general executive board when a labour dispute is considered of sufficient importance to refer the matter in writing to the central labour councils and district boards, and a majority vote of the membership of the entire organization will be necessary before the board shall be empowered to call a strike of all members.

A new clause was added providing that any section which as a result of a strike or lockout is unable to pay per capita may be exempted therefrom by the general executive board and be eligible for representation at conventions on the basis provided in the constitution.

On the recommendation of the committee on officers' reports the following clause was added to the constitution:—

All central labour councils, district boards and isolated units shall submit reports of their activities regularly to the general executive board. The general executive board shall in turn forward matter of importance received from central labour councils, district boards or isolated units to the entire membership for their consideration.



## REPUDIATE DEFENCE LEAGUE

Dissatisfaction having been expressed with the Canadian Workers' Defence League, a committee was appointed to investigate its operations. (This was an organization formed to secure funds to assist in defending those who had been charged with breaches of the law in connection with the general strike in Winnipeg). The committee in reporting to the convention expressed the opinion that the league was useless, and in the discussion following the report of the investigation committee the bad financial condition of the league was pointed out. While the necessity of a defence league is not now as pressing as formerly, it was decided that the executive board should create defence committees within the central labour councils, they to control their own defence activities, and that the local branches be notified of the action of the convention in regard to the Defence League.

## TO ORGANIZE THE UNEMPLOYED

With a view of organizing the unemployed as members of the O. B. U. it was decided (1) That the O. B. U. open its books and organize the unemployed according to industry; (2) that an unemployed card be issued so that a correct tabulation can be made; (3) that a council be formed consisting of one executive and two unemployed members in each unit.

## SEEK AMALGAMATION WITH OTHER INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

The unit of the Toronto general workers proposed an amalgamation with all other unions which had broken away from the craft organizations. The resolution as amended was adopted as follows:—

That the general executive board be asked to outline a programme of organization in line with our preamble, with the aim and object of the abolition of wage slavery, and that it be resolved that we go on record as being in favour of the incoming general executive board of the O. B. U. calling a conference as soon as conditions will allow of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union and all other industrial organizations recognizing the class struggle.

## DEFER AFFILIATION WITH MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Joseph Knight, who had attended the meeting in Moscow in July of the International Council of Trade Unions (the trade union section of the Third International), gave an account of his mission to Russia, explaining the structure and objects of the Moscow body.

Three resolutions bearing on the subject of the One Big Union affiliating with the International Council of Trade Unions were presented as follows:—

By Edmonton Central Labour Council: That whereas it is likely that the matter of affiliation with the Red Labour International of Moscow will be discussed, therefore be it resolved, that our delegate stand instructed to support a referendum ballot of the membership on the question.

By Prince Rupert Central Labour Council: That the O. B. U. endorse the Third International and request representation on the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions affiliated with the Third International.

By Toronto General Workers: Whereas, the One Big Union is not affiliated with any international labour unions at the present time; and, whereas, the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists all over the world is assuming more and more an aspect of one international front; and, whereas, the Imperialists are preparing new wars in which the workers will be called upon to slaughter each other for the sake of the capitalist greed and profits; and, whereas, these conditions which are menacing the workers demand that we must unite nationally and internationally in order to present a solid front against the enemies of the working class; and, whereas, there are at present two labour internationals—the Amsterdam Federation, led by the traitor-leaders who betrayed labour during and after the war, and the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, composed of revolutionary labour unions of the world; therefore be it resolved, that this local meeting of the General Workers' Unit of Toronto, hereby endorses the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions as the only real fighting international of labour unions, and calls upon the general executive board of the One Big Union to affiliate with this International and to take all the necessary steps to be represented at the World Congress of Labour Unions called by the Provisional Council of the Trades and Industrial Unions.

The committee to which the above resolutions were referred reported as follows, the recommendation being adopted:—

The question regarding affiliation to the Red Trade Union International the committee found the most important question before the convention at this time, more so because of the fact that so much confusion and misunderstanding prevails in the minds of our members, and possibly even among some of the delegates at the convention, as to the nature of the Moscow International. The committee therefore recommends that an educational campaign be carried on among our membership, with a view to pointing out the need of international affiliation of the workers through the Red Trades Union International. The committee also recommends that the membership of the O. B. U. express itself by a referendum on the question of affiliation with the Red Trades Union International.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1921-1922

The following were elected as members of the general executive board: J. Stevenson (chairman), Prince Rupert, B.C.; T. B. Roberts, Sandon, B.C.; W. Hammond, Winnipeg, Man.; J. Clancy, Winnipeg, Man.; E. E. Sykes, Fort William, Ont.; general secretary, Tom Mace 449 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. The convention for 1922 is to be held in Calgary in August.

#### KNIGHT RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. J. R. Knight, the O. B. U. delegate who visited Russia, has since his return been delivering addresses in various parts of the country on the subject of the Moscow International. Not now being a paid official of the O. B. U., he only speaks occasionally for that organization, when opportunity offers. Mr. Knight is representative in Canada of the Red Cross Society of the Russian Soviet Republic, which is engaged in securing relief for the famine sufferers. Mr. Knight has to report frequently to headquarters in New York, from which, it is understood, he is receiving a regular wage and travelling expenses.

#### BLAMES O.B.U. FOR SPLIT IN RANKS

Mr. James Dunbar, secretary of Edmonton local No. 546 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, in the October, 1921, issue of the official journal of the organization had a letter addressed to the O. B. U. In the opening passages he defines the character of the blacksmiths' brotherhood and states that there is not an employer in Canada who would recognize the O. B. U. as a labour body. Referring to the making of working agreements for blacksmiths the writer proceeds as follows:—

It should be known to you that this International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers is fighting for you, and paying your expenses, while you and your organizers are trying to split and make divisions in the ranks of labour. If you cast your radical element behind you and forget about your O.B.U., and come across and line up with this international brotherhood and help to defray expenses which you have incurred since you left your international body, then you will be doing something constructive, but while you remain as you are now, you are a thorn in the flesh of organized labour. The master sees the rank and file of labour just as it presents itself, and that is just how long the master will be able to dictate to you regarding the tentative agreements which the railroad employees of Canada have with their masters. And to my mind we have scored a victory even with the loss of 8 cents per hour. We still have our working agreement, and any time we think fit we can reopen the agreement with the employer and discuss the cut in wages.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE O.B.U. AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

Owing to the refusal of the general officers of the One Big Union to furnish information as to the standing of the organization, and the failure of nearly all the local units to supply particulars of their respective memberships, the department has had to secure its information from other sources. In August, 1920, the membership on which per capita had been paid fell to as low as 1,366. It varied somewhat from that date onward, and the latest information was that the membership at the close of 1921 was approximately 5,300. As the general officers did not wish to supply figures as to



membership, application was subsequently made for a list of the local units and the names and addresses of the secretaries. Up to the time of going to press the particulars were not received. Eight of the local units, however, sent in reports of officers, information for the remainder being secured from other sources. The appended list of local units numbers thirty-four, which is sixteen less than the number given in 1920. Of the total units one half are located in Winnipeg, which is the headquarters of the organization. The following list of affiliations of the One Big Union is arranged by localities, where more than one unit is in existence, the central labour councils being given first place in their respective districts:—

### Winnipeg

*Winnipeg Central Labour Council.*—Chairman, J. Clancy, 765 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Robt. B. Russell, Suite 1, Quelch Apts., Winnipeg, Man.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Unit.*—Sec., W. McCallum, 469 Talbot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Barbers' Unit.*—Chairman, D. R. Hyndman, 113 Kate St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Howard, Box 102, Winnipeg, Man.

*Building Trades Unit.*—Sec., James Birkett, 678 McGee St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Canadian Pacific Railway Unit.*—Chairman, J. Garry, 1819 Midmar St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Lister, 1447 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Electric Railway, Barn and Shopmen's Unit.*—Sec., J. Mollison, 565 MacMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Fort Rouge Railway Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, Geo. D. Heaton, 662 Kylemore Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Robertson, 59 Riverton Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*General Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, H. Willcocks, 1437 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Mrs. Edith Hancox, 1574, Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Ladies' Garment Workers' Unit, No. 1.*—Chairman, M. Sparber, Dufferin Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Stein, 309½ Flora Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Metal Trades Unit.*—(Names of officers not obtainable.)

*Railroad Unit, No. 1.*—Chairman, J. Glendinning, Transcona, Man. Sec., J. R. Williams, 90 Adelaide St., Winnipeg, Man.

*O. B. U. Railroad District.*—Sec., W. J. McNeill, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Running Trades Unit (Railroad Employees).*—(Names of officers not obtainable.)

*Steam Shovel and Ditch Workers' Unit.*—Sec., J. R. Roy, 52 Cobourg Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Steam and Operating Engineers' Unit, No. 1.*—Bus. Agent, E. R. Cooper, 1911 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Street Railway Employees' Unit.*—Chairman, H. Jones, 307 Harbison Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Skinner, 273 Redwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Tailors' Unit, No. 11.*—Sec., Mr. McKinnon, 494 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Teamsters' Unit.*—Chairman, W. Campbell, 355 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

### Vancouver

*General Workers' Unit.*—Chairman, H. Grand, Pender Hall, cor. Pender and Howe Sts., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. C. Miller, Pender Hall, cor. Pender and Howe Sts., Vancouver, B.C.

*O. B. U. Unit of Pile Drivers, Wooden Bridge-men, Derrickmen and Riggers.*—Chairman, W. Tucker, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. Anderson, O.B.U. Hall, 804 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

### Calgary

*Calgary Central Labour Council.*—Sec., W. H. Exelby, 134a-9th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Painters' Unit.*—Sec., W. D. Gibb, 134a-9th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Transport Workers' Unit.*—(Names of officers not obtainable.)

### Edmonton

*Edmonton Central Labour Council.*—Sec., Ernest T. Palmer, 10224-122nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*General Workers' Unit.*—Sec., Joe Mallard, 9810 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Workers' Unit.*—Sec., J. Lakeman, 10532-112th St., Edmonton, Alta.

### Fort William

*Thunder Bay Central Labour Council.*—Chairman, J. Lysness, 1018 Edward St., West Fort William, Ont. Sec., E. E. Sykes, 618 N. Vickers St., Fort William, Ont.

*Coal Handlers' Unit.*—Chairman, C. Komano, 627 McLaughlin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. J. Tiboni, 521 McIntosh St., Fort William, Ont.

### Miscellaneous Localities

*General Workers' Unit, Brandon, Man.*—(Names of officers not obtainable.)

*Coal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, Dave Little, Cumberland, B.C. Sec., Jos. Naylor, Cumberland, B.C.

*Metal Miners' Unit.*—Chairman, W. J. Duffy, Gowganda, Ont. Sec., Theo. Kallies, Gowganda, Ont.

*New Westminster Unit.*—(Names of officers not obtainable.)

*Pembroke Unit.*—Sec., Alban Beadle, 382 Somerset St., Pembroke, Ont.

*Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of the O.B.U.*—Stationary Delegate, R. Lochhead, 314 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Prince Rupert Central Labour Council.*—Sec., Box 217, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Radville Unit.*—Pres., N. Le Clerc, Radville, Sask. Sec., Jas. Cowder, Radville, Sask.

*Miscellaneous Unit.*—Sec., J. Sambrook, 1741 Royal St., Regina, Sask.

*Sioux Lookout Transportation Unit.*—Chairman, J. Peshal, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., George Hamlyn, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*General Workers' Unit.*—Sec., 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

### III—LABOUR IN POLITICS

#### *Trades and Labour Congress Encourages Independent Political Action on the Part of Labour—Canadian Labour Party Formed—Ontario Labour Party Changes Tariff Plank—Results of Elections in which Labour Parties Participated.*

For many years in various localities organized labour in Canada has endeavoured to elect to the law-making bodies of the Dominion candidates who were chosen in most instances under the auspices of trades and labour councils. The reason mainly advanced in support of such action was to have in the legislative halls representatives whom it was believed would have the view-point of organized labour on all legislative matters. While in some isolated instances labour candidates were elected, the achievements were not satisfactory, and demands were consequently made for the formation of a labour political party. In 1900 the organized workers as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada went on record as favouring independent political action on the part of labour. At subsequent conventions of the congress the question was brought forward, and suggestions were made that the congress should become the head of a labour political party, but the proposal was not entertained. In 1906 the Trades and Labour Congress went on record as favouring a definite policy of provincial autonomy in the formation of working class political organizations, this attitude being taken owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, having regard to the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the position to be adopted. In 1917, owing to the action of 1906 convention not having resulted in the building up of the desired political party, the executive council of the Trades Congress suggested that the workers of Canada should follow British precedent and organize a labour party upon such a basis that trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers could unite. Since 1917 there has been established in all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, some form of political labour organization operating under different names, the activities of some of which, however, have been confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, individual membership is accepted.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario there are provincial organizations under the name of Independent Labour Party. In the last-named province there is also the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, a political group organization which was formed in response to the recommendation of the 1917 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, and is organized along similar lines to the British Labour Party.

In Quebec there is the Labour Party and in Manitoba there are two labour political organizations—the Independent Labour Party and the Dominion Labour Party, the former being a seceding body from the latter.

In Saskatchewan there is the Labour Representation League operating in Moose Jaw and the Federated Labour Party in Regina.

In Alberta the cities of Calgary and Edmonton have the Dominion Labour Party, there being also the Independent Labour Party in the last-named city.

In British Columbia the Federated Labour Party is the recognized labour political organization, although the Socialist Party of Canada is also organized.

#### CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY FORMED

At the request of the Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Labour Party, the secretary of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party called a conference of repre-



representatives of labour political organizations with a view to developing a national labour political party organized on a uniform plan and designed to bring together the various groups in the labour movement for political action. The conference was held in Winnipeg during the convention week of the Trades and Labour Congress, 35 representatives being present from all provinces, except Prince Edward Island. As an outcome of the gathering it was decided to establish the Canadian Labour Party, the general object of which, as stated by the promoters, is to unify the political powers of the workers, whether by hand or brain; and generally to promote their political, social and economic welfare. The conventions of the party are to be composed of elected representatives from the provincial sections, which are to be constituted on a plan to be decided by a provincial convention. The conference elected an executive composed of (a) the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, who are to hold office until the holding of a national convention, and (b) one representative from each province, to hold office until the provincial section selects its own representative, the provincial representative selected by the conference to call the provincial convention for the purpose of organizing. The following were chosen as the provisional officers:—

President—John W. Bruce, Toronto.

Vice-President—F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., Winnipeg.

Secretary-treasurer—James Simpson, Toronto.

Executive Board Members—Nova Scotia: W. Furzey, Halifax; New Brunswick: J. E. Tighe, St. John; Quebec: Alphetus Mathieu, Montreal; Ontario: J. McCaffrey, Ottawa; Manitoba: Robert S. Ward, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan: W. Watson, Moose Jaw; Alberta: T. B. Riley, Edmonton; British Columbia: Tom Richardson, Vancouver.

Platform.—The following was adopted as the platform of the Canadian Labour Party:—

Preamble.—We have in view a complete change in our present economical and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end, and in order to meet the present pressing needs, we recommend the following platform:—

1. Unemployment—State insurance against unemployment chargeable to industry.
2. Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.
3. Electoral reform. (a) Proportional representation; (b) names instead of election deposit; (c) extension of voting facilities.
4. Old age pensions and health and disability insurance.
5. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
6. International disarmament.
7. Direct legislation: (a) the initiative; (b) the referendum; (c) the recall.
8. Enactment of recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, especially the eight-hour-day.
9. Repeal of amendments to Immigration Act providing for deportation of British subjects.
10. Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privilege.
11. Nationalization of the banking system.
12. Capital levy for the reduction of war debt.

The conference decided to recommend to each provincial section of the party to organize along the lines of the British Labour Party and that they co-operate fully with the farmers' provincial political organizations. The executive officers were instructed to confer with the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party, to convey the willingness of the Canadian Labour Party to work with the farmers on the political field and endeavour to reach a working agreement.

## FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF ONTARIO

The fourth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario was held in Welland on March 25, 1921, about 80 delegates being present, most sections of the province being represented. During the year the sum of \$533 was received; expenditures amounted to \$267.03, leaving a balance of \$265.97. With a view to providing for more aggressive work, the per capita tax of 15 cents per annum was increased to ten cents per quarter—40 cents per year. The province was divided into designated districts, each with a vice-president, and a permanent salaried secretary-treasurer was elected. Owing to one of the members of the labour group in the Ontario Legislature, viz., M. M. MacBride, through dissatisfaction with the actions of the labour members, having severed his connection with the group, and passed to the independent seats in the house, the convention adopted the following resolution:—

That this convention endorse the action of the Provincial Executive in dealing with the case of M. M. MacBride, M.P.P.; and further, that it go on record as expelling the said M. M. MacBride, M.P.P., for his actions in the Legislature, in breaking his connection with the labour group, and that we notify the Brantford branch of the I.L.P. of our action and instruct them to take similar action, and in the event of the said branch not conforming to the ruling of this convention that the charter of the local branch be revoked.

Subsequently a committee was appointed to proceed to Brantford to lay the facts of the MacBride case before the local branch. At a meeting on April 22, at which the committee and Mr. MacBride spoke, the following resolution was adopted:—

That after hearing the provincial executive of the I.L.P., we are of the opinion that there is no justification for the action taken by the said provincial executive at the Welland convention. That this meeting of labour men and women most heartily endorse Mr. MacBride, our member in the Legislature.

As a result of the controversy between the executive of the I. L. P. and those who supported Mr. MacBride, two labour parties are in operation in Brantford. The disobedient branch was disowned by the central executive and its charter cancelled. In the Dominion elections in 1921 each party tendered nomination to separate candidates. The nomination was accepted by the nominee of the branch of the I. L. P., who stood as a farmer-labour candidate, but he was defeated, only securing 1,244 out of 13,015 polled in the riding.

The following are the officers of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario for the current term:—

President—A. C. Stewart, Port Dover.

General Vice-Presidents—Ottawa district, Controller John Cameron, Ottawa; Toronto district, A. Mance, Toronto; Hamilton district, Miss Mary McNab, Hamilton; Kitchener district, Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; London district, Arthur Mould, London; Northern Ontario district, Jas. McIlvenna, North Bay; Western Ontario district, E. C. Smith, Fort William.

Secretary-treasurer—Ben. Furey, 63 Belview avenue, Hamilton.

## ONTARIO LABOUR PARTY CHANGES TARIFF PLANK

On April 2, 1920, the Independent Labour Party of Ontario at its third convention adopted the following as the tariff plank in the party platform:—

The gradual elimination of import duties on all necessities of life, such as food, clothing (including boots and shoes), and the tools and machinery used in production, the revenue derived from these sources to be raised by a taxation of land values and luxuries.

Immediately following the convention the Hamilton section of the party disapproved of the adoption of what was termed a "free trade" plank, other sections of the party supporting the opposition of the Hamilton branch. Suggestions were made that the tariff resolution should be submitted to a referendum of the entire membership. No action was taken by the executive; neither did the fourth convention held on March 25, 1921, open the question. The announcement of a Federal election



and the threatened withdrawal of the Hamilton section from the Independent Labour Party brought the matter to a head. A special meeting of the Labour Party was held in Hamilton on October 29, 1921, behind closed doors, as an outcome of which the following was substituted for the plank to which objection had been taken:—

The removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values and abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privileges, and that to the end in view, respecting the tariff, a commission of experts be appointed to make a thorough investigation and report its findings, and that upon such a commission labour must have adequate representation.

#### MEETING OF THE ONTARIO SECTION OF CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The second convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Toronto on July 1, 1921, the first having been held in 1918. The delegates numbered about 50. An important resolution adopted was that calling upon the international labour organizations to amend their constitutions so that their local branches in Canada as such may participate in political action. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$704.02 and expenditures of \$91.78, leaving a balance of \$612.24. A constitution was adopted and officers elected as follows: President, H. Kerwin, Toronto; vice-president, Miss Mary McNab, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Toronto. The various groups named their representatives on the executive committee, the following being chosen: Trade unions and trade councils—J. T. Thompson, London; James Scott, Toronto; B. Furey, Hamilton. Independent Labour Party—Wm. Fleet, Kingston; E. A. Pocock, London. Women's Union Labour League—Mrs. Lucy McGregor, Toronto. United Farmers' representatives are to be elected. Following the election of officers three delegates were elected to attend the convention in Winnipeg in August, 1921, for the consideration of the formation of a Dominion labour party designed to establish a uniform policy for all provincial labour parties in Parliamentary elections.

#### ONE LABOUR CANDIDATE ELECTED TO SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

In the election for the Legislature held in Saskatchewan on June 9, 1921, four labour candidates were nominated, viz., A. M. Eddy in Saskatoon, H. Perry in Regina, W. G. Baker in Moose Jaw, and Mr. Laycock in Swift Current. The only one of these candidates to be elected was Mr. Baker, who was one of the two successful nominees in the Moose Jaw riding, heading the poll with 3,117 votes. Mr. Perry who ran with four other candidates for the two Regina seats, received 2,413 votes, not sufficient to secure the return of his deposit. The result of the election gives labour one representative in a house composed of 59 members.

#### FOUR LABOUR NOMINEES SUCCESSFUL IN ALBERTA

Fifteen labour candidates contested seats in the Alberta election which took place on July 18, 1921. In Edmonton the Dominion Labour Party nominated three and the Independent Labour Party had five candidates, none of whom, however, were elected. (The Dominion Labour Party is the original Edmonton labour political party. The Independent Labour Party was formed in 1920 as a result of disagreement in the ranks of the Dominion Party). Of the remaining seven nominees who ran as labour candidates the following in the constituencies named were elected: Medicine Hat, Wm. Johnston; Calgary, F. J. White and Alex. Ross; Rocky Mountain, P. M. Christophers. The last-named was formerly president of District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, and later became a member of the One Big Union and an executive board member. On October 23, 1920, Mr. Christophers resigned as an officer of the O.B.U. It is understood that when he became a candidate for the Alberta Legislature he signified his intention of quitting the organization, and accordingly received the support of the members of the U.M.W., who comprise the larger part of the voters in the Rocky Mountain constituency. A few months later it was reported

that Mr. Christophers had stated that the U.M.W. had outlived its usefulness, and the inference of some labour men was that he and certain others were endeavouring to revive the O.B.U. among the miners.

The former Government of Alberta was defeated, the United Farmers' party securing a majority of the 61 seats. The new premier, Mr. Herbert Greenfield, invited Mr. Alex. Ross, of Calgary, who was the only labour representative in the previous legislature, to become a member of the new cabinet. Mr. Ross, who headed the poll in Calgary with 6,842 votes, accepted, and he was made minister of public works.

#### TRADES CONGRESS MANIFESTO AND QUESTIONNAIRE

In connection with the Dominion election held on Dec. 6, 1921, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress issued a manifesto to the affiliated organizations in which a request was made that each candidate offering for election to the House of Commons be required to submit answers to a series of questions prepared by the executive council. The manifesto was as follows:—

To our Affiliated Membership—Greetings:—

Within a short time you will be called upon to exercise your right of franchise by voting for one or more candidates for the Dominion House of Commons.

During past years we have been hampered in our legislative activities by not knowing where many members of the House of Commons stood on questions which are of outstanding importance to the organized labour movement. We, therefore, request your aid at this time to secure from the candidates in your constituency definite answers as to what their voice and vote will be, if elected, upon legislative requests formulated by the organized workers of this Dominion as expressed by them at the various conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Acting under instructions of the Winnipeg convention, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress have brought our Platform of Principles up to date by embodying therein the latest declarations on current questions affecting us as workers. As part of the Congress, we look to your organization to support this Platform of Principles and to use whatever influence you can command in your vicinity to see that candidates are elected who are willing to give it their support.

Therefore, we request that you obtain from each candidate a concise answer as to what their actions, if elected, would be on the various matters herewith submitted and fill in one of the attached blanks for each candidate so that we may have them on file in this office when the new House of Commons assembles, thereby placing us in a position to judge who are our friends and where we may look for assistance in securing the enactment of legislation in harmony with this platform.

Submitted on behalf of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TOM MOORE, *President.*

P. M. DRAPER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

The questionnaire which accompanied the manifesto contained the following questions:—

Question No. 1.—Will you initiate or support the enactment of legislation for a maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-four hours per week?

Question No. 2.—Are you favourable to giving the Dominion Labour Department full control over fair-wage clauses in Government contracts and the insertion of such clauses in all work undertaken by the Government or financed by it?

Question No. 3.—Will you support the retention by the Government of present nationally-owned railroads, merchant marine and other public utilities and the extension of this principle whenever possible?

Question No. 4.—Do you favour the Government retaining control of the development of natural resources, such as oil fields, mines, etc.?

Question No. 5.—Are you favourable to taking the tariff out of the political arena by establishment of an independent tariff board on which labour is fully represented?

Question No. 6.—Will you support the raising of the necessary taxation, by direct methods, such as through the income tax, taxation on land, inheritance tax, etc.?

Question No. 7.—Will you initiate or support legislation for the abolition of the present Senate and the substitution thereof of an elective body?

Question No. 8.—Are you favourable to the exclusion of all Asiatics?

Question No. 9.—Will you initiate or support legislation for proportional representation with group constituencies in Federal elections?

Question No. 10.—Will you initiate or support legislation for the creation of: (a) National unemployment insurance? (b) Old age pensions? (c) State insurance for sickness and disability?

Question No. 11.—Are you in favour of the restriction of military and naval expenditure with the ultimate goal of total disarmament?



## LABOUR IN THE FEDERAL ELECTION

In the general election held on December 6, 1921, there were a number of labour and farmer-labour candidates nominated, and in some instances agreement was reached between these two classes as to a division of seats to be contested. The labour political parties in a few localities united with other associations in making a selection, or threw their support to candidates who were considered favourable to labour's platform. According to the information received in the department, there were 30 who were termed labour candidates, 27 farmer-labour nominees and one labour-liberal. Five constituencies were also contested by candidates on the Socialist ticket. Of the labour candidates only two were elected, viz., J. S. Woodsworth in Winnipeg Centre and Wm. Irvine in Calgary East. Of the farmer-labour candidates the following five were successful: A. L. Hodgins in Middlesex East, Angus McDonald in Timiskaming, Wm. Elliott in Waterloo South, J. T. Shaw in Calgary West, and D. M. Kennedy in Edmonton West. All of the Socialist candidates were defeated. Of the 57 unsuccessful nominees in whom Labour parties were interested 33 lost their deposits. The losers are indicated by an asterisk (\*) in the following list giving the names of the constituencies contested, the names of the candidates and the ticket on which they ran, together with the number of votes received by each:—

*Maritime Provinces*

Halifax County, N.S.—Dr. A. C. Hawkins and Jos. S. Wallace (Labour). \*Hawkins, 4,141; \*Wallace, 3,763.  
 Cape Breton South and Richmond, N.S.—J. B. McLachlan and E. C. Doyle (Farmer-Labour). McLachlan, 8,914; Doyle, 7,884.  
 Cape Breton North and Victoria, N.S.—M. A. McKenzie (Farmer-Labour), 4,060.  
 Cumberland, N.S.—\*Capt. J. A. McKinnon (Farmer-Labour), 3,094.  
 Inverness, N.S.—Isaac McDougall (Farmer-Labour), 4,128.  
 Pictou County, N.S.—\*Robt. M. Reid (Farmer-Labour), 1,271.  
 Westmoreland, N.B.—\*A. E. Trites (Farmer-Labour), 3,059.  
 St. John City and Counties of St. John and Albert, N.B.—F. A. Campbell and W. Calhoun (Farmer-Labour), \*Campbell, 1,224; \*Calhoun, 985.  
 Queen's County, P.E.I.—\*P. S. Brown (Labour), 2,537.

*Quebec*

Maisonneuve.—\*Zoel Tardif (Labour), 2,133.  
 Laurier-Outremont.—\*Alfred Mathieu (Labour), 1,289.  
 Pontiac.—\*George Landon (Labour), 1,760.  
 St. Ann's.—\*A. Lanouette (Labour), 1,081.  
 St. Denis.—\*C. Gauthier (Labour), 3,738.  
 St. Lawrence.—\*Mrs. R. Henderson (Labour), 510.

*Ontario*

Middlesex East.—A. L. Hodgins (Farmer-Labour), 4,414 (elected).  
 Timiskaming.—Angus McDonald (Farmer-Labour), 5,797 (elected).  
 Perth North.—Rev. W. A. Amos (Farmer-Labour), 3,425.  
 Hastings West.—A. D. McIntosh (Farmer-Labour), 6,108.  
 Elgin West.—A. E. Hookway (Farmer-Labour), 4,013.  
 Grey North.—Major Thomas Rutherford (Farmer-Labour-Soldier), 5,538.  
 Brantford.—\*A. W. Burt (Farmer-Labour), 1,244.  
 Leeds and Brockville.—\*G. F. Warren (Farmer-Labour), 3,564.  
 London.—\*Arthur Mould (Labour), 4,252.  
 Fort William.—Dr. C. Garver (Farmer-Labour), 5,342.  
 Hamilton West.—Thos. O'Heir (Labour), 4,990.  
 Hamilton East.—Rev. E. J. Etherington (Labour), 4,824.

East Simcoe.—\*Thos. Swindle (Farmer-Labour), 3,414.  
 Wentworth County.—C. F. Woodley (Farmer-Labour), 9,246.  
 Parkdale.—\*James Simpson (Labour), 2,723.  
 Toronto East.—\*John W. Bruce (Labour), 1,822.  
 Toronto West.—\*Mrs. H. Prenter (Labour), 1,741.  
 York East.—\*Harry Kirwin (Labour), 3,074.  
 York West.—\*J. Cameron (Labour), 2,710.  
 York South.—\*R. H. Palmer (Labour), 3,276.  
 Lincoln.—Capt. Edwin J. Lovelace (Labour-Liberal), 6,212.  
 Algoma West.—Major Thos. Farquhar (Farmer-Labour), 2,822.  
 Wellington South.—James Singer (Farmer-Labour), 6,077.  
 Waterloo North.—Dr. J. E. Hett (Farmer-Labour), 4,994.  
 Waterloo South.—Wm. Elliott (Farmer-Labour), 7,429 (elected).  
 Welland.—\*Jas. H. Staley (Farmer-Labour), 3,437.

### *Manitoba*

Winnipeg North.—\*J. Penner (Labour), 565.  
 Winnipeg Centre.—J. S. Woodsworth (Labour), 7,774 (elected).  
 Selkirk.—T. H. Dunn and J. Adamson (Labour), \*Dunn, 1,425; Adamson, 3,315.

### *Alberta*

Calgary East.—Wm. Irvine (Labour), 6,135 (elected).  
 Calgary West.—J. T. Shaw (Farmer-Labour), 7,369 (elected).  
 Edmonton West.—D. M. Kennedy (Farmer-Labour), 10,011 (elected).  
 Lethbridge.—M. F. Finn (Labour), 3,170.  
 Macleod.—\*James Fairhurst (Labour), 1,407.  
 Strathecona.—\*Rice Sheppard (Labour), 1,078.

### *British Columbia*

New Westminster.—R. P. Pettipiece (Labour), 3,699.  
 Vancouver South.—Tom Richardson (Labour), 2,827.  
 Kootenay East.—W. Scott McDonald (Labour), 1,591.  
 Comox-Alberni.—\*V. E. Armshaw (Labour), 579.

### *Socialist Party Candidates*

Winnipeg North, Man.—R. B. Russell, 3,094.  
 Nanaimo, B.C.—W. A. Pritchard, 3,958.  
 Burrard, B.C.—\*J. D. Harrington, 2,699.  
 Vancouver Centre, B.C.—\*T. O'Connor, 1,866.  
 Vancouver South, B.C.—\*J. Kavanagh, 810.

### LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

From the reports received in the department, there was not as much activity displayed in the nominating of labour candidates for municipal office as in the previous year. Candidates were nominated or endorsed in 30 localities, the nominees numbering 177, of whom 69 were elected. In 1921 candidates to the number of 271 were nominated in 48 localities and 111 were elected. The names of the localities where labour men participated in the municipal elections which took place just previous to the issue of this report are given in the following summary of results, the names of places proceeding from east to west:—

Moncton.—The labour party candidate for mayor was defeated, but of six nominees for eight aldermanic seats four were elected.



Charlottetown.—One candidate was nominated for municipal office, but was defeated.

Ottawa.—There were no officially nominated labour candidates, but a member of the Board of Control who is a recognized labour man was re-elected to the board.

Kingston.—Four labour candidates were nominated as alderman, of whom two were elected.

Peterborough.—No candidates were nominated by the labour party. A woman candidate for the School Board was endorsed, and she was elected.

Belleville.—The candidate for mayor, who is identified with the labour organizations, was re-elected. One labour candidate was elected as alderman, five other nominees who are connected with labour unions being unsuccessful.

St. Catharines.—For aldermen the labour party had four candidates in a field of fifteen for nine seats, and all were defeated, being at the foot of the poll. For the Board of Education, there was one labour candidate, and he was defeated, as was also the labour nominee for the Public Utilities Commission.

Niagara Falls.—For nine places on the aldermanic board there were five labour candidates, and all were defeated. The labour candidate for the Board of Education was elected at the head of the poll.

Hamilton.—The two labour candidates for the Board of Control who in 1921 were elected were defeated in 1922. Of ten nominees as aldermen three were elected. The labour candidate for the school board was defeated.

Orillia.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed two candidates for the municipal council, but both were defeated. While there was no endorsed candidates for the Board of Education, two workmen were in the running, one of whom headed the poll, the other being unsuccessful.

Guelph.—Of five labour candidates for the City Council one was successful. Seven labour nominees offered for the position of school trustee and four were elected.

Kitchener.—There were four aldermanic candidates in a field of 28, and two were elected. The labour nominees for the water and light commissions were both defeated.

Preston.—A labour man was elected as deputy-reeve. No other labour candidates were nominated.

St. Thomas.—Seven labour candidates were nominated for the City Council and three were elected. The only nominee for the School Board was defeated. The Trades and Labour Council supported the defeated mayoral candidate.

London.—The labour candidate for the Public Utilities Commission was defeated, as were also the three nominees for the Board of Education. Of five aldermanic candidates three were elected, which is the full labour representation in a council of twelve members.

Windsor.—The labour party nominated seven aldermanic candidates, two for the School Board and one for the Hydro Commission, of which only one of the first-named was successful.

Owen Sound.—The labour party had no slate, but four candidates who ran for the council board were generally recognized as such. Of these three were elected.

Brandon.—The labour party nominated two aldermanic candidates and four for the School Board, all of whom were defeated. Two candidates for aldermen who were endorsed by the labourites were elected. The election was the first held under a new plan of voting, the wards being abolished, and each elector having five votes (the number of candidates to be elected).

Winnipeg.—The Independent Labour Party nominated five candidates for aldermen and six for school trustees. The Dominion Labour Party nominated four aldermanic and three school trustee candidates. Of these eighteen candidates the Inde-

pendent Labour Party were successful in electing four aldermanic nominees, all being members of the One Big Union. The election was conducted under the proportional representation system of voting.

Saskatoon.—Three labour candidates were nominated as aldermen, two of whom were elected. The labour nominee for the School Board was defeated.

Regina.—A labour candidate was nominated to contest one of the five vacant seats for the City Council and was successful.

Moosejaw.—The Trades and Labour Council nominated five candidates for seats on the City Council. The Independent Labour Party also nominated five candidates for the same office. One of the nominees of the first-named body and two of the latter were elected. The candidate of the Trades and Labour Council for the Public School and Collegiate Boards was elected and the nominee of the Independent Labour Party for the School Board was defeated.

Prince Albert.—One candidate was nominated for an aldermanic seat, but he was defeated.

Edmonton.—For the City Council the Dominion Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party each nominated three candidates, one of the nominees of the first-named body being elected. The Dominion Labour Party also had four nominees for the School Board, three of whom were successful.

Calgary.—Three announced labour candidates, in an election conducted under the proportional representation system of voting, were elected to the City Council. With those already on the council the Labour Party now has seven out of twelve representatives elected to that body. The labourites also elected two candidates to the School Board.

Medicine Hat.—The Dominion Labour Party entered two candidates for the aldermanic contest with nine candidates in the field for four seats. The party also endorsed two other candidates. An unofficial labour candidate also ran, the result being that the latter and a Dominion Labour Party nominee, together with one of the endorsed candidates, were elected.

Nelson.—Two labour aldermen offered for re-election, and both were successful.

Prince Rupert.—The Trades and Labour Council had three nominees for the municipal council, two of whom were elected. A member of the One Big Union was also elected.

Vancouver.—Three labour candidates were placed in nomination for the City Council, and two were elected. The labour candidate for parks commissioner was also successful.

Victoria.—The only two labour candidates nominated as aldermen were elected, as was also the labour nominee for school trustee.



#### IV.—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

*The United States Supreme Court Refuses a Review of the Chicago Convictions—W. D. Haywood and Eight Others Failed to Surrender—Prisoners Opposed to Individual Amnesty—Representatives in Russia—Workers' International Industrial Union—Industrial Organization in Australia.*

The organization in North America which is the advocate of revolutionary industrial unionism is the Industrial Workers of the World (familiarly known as the I.W.W.) The organization was formed in 1905, among the promoters being Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood, and in its early stages made considerable progress in organizing the unskilled and migratory workers. In 1906 a division occurred in the ranks, owing to the Haywood followers dropping political action from their platform, and as a result there were two branches of the I.W.W., one being known as the Haywood faction and the other as the Detroit section. In 1915 this latter portion assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union. The I.W.W., being in direct opposition to the craft form of organization as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the various railroad brotherhoods, has been on many occasions in conflict with the old-established form of trades unionism on this continent. In 1917, after the United States had entered the European war, the government of that country instituted legal proceedings against a large number of the members of the I.W.W. in various parts of the country, chief of which was the Chicago indictment in 1918 which charged nearly 100 officials, organizers, editors and active members of the organization with conspiring to prevent and delay the execution of certain wartime measures of the republic. Although the last of the remaining branches of the I.W.W. in Canada passed out of existence in 1915, it is known that individual members have been at intervals located in the Dominion. The Canadian Government, therefore, in 1918 placed a ban on the organization, similar action in the same year being taken by the United States. The trial of those indicted in 1917 in Chicago, included among whom was Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer, attracted wide attention, the result of which was that 94 were convicted, the majority being sentenced to terms ranging from five to twenty years. At the conclusion of the trial motion was made for a new trial, but the request was refused. Subsequently the defendants made application to appeal the case, the demand being granted. On October 5, 1920, a decision was rendered, but the ruling did not relieve the convicted men of serving their sentences. Against this decision of the Court of Appeals the defendants appealed to this same court for a rehearing. This being denied, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal on April 11, 1921, refused to review the case. Of the 94 convicted in 1918, and who had not served out their sentences, 46 were out on bonds. These were under order of the court required to surrender on or before April 25, 1921, or their bonds would be forfeited. All but nine of the convicted men returned to Leavenworth prison to finish their sentences, one of the defaulters being Wm. D. Haywood, who it was subsequently learned was in Russia. On May 16, 1921, the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the forfeiture of the bonds of the fugitives, Haywood's being for \$15,000, the aggregate forfeited amounting to about \$80,000. Most of those who failed to present themselves at Leavenworth prison were editors of foreign language newspapers during the war, and are considered the "intellectuals" of the I.W.W. movement.

On May 14, 1921, a statement was published to the effect that Haywood had fled to Russia to escape punishment for \$35,000 shortage in the defence committee's funds. This report was subsequently denied by the newly-elected secretary of the committee,

who stated that although Haywood's system of book-keeping was defective, there was no charge of shortage whatsoever.

The seven members of the I.W.W. who were sentenced in 1920 to terms varying from 25 to 40 years for the assassination of four men in the Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Washington, on November 11, 1919, and who appealed their case to the Supreme Court, also lost their appeal, the conviction and sentences being confirmed by the court in April, 1921.

The United States Supreme Court on March 21, 1921, also decided against granting a review of the case of the 38 members of the I.W.W., now in prison, who in January, 1919, were convicted in Sacramento, Cal., for conspiracy to violate several sections of the Federal statutes, and were sentenced to terms varying from one to ten years. The number originally convicted was 44, but four of the sentences have expired.

#### OPPOSED TO INDIVIDUAL AMNESTY

After the wholesale arrests of members of the I.W.W. in various parts of the United States, a general defence committee was established to raise funds and to assist in the defence of the indicted men. W. D. Haywood, who had just secured release from Leavenworth prison on \$15,000 bonds, was appointed by the 1919 convention as secretary of the defence committee. In 1920 John Martin replaced W. D. Haywood as secretary of the committee, the last-named to devote his time to delivering addresses on behalf of the defence fund. On the loss of the appeal to the Supreme Court, Geo. Williams succeeded John Martin as secretary of the committee, the latter returning to prison to serve his ten-year sentence. On May 19, 1921, after the Supreme Court had refused to review the case of those members of the I.W.W. who were convicted in 1918, the general defence committee met with representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union which, as an organization is interested in free speech and has concerned itself with the defence of I.W.W.'s. under indictment, for the purpose of outlining a plan to secure amnesty for the imprisoned members in Leavenworth prison. The American Civil Liberties Union representatives proposed that each of those convicted in the Chicago, Sacramento and Wichita cases should apply for unconditional pardon. The proposal was referred to the general executive board of the I. W. W. and the defence committee, who decided to defer action until the sentiments of the imprisoned members were secured. In answer the majority of the prisoners, numbering 70, who signed their names to the document, dissented from making personal appeals for amnesty. In view of this attitude against individual clemency the defence committee on June 6, 1921, decided not to concur in the proposal of the Civil Liberties Union. A month previous to this action on the part of the defence committee the convention of the I.W.W. in Chicago made arrangements to co-ordinate the work of defence and decided that those who had lost money by helping to bail out individuals through the organization would be reimbursed as rapidly as possible. A special voluntary assessment stamp of one dollar is to be issued for this purpose, payments to be made on a basis of 60 per cent from funds on hand and the remaining 40 per cent to be paid as money comes in from the special stamp and other sources. Persons who lost money by bailing out individual persons, selected by themselves, the money not passing through the organization, will not be reimbursed.

#### NAMES OF THOSE WHO FAILED TO SURRENDER

According to a statement published by the American Civil Liberties Union, the names of the nine members of the I.W.W. convicted under the Chicago indictment who failed to surrender themselves, together with the amount of their respective bonds, are as follows:—

William D. Haywood: \$15,000 in mixed real estate, liberty bonds and cash furnished by Otto Christensen, attorney, \$2,500; George McIntosh, Chicago, \$1,000; Charles H. Kerr and Co., Chicago, \$2,000; \$1,800 in cash from I.W.W. headquarters; remainder through William Bross Lloyd and Mary Marcy, of Chicago, on real estate.



John H. Beyer: \$10,000 in liberty bonds from general headquarters, I.W.W.

Fred Jaakkola: \$10,000 in cash made up by the Finns through wife of defendant.

Vladimir Losieff: \$10,000 liberty bonds furnished by Mrs. A. A. Heller, wife of an official of the former Soviet Bureau, through Charles Recht, at present attorney for the Russian Soviet government.

Leo Laukki: \$10,000 cash furnished by Finns in Minnesota, through defendant's wife.

George Andreytchine: \$10,000 liberty bonds furnished by three persons in New York, names unknown, through Harry Weinberger, attorney.

Grover H. Perry: \$5,000 liberty bonds.

Herbert McCutcheon: \$5,000 liberty bonds; \$4,000 furnished from defence committee in Seattle; \$1,000 from Chicago headquarters of the I.W.W.

Charles Rothfisher: \$5,000 on real estate scheduled by William Bross Lloyd and George Dethloff, Chicago.

William Bross Lloyd is indemnified on both bonds written by him by Otto Christensen, attorney, Chicago. The I.W.W. organization undertook through an indemnity agreement signed by its counsel and five officials to guarantee all the bondsmen against loss.

All of the liberty bonds and cash put up have been taken by the government by order of court following the failure of the defendants to appear. No proceedings have been begun to collect on the real estate scheduled as surety. The total amount which the I.W.W. obligates itself to collect to reimburse bondsmen is about \$65,000.

#### COMMUNISTS FAIL TO KEEP PLEDGE

When W. D. Haywood left for Russia just previous to the United States Supreme Court handing down the final decision in the Chicago case, he went with the understanding, according to statements issued later by officials of the Communist Party, that his bondsmen would be fully compensated. Haywood also made this statement in interviews given out in Moscow. No indication having come from any source, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, that the Communists will reimburse the bondsmen, Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, sent the following letter to Haywood, calling his attention to the failure of those Communists who arranged his escape from the United States to make good their promise of reimbursement:—

After you left last spring, the Communists, who represented themselves as having sent you under the discipline of the party, issued a public statement in support of their action and yours, justifying it by the needs of the international revolutionary working-class movement. In that statement they asserted that your bondsmen would be reimbursed. They did not touch upon the issue of bad faith with the I.W.W., nor of the effect of your going upon your fellow-workers in the same case, nor upon defense and bail for other members. We touched on these points in a public statement, which you doubtless saw, criticizing what still seems to all of us an act of bad faith and worse tactics.

The apologists for your going were wholly wrong in their assertion that your bondsmen would be reimbursed. You were wrong too in your recent statement in Moscow to the same effect, quoted by Lewis Gannet in the *Liberator*. Every cent of cash and liberty bonds of the \$15,000 put up for you have been taken by the government and proceedings will doubtless be instituted shortly to collect the remainder on the real estate pledged by your friends, William Bross Lloyd and Mary Marcy.

But that is not the full results of the tactics which took you to Russia. One other defendant, J. H. Beyer jumped bond as a direct result of your going, and the government, of course, took the \$10,000 which the organization put up on him. One other of the nine who failed to return to Leavenworth is said to have been influenced by your action—with \$10,000 more in bail surrendered.

I enclose a full statement of the situation as it confronts the defense to-day—a total of \$65,000 to raise to repay bondsmen to whom the organization is legally and morally obligated. I write you not, of course, on behalf of the I.W.W., but speaking for the American Civil Liberties Union which is still co-operating in collecting funds for the defense and in efforts for the release of your fellow-workers in prison.

The point of all this is that, because we believe you left in good faith as to your bondsmen, you will doubtless be concerned to know the true facts, and to make every endeavour to see that your bondsmen are speedily reimbursed as your associates in the Communist Party pledged they would be. Of course, we do not argue with you the public breach of faith involved in your going, and its inevitably damaging effect on the defense work in radical cases. With our stated views on the essential point you are doubtless familiar.

#### THE THIRTEENTH CONVENTION

The thirteenth convention of the I.W.W. met in Chicago on May 9, 1921, about 35 delegates being in attendance. Jack Tanner was present as a fraternal delegate from the British Shop Stewards, this body being an affiliate of the I.W.W. Greetings were received from the National Workers' committee of England with which the shop stewards subsequently merged. As has been done in the past, a proposal was made

on the second day of the convention that telegrams of good cheer be sent to all who are termed class war prisoners. A protest was made against the suggestion, one of the delegates who had been recently released from prison exclaiming: "That's what you've been doing for years—sending telegrams. The boys in jail don't want telegrams. They want action." The convention went on record as favouring the general strike as the only means of securing the liberation of class war prisoners.

The convention instructed the general executive board to call a conference of all revolutionary industrial organizations in North and South America as soon as conditions will permit.

It was decided to have six-hour day literature prepared and also to appoint the editors of the I.W.W. papers to act as a general propaganda bureau, with the view of preventing conflicting policies in the different papers. It was further resolved that industrial research will be continued as a part of the I.W.W., to be sustained by special voluntary contributions.

The convention approved the action of the general executive board in August, 1920, suspending the marine transport workers' branch in Philadelphia for charging a twenty-five dollar initiation fee in violation of the constitution. Similar action was taken in regard to the Italian bakers' branch in New York which refused to refrain from charging a fifteen-dollar fee. A number of other resolutions dealing with internal affairs were adopted, subject to ratification by a referendum vote.

Because John Sandgren, editor of the monthly magazine of the I.W.W., printed attacks on Soviet Russia and controversial articles against political organizations, he was removed from the editorship by the general executive board. The deposed editor appeared before the convention to state his side of the case, after which the action of the executive was sustained. In this connection Geo. Hardy, who visited Russia as the representative of the I.W.W., informed the delegates that much confusion of mind existed in Europe regarding the attitude of the I.W.W. towards international affairs, due to the articles published by Sandgren, but his visit had cleared up most of the misunderstandings.

The convention reaffirmed its stand upon what it termed the class struggle, and urged the working class to rally upon that ground for an immediate and concerted move against capitalism. It was proposed, with the aid of intelligent workers everywhere:—

1. To make an immediate survey of economic resources and industrial processes.
2. To form and perfect economic councils, designed for local, regional and national activities, looking to immediate and complete control and operation of industries for use and not for profit.
3. To carry on in connection with the above a ceaseless campaign of education among the workers with a view to arousing their initiative and gathering their organized might that the new system may be put in smooth working order and accomplish the transition from capitalism to the new society with as little social friction as possible.

#### GREETINGS TO MOSCOW

The general executive board of the I.W.W. on March 5, 1921, sent the following message to Moscow:—

To the International Congress of Industrial and Trade Unions, to be held in Moscow, in May, 1921.

Fellow Workers.—Greetings!—We, the Industrial Workers of the World, wish the Congress all success in establishing an economic industrial international, free from all political affiliations.

While it is not our desire to fight revolutionary political parties, yet we deem it unavoidable to affiliate with them. We will support any revolutionary body that by its activities proves that it is striving for the emancipation of the working-class, but as our tactics differ from political action, we cannot, therefore, affiliate with political parties.

We send greetings, and pledge our full support to Soviet Russia, and to all revolutionary bodies that are fighting the world's capitalism to emancipate labour.



## REPRESENTATIVE GOES TO RUSSIA

Mr. Geo. Hardy, the secretary-treasurer of the I.W.W., attended the international conference of industrial unions in Berlin, Germany, late in the year 1920, as a delegate credentialed by the general executive board. Delegates to this conference, including Geo. Hardy, decided to go to Russia and assist there in the plans for the industrial international. In Germany Mr. Hardy was apprehended, and because he was without passports he was detained for a month in a German prison. In his report to the thirteenth convention Delegate Hardy referred to visits he had made to Russian factories and of interviews he had had with leaders of the Soviet Government and of the Third International regarding the I.W.W. He also stated that he had had an interview with N. Lenin, head of the Soviet Government, in which communism was discussed.

At the thirteenth annual convention held in May, 1921, it was resolved that any international affiliation that may be decided upon shall be ratified by a referendum vote before becoming effective. Subsequently it was decided by the general executive board that a delegate to represent the I.W.W. should be sent to the July meeting of the International Council of Trade Unions in Moscow, Mr. Geo. Williams being selected. The report of Mr. Williams was subsequently presented and published in instalments in *Industrial Solidarity*, the official journal of the I.W.W. published in Chicago.

## DECLARATION OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

In the issue for May 14, 1921, of *Solidarity*, official organ of the I. W. W., the general executive board pointed out that in view of the present economic conditions confronting the working class, it was imperative for the Industrial Workers of the World to reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles of its preamble and to outline a programme based thereon in conformity with the requirements of the present situation.

The preamble to the constitution of the I.W.W., as adopted in 1908, is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

## DECLINE IN MEMBERSHIP

The numerous raids and prosecutions which the Government of the United States has instituted against the I.W.W. since September 28, 1917, when the first indictment was made, have had the effect of weakening the organization numerically. Since the date just mentioned more than 1,000 members have been arrested on charges of violating federal or state laws. With Haywood and the other so-called "intellectuals" as fugitives from justice, there is no doubt that this combination of circumstances will prove a severe blow to the prestige of the I.W.W., which at one time had

a large number of followers. Although statements have been made that the organization has had as many as 400,000 members, it is known that the actual paid-up membership was much below this figure. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000. In 1913 it had declined to about 14,000. During the next four years the number of members showed considerable increase, having been reported at approximately 90,000 late in 1917. In 1921 the membership was understood to be in the neighbourhood of 12,000, and not all in good standing.

#### OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The I. W. W. has no president. Secretary-treasurer, John Grady; general executive board members—Robert E. Daly (Chairman), John Jackson, Calvin Green, Albert Bare, Martin Carlson, Alex. Kohler and Walter Smith.

The head office is located at 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

#### WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION

This body was originally a part of the I. W. W., but at the second convention held in 1906 split away from the parent organization owing to the decision of the Haywood followers to discard political action in the attainment of the objects of the union. In 1915 the name of Workers' International Industrial Union was assumed. The preamble to the constitution is very much similar to that of the I.W.W., the main difference being in the second paragraph which includes political as well as industrial action under one industrial union. The full text of the preamble is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These said conditions must be changed, the interests of the working class upheld, and while the capitalist rule still prevails, all possible relief for the workers must be secured. That can only be done by an organization aiming steadily at the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, and formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

The Workers' International Industrial Union, which has never had a very large following, was amongst the organizations which were banned by the Canadian Government on September 28, 1918, and as a result the one branch in Canada was reported to have dissolved. Shortly after the ban was lifted on April 2, 1919, branches were established respectively in Toronto and Kitchener. During the year 1921, the latter branch passed out of existence. The organization, with headquarters in New York, issues a weekly journal known as *The Industrial Union News*.

Early in 1921 the organization was invited to send a delegate to Moscow to attend the meeting of the economic section of the Third International. The general executive board having accepted the invitation, Mr. Adolph S. Carm, editor, *Industrial Union News*, was elected as the delegate, his expenses, estimated at \$500, being met by contributions from members of the union.

The general secretary is I. Shenkan, Box 34, Station A., New York, N.Y.; general executive board: August Gillhaus, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. T. Middecoff, St. Louis, Mo.; Clarence Shrum, Rochester, Pa.; H. Pickett, Cincinnati, Ohio; James M. Reid, Toronto, Ont.; S. Rack, Milwaukee, Wis.; General organizer, W. W. Cox, Box 34, Station A., New York, N.Y.



## INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION IN AUSTRALIA.

As has been stated in previous issues of this report, the Australian Government in 1916 suppressed the I. W. W. In 1918 another organization under the name of International Industrial Workers was established to take the place of the proscribed body. In 1920 it was definitely stated that the I. W. W. officially had ceased to exist. On June 20, 1921, a meeting was held in Melbourne for the purpose of forming another industrial organization. The name chosen for the new body is Australasian Workers' Union, the object of which is to bind together in one organization all the wage workers in every industry. The union is to be formed in departments, divisions, sub-divisions, sections and mixed sections. The new organization is not unlike the I. W. W., being industrial in its character and having for its objective the abolition of what it terms "capitalism." As showing the similarity between the I. W. W., with headquarters in America and the newly-formed Australasian union, the preamble of the latter is herewith reproduced:—

1. We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by the capitalist class owning the means of production, to which the working class must have access in order to live. The working class produce all value. The greater the share which the capitalist class appropriates, the less remains for the working class, therefore, the interests of these two classes are in constant conflict.

2. There can be no peace as long as want and hunger are found among millions of working people, and the few who constitute the employing class have all the good things of life.

3. Between these two classes the struggle must continue until Capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious economic organization to take and hold the means of production, distribution and exchange by *revolutionary* industrial and political action.

"*Revolutionary Action*" means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalistic ownership of the means of production—whether privately or through the State—and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole community.

Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods, which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating, Capitalism—instead of ending it.

4. The rapid accumulation of wealth and concentration of the ownership of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because craft unionism fosters conditions which allow the employer to pit one set of workers against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby defeating each in turn.

5. These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class advanced, only by an organization so constituted that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action when deemed necessary, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

5. We hold that, as the working class creates and operates the socially operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions.

On August 22, 1921, Mr. E. G. Theodore, the Premier and leader of the Labour Party in Queensland, Australia, issued an appeal to the labour unions to assist him in defeating the objects of the I. W. W. The following is an extract from the message of Mr. Theodore:—

The I. W. W. as they exist in Queensland to-day are simply a band of destroyers. They are not inspired by any ideals. They have no policy for the improvement of society. Their policy is direct action and violence. It is a policy imported from other countries. It is a policy of despair and vengeance, totally uncalled for in Australia, utterly at variance with the spirit and hopes of the labour movement, and antagonistic to our platform and objectives. The I. W. W. have attracted to their organization the reckless and extreme, and in some cases the criminal, elements of society. It is these who are carrying on a fatal propaganda of sabotage and violence in North Queensland to-day.

On October 10-15, 1921, an Australian interstate labour congress was held in

Brisbane at which the industrial unionism proposal of the Melbourne conference was approved. The Brisbane meeting also definitely stated the new aim and objects of the Australian labour movement to be the socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange.

## V.—INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

*Rules and Objects of the Organization—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada an Affiliate—American Federation of Labour Remains Unaffiliated—Copies of Correspondence Between the A. F. of L. and the I. F. of T. U. on the Question of Affiliation.*

While the labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is affiliated with the International Federation of Trades Unions, the American Federation of Labour has not seen fit, for certain reasons, to identify itself with the international body. Delegates from the American Federation were present at the meeting held in Holland, Amsterdam, in July, 1919, at which the affairs of the Old International Federation of Trade Unions (formerly the International Secretariat) were wound up and the new international immediately established. The following rules were adopted for the guidance of the recreated federation:—

*Name.*—1. The national centres of the trade unions of the various countries shall combine in an International Federation of Trade Unions, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being guaranteed.

2. The headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be determined by the international conference.

*Constitution.*—The International Federation shall consist of the national and general trade union centres of those countries which are organized on a trade union basis.

Only one national centre of trade unions from each country shall be admitted to the International Federation.

(N.B.—The management committee shall be authorized to permit exceptions to this rule up to the first biennial conference).

All controversies as to membership shall be examined by the bureau and management committee, and submitted for final decision to the biennial conference of the International Federation.

*Objects of the Federation.*—The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be:—

1. The promotion of the interests and endeavours of the organizations affiliated on a national and international basis.

2. The promotion of the trade union movement, both national and international, in the countries not affiliated.

3. The promotion of combined action on all questions of mutual trade union interest.

4. The prevention of international blacklegging.

5. The provision of funds for the promotion and furtherance of the foregoing objects, and such other trade union objects as may from time to time be incorporated in the rules.

*Management.*—The management of the International Federation shall consist of the bureau, the management committee, and the biennial conference.

1. The bureau shall consist of the president, two senior vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the secretary-editor, to be selected, as far as possible, from different nations.

2. One additional vice-president for every group of nations shall be appointed and be added to the bureau for the purpose of forming the management committee.

The bureau and the management committee shall be appointed at the biennial conference of the International Federation, and shall remain in office (apart from death or misconduct) until the next biennial meeting.

Regulations were also adopted in regard to the holding of the regular meetings, the representation of affiliates at such gatherings, and the business to be transacted. The duties of the bureau and the management committee were agreed upon as follows:—

The president of the Federation shall preside over all meetings of the executive, the management committee, and the conference. He shall, in co-operation with the bureau, direct the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions and be responsible to the conference for the efficient fulfilment of the duties both of officials, delegates, and employees of the Federation. The president shall have the casting vote at the meeting of the bureau and the management committee, in case he took part in the vote.



The first vice-president shall be the representative and substitute of the president. He shall attend, moreover—

- (a) To the propaganda for the extension of the International Federation of Trade Unions.
- (b) To the propaganda for advancement of the national and international trade union movement in non-affiliated countries.

The second vice-president shall be the representative and substitute for the first vice-president. He shall attend moreover—

- (a) To the drafting and preparation of the social and economic demands of the International Federation of Trade Unions.
- (b) The preliminary work in connection with the settlement of differences within the movement.

*Special Duties of the Management Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the management committee:—

- (a) To promote the objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions, especially in their own and the neighbouring countries.

- (b) To represent the International Federation of Trade Unions in connection with individual actions in their own and neighbouring countries.

- (c) To assist the bureau in its collection of material for the purposes of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in connection with trade union appeals for monetary help required for purposes of propaganda in non-organized or badly organized countries.

- (d) To assist in the examination of the funds, as well as of the activities of the bureau since the last meeting, and the programme of action for the ensuing six months.

- (e) To attend to all proposals put aside by the bureau and the settlement of all differences still to be adjusted.

- (f) To attend to all complaints and new proposals.

- (g) To arrange the agenda for the regular conference.

- (h) To decide questions of admission or non-admission of national centres pending confirmation by the next conference.

- (i) To take decisions regarding special appeals for monetary help, in accordance with the proposal of the bureau.

- (j) To arrange the financial programme for the ensuing six months.

At least one copy of the minutes of the meeting are to be forwarded as soon as possible to all national centres.

All the activities and decisions of the bureau and the management committee shall be reported to the national centres and receive the approval and endorsement of the biennial conference.

Among other rules agreed upon were those governing the duties of the treasurer, secretary-editor and the admission, withdrawal and expulsion of affiliates.

The means towards achieving the objects of the International Federation were declared to be:—

- (a) An exchange of all information and experiences of importance to the movement by means of official publications and conferences.

- (b) The preparing of statistics on uniform lines.

- (c) The issue of an appeal for combined assistance in case of need.

- (d) The promoting of trade union propaganda in the countries affiliated when proposed by the respective national centre.

- (e) Actions effecting a settlement of differences within the movement.

- (f) The promoting of trade unionist objects in the countries non-affiliated as far as this appears possible.

- (g) The collection of material concerning social and economic legislation in all countries.

- (h) The encouragement of endeavours to promote and carry out social and economic legislation in all countries.

- (i) Regulation of immigration and emigration in the interests of trade unions.

- (j) Reciprocal contracts promoting independence of movement on the part of members affiliated by means of regulating the conditions of transfer from one union to another.

- (k) The publication of an international review.

Further rules adopted were:—

1. That Amsterdam be the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions.
2. That the contribution be one-half penny or one-half of one American cent per member per annum.
3. That the formation of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the payment of contributions date from July 1, 1919.

#### TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS CONTINUES AFFILIATION

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on June 24, 1920, made application to the International Federation of Trade Unions for affiliation and was accepted into membership. Reporting to the 1921 convention of the congress on the work of the International Federation and the desirability of being identified with that body the executive council said:—

It will be noted that our representative was unable to support most of the resolutions dealt with, as they conflicted with the declared policies of the Trades and Labour Congress, similarly your Executive has found it impossible to concur with some of the declaration and manifestoes issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions during the past year, realizing that the policies suggested in many instances, whilst probably suitable for Europe and undoubtedly framed to meet the acute situation existing there, were entirely inapplicable to Canadian conditions. It must be recognized that those who lived closest to the horrors and ravages of war are liable to make declarations and initiate policies which others, more favourably located and protected by distance from the severity of the disturbing conditions still existing in Europe, may consider somewhat extreme.

In considering the affiliation of the Trades and Labour Congress with the International Federation of the Trade Unions, it is necessary to give cognizance to several important facts.

First, Canada being part of the British Empire, cannot isolate itself from European affairs, and disregard the necessity of keeping in the closest touch with developments in the ranks of the workers of Great Britain and other European countries from which large numbers of its future population is annually drawn.

Second, Canada is one of the contributory signatories to the League of Nations, and as such an active participant in the work of the International Labour Office, created by Part XIII. of the Treaty of Peace (Paris). The International Federation of Trade Unions through its executive and conventions is undoubtedly a factor in deciding the policies of the workers' representatives of the Governing Body, and the annual conferences of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) and unless Canada continues its affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions, its power and influence to harmonize the decisions of these annual conferences of the International Labour Body with the ideals and policies of the workers of the Dominion of Canada would be of a negligible quantity.

These two factors apart from consideration of the advantages of the workers of all countries in developing a true spirit of international understanding, if future wars are to be avoided, and other considerations which will undoubtedly suggest themselves to the mind of the delegates to this convention, are in the opinion of your executive sufficient of themselves to demand continuation of our affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Reference to the International Federation of Trade Unions would not be complete, were we to omit recognition of the valuable services it has rendered in exposing fully the policies of the Third International of Moscow, and the dangers to trade unions of accepting the policy of this Third International of Moscow; the effective work undertaken in counteracting the propaganda of that organization; the assistance rendered to the Spanish trade unions; the publicity given to the decisions of the Washington and Genoa Conventions of the International Labour Body, and concerted action has made it possible in various countries to have these conventions and recommendations accepted by the Governments of those countries, which are all important, and though your executive realizes that some of its activities are such that the workers of Canada do not fully concur with, yet we believe that the best interest of all will be conserved by our continuing to take an active part and interest in the work of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The convention of the congress concurred in the report and decided to continue as an affiliate of the International Federation.

The meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions which was to have been held in November, 1921, and which Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades Congress was to have attended as a delegate, was postponed until April, 1922.

#### ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Although, as stated above, the American Federation of Labour participated in the formation of the new International Federation of Trade Unions, the American body has not accepted membership in the international. At the 1920 convention of the American Federation attention was called to (1) the excessive, per capita tax, (2) violation of rules by the office of the international and the denial of national autonomy. In addition a number of suggestions were made which were to be taken into consideration by the executive council, to whom the question of affiliation with the international was referred. At the meeting of the executive council held in February, 1921, it was decided that affiliation with the international was impossible until the objections of the American Federation were removed. The executive council reported to the 1921 convention that every effort to secure compliance by the International Federation with the suggestions to meet the views of the American Federation had been made, but to no avail. The actions of the executive council were approved by the 1921 convention of the American Federation, with the recommendation that negotiations with the International Federation be continued in an effort to have the laws of that body amended so that the American Federation may have the opportunity of affiliating at the earliest possible date.



In a letter dated July 6, 1921, the executive council of the American Federation of Labour communicated the decision of the 1921 convention to the International Federation of Trade Unions. One of the concluding paragraphs of the letter read as follows:—

The particular purpose of our writing is to suggest that we endeavour to reach points of contact and if possible agreement rather than to attempt any carping and unnecessary adverse criticism, so that the legitimate purposes which we assume we have in mind in common may be consummated, that is, an International Federation of Trade Unions in fact as well as in name, that we may jointly use our united influence and power to protect and promote the rights and interests and welfare of the toiling masses of the whole world.

At a meeting of the executive of the International Federation held on October 22-23, 1921, in considering the attitude of the federation towards the American labour movement declared itself prepared to make another attempt to refute the wrong impressions prevailing in that country, and the secretaries were instructed to approach the American Federation of Labour and by personal negotiation endeavour to find a way whereby affiliation may be brought about.

#### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE A. F. OF L. AND THE I. F. OF T. U.

Below is published copies of letters which passed between the American Federation of Labour and the International Federation of Trade Unions relative to the question of affiliation. These letters are here given a place because they have not heretofore appeared in any Canadian publication, and may prove of interest to those who follow such matters. The first letter was from the American Federation of Labour notifying the International Federation of the decision reached in February, 1921, not to affiliate, and read as follows:—

*American Federation of Labour*

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 5, 1921.

MR. JAN OUDEGEEST, Secretary,  
International Federation of Trade Unions,  
61 Vondelstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

DEAR SIR,—The executive council of the American Federation of Labour has just completed a two weeks' session, and among other business considered was that of the position of the International Federation of Trade Unions towards the American Federation of Labour and the attitude of the latter towards the former. The most profound consideration was given to this subject not only at this meeting but at previous meetings of the executive council. The following conclusions were reached:—

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour finds it impossible to continue affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and in order that its position may be clearly understood everywhere the following reasons are set forth:—

The Montreal (1920) convention of the American Federation of Labour did not approve certain very important features of the constitution of the new International Federation of Trade Unions as that constitution was drafted and adopted at Amsterdam. There were three main objections. These were—

First, that the new constitution completely abrogated the principle of complete autonomy for each national trade union federation.

Second, that through the issuance of appeals and proclamations the executive body of the International Federation had committed the Federation to a revolutionary principle to which the American Federation of Labour is and always has been uncompromisingly opposed and to which no labour movement guided by democratic ideals could give approval.

Third, that a system of dues had been adopted which would place upon the A. F. of L. a heavy and unbearable expense.

Appeals for a readjustment of the question of dues have met with no favourable response from the executive body of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. Whereas formerly the national trade union autonomy was guaranteed, yet the congress of the new International Federation adopted a resolution providing that any policy agreed upon by a majority was binding upon the labour movements of all nations, notwithstanding the fact that representatives of the labour movements of a minority of the nations voted against and protested against the adoption of the policy declared.

The abrogation of national autonomy still is in effect.

More serious than either of these questions is the conduct of the international officers during the months that have elapsed since the organization of the new International Federation. Frequent appeals have been made by officers of the International Federation and by representatives of British labour to the American Federation of Labour, asking that the American Federation of Labour place itself in accord with the International Federation. At the same time the executive officers of the International Federation have pursued a policy completely

at variance with the policy of the American Federation of Labour to such an extent that the executive council of the American Federation of Labour finds it impossible to reconcile the two positions.

The executive officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have adopted and promulgated a policy calling for revolutionary action with the "socialization" of industry as its objective. The American Federation of Labour is opposed to that policy and there can be no compromise between the two points of view.

The president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, William A. Appleton, of England, has resigned the presidency on substantially the same grounds upon which the American Federation of Labour stands in its refusal to continue in affiliation.

The revolutionary view-point which gained control of the executive machinery of the International Federation of Trade Unions found its extreme manifestation in an appeal for revolutionary measures in aid of the Soviets, issued on September 8, 1919, and which has been neither repudiated, modified, nor abandoned. In this appeal there occurred the following language—

"The International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon all National Trade Union centres to prepare, if necessary, for mass action by means of a general strike (against war)."

"The production of war materials must cease in all countries. . . ."

In another document issued by the same body revolutionary methods were urged as a means of establishing world-wide socialism. This document was entitled "Down with the Reaction! Up for Socialism!" In this document there occurred the following declaration:—

"To all labourers in the world there is one aim on which they must focus all their efforts and which should enlist them against the reaction. This aim, this common field of action, is the socialization of the means of production."

In pursuance of the policy made clear in the documents from which the above quotations were made, the various national organizations of trade unions were asked to inaugurate a general strike on May 1, 1920, in order to give effect to the policy. In some European countries an effort was made to bring about such a general strike with disastrous results.

As evidence that there was no thought of abandoning the revolutionary policy, the executive body of the International Federation summoned an extraordinary international congress to be held in November, 1920. One of the four items on the agenda for that congress was:—

"No. 3. Socialization of the means of production."

The American Federation of Labour declined to participate in that congress. The American Federation of Labour notified the executives of the International Federation of Trade Unions that the A. F. of L. might participate if the congress were to be opened to a discussion of all things pertaining to the welfare of the International Federation, but that if the discussions were to be limited to the items on the agenda, American participation in the congress was unlikely. The executives at Amsterdam held to the position that there could be no discussion of subjects not on the agenda and the American Federation of Labour did not participate in the Congress. No information received by us reveals any rejection by the congress of the revolutionary theory or any recanting of the ridiculous and flamboyant proclamations issued by the executive from Amsterdam calling virtually for the overthrow of the democratic governments of the world, the United States included.

As the situation stands, it is this:—

The executive officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have committed the Federation to a revolutionary policy which the American Federation of Labour, in the interest of the toiling masses, cannot sanction, but which, on the contrary, it is bound by every law of reason and sanity to oppose. The rules of the International Federation of Trade Unions make it possible to adopt any proposed measure by a majority vote. Thus there is a policy which the American Federation of Labour opposes and a denial of that complete national autonomy for which the American Federation of Labour has always stood and which was safeguarded in the old International Federation of Trade Unions which existed prior to 1914.

The convention of the American Federation of Labour held in Montreal in June, 1920, after a full consideration of all the facts in the evidence at that time, disapproved the policies adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions; disapproved the denial of national autonomy and disapproved the assessment which the American Federation of Labour was asked to pay, but rather than take what might be interpreted as hasty action, left the entire matter of affiliation or non-affiliation to the executive council. The council has now had the matter under serious and prolonged consideration. It has given every phase of the situation its most careful thought.

In view of all the facts it is the decision of the executive council that the American Federation of Labour should not and cannot make the surrender of national autonomy or the surrender of principles to which it has stood pledged throughout its entire existence, that is demanded as a condition of affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The American Federation of Labour denounces the revolutionary principles espoused by the executive officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions and not since modified or repudiated and sets forth that any yielding to those principles is impossible on the part of an organization that believes in democracy as a system of political and industrial existence.

The American Federation of Labour is most anxious to be part of an International trade union movement. It is our purpose to be helpful to the workers of every country in their purpose to better the lives and work of the toilers wherever they may be. American workers can be benefited but little, if at all, by the labour movements of other countries. But yet we shall be glad of the opportunity to co-operate and work with the toilers of all lands to the accomplishment of that end, but in so doing we must decline to be a part of



a movement which undertakes the destruction of the American labour movement or the overthrow of the democratic government of the Republic of the United States. If such an international federation of trade unions will vouchsafe and guarantee the autonomy and independence of the American Federation of Labour and make its affiliation possible, we shall join it regardless of the policies and theories for which the various national movements may declare in their own countries.

The undersigned was authorized and directed to transmit the foregoing and this communication to you with the expression of the hope that the International Federation of Trade Unions may soon see the wisdom of the American Federation of Labour as contained in the above, so that we may become affiliated with an international labour movement.

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

(Signed) SAM. GOMPERS,  
President.

LETTER FROM THE I. F. OF T. U. TO A. F. OF L.

Below is given a copy of the reply of the International Federation of Trade Unions to the above letter from the American Federation of Labour; the latter body declaring the communication one of misstatement, effrontery and domination:—

*International Federation of Trade Unions,*

Headquarters: Amsterdam, 61 Vondelstraat, Holland.

AMSTERDAM, April 12th, 1921.

1/C-Amerika.

2.

*To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS,—We have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 1st March, because we have written you over fifty times previously, and with certain very rare exceptions have been unable to obtain any sort of answer. We are therefore all the more pleased that you have at length taken the initiative to open relations with us.

You will readily appreciate that this gratifies us beyond measure because our attempts to remain in regular touch with you—whereby certain misunderstandings could have been avoided—have been frustrated by the apparent impossibility of your sending us a reply when we approached you for co-operation and advice.

As regards your letter itself we will answer this in the same order as you have written us.

You state that the American Federation of Labour finds it impossible to continue affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions because—

First, that the new constitution completely abrogated the principle of complete autonomy for each national trade union federation.

Second, that through the issuance of appeals and proclamations the executive body of the International Federation had committed the federation to a revolutionary principle.

Third, that a system of dues had been adopted which would place upon the American Federation of Labour a heavy and unbearable expense.

We regret to say that the executive council of the American Federation of Labour has evidently been incompletely or wrongly informed. If your executive were accurately informed then it disavows the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam Congress of 1919, for this delegation voted for the clause in Article 3 of our constitution reading as follows:—

“The International Federation shall consist of the National and General Trade Union Centres of those countries which are organized on a definite Trade Union Basis, the autonomy of the Trade Union Movement of each country being guaranteed.”

This delegation also voted for a system of dues which is now referred to by your executive as unbearable. The members of the delegation, namely, Messrs. Samuel Gompers, D. J. Tobin and John J. Hynes, will recall to mind that the dues were proposed by the British Trade Union representative, Mr. Stuart Bunning.

It is therefore absolutely untrue that the national autonomy is completely abrogated. The system of dues and the remaining articles of the constitution were adopted in collaboration with your own representatives at the congress held in July, 1919, at Amsterdam.

It is absolutely untrue that an application for a readjustment of dues met with no favourable response from the executive body of our International. At a joint meeting with your executive held on the 4th November, 1919, at Washington, Mr. Gompers endeavoured to secure a reduction of dues because the American Federation of Labour had not the necessary finances at its disposal to pay the relatively low rate of £1 sterling per 1,000 members per annum. The writer thereupon intimated that our executive body had not the right to introduce modifications to this rule because the constitution and the rate of contributions payable had been adopted at a congress. This matter was further deliberated at a meeting of our full executive body held on the 8th April, 1920. This body decided that the whole matter of dues should be brought before the next ordinary

congress. This congress, according to the constitution, should be held in the latter part of 1921. Your organization was notified of this decision by letter dated the 22nd April, 1920.

We, who are advocates of a real and pure democracy, neither wish nor are able to practice a dictatorship, and consider it essential that modifications of the constitution should be made by our congress. We believe that you, who claim to be democrats, will justify our conception and will admit that we are right.

It is therefore not true that your request for a readjustment of dues has met with an unfavourable response. *On the contrary, our executive body immediately declared its readiness to have this matter discussed at the next ordinary congress.*

In your second objection you convey to us that our executive body by means of appeals and proclamations, has committed the Trade Union International to revolutionary principles. You state that our policy is completely at variance with the policy of the American organizations.

You refer incidentally to "revolutionary action" with the "socialization of industry as its objective," owing to which we quote your letter—"there can be no compromise between the two points of view" (i.e. between your organization and ours).

This revolutionary viewpoint is further inferred from our appeal—issued on the 8th September, 1919, in which we appealed to *the national trade union centres to take action against the transport of munitions and if possible against the manufacture of munitions for the prevention of all warfare* (and not as stated by you in favour of Soviet Russia.)

We regret that apparently you have only read two sentences from this appeal. If you could not see your way to endorse the appeal which was issued against war, we must assume that you have considerably less objection against the provocation and outbreak of a new world war than ourselves, and that as a matter of fact there is an abysmal and incompatible difference between your mentality and that of the workers of Europe. In Europe this appeal has been favourably received not only by the workers but also by important groups of the bourgeoisie.

You do not mean to say that the annihilation of human life, which generally speaking means the doom of millions of workers, and the annihilation of millions of wealth producers meets with your approbation?

We take the point of view that any way, immaterial as to whether it is commenced by autocratic or democratic governments, must be opposed and prevented by the working class; more especially after the misery caused by the world war, which we have witnessed in Europe and you have partly witnessed in America. In our manifesto we have not written anything else than that stated in the preceding lines.

You refer further to our manifesto "Down with Reaction," "Up with Socialism," and quote the passage in which we urge the workers to fight against reaction and for the socialization of the means of production.

Permit us to observe that you have apparently read this manifesto as cursorily and imperfectly as all our other published documents. On account of this you made the American workers believe that the manifesto stated "*Up for Socialism.*" Any worker with a strictly limited education could easily explain to you that "socialism" is not exactly the same as "socialization."

As regards the manifesto itself we must candidly confess that we fail to understand how it is possible for you, as democrats, to set yourselves in opposition to the struggle against reaction! At the same time, we regret that you disavow your President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, before the eyes of the whole world, for is not Mr. Samuel Gompers the Honourary President of the Plumb Plan League? ("to secure public ownership and democracy in the operation of the railways of the United States"). This Plumb Plan League has precisely the same object as far as railways are concerned as that known to us in Europe as "Socialization." Is, therefore, your President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, who signed the protest to us in your name, in agreement with his own executive or not? Or, otherwise, why should it be permissible to "socialize" the railways of America and not of Europe.

In Europe, we as members of the working class favour plain policy and are accustomed to state things exactly as they are. If Mr. Gompers is the honorary president of a league for the socialization of the means of transport or of production, then according to our European conceptions he must be an advocate of socialization. When this is really the case your executive, as opponents of socialization, must commence with a protest against their own President, who is in agreement with our policy.

Furthermore, it is absolutely untrue that our executive body has called upon the workers to give effect to this "revolutionary policy" by proclaiming a general strike on the 1st May, 1920.

We think it necessary to inform you that for the past 30 years May-Day has been regarded as a Labour Festival on the continent of Europe, when the workers obtain a day's holiday either with or without the consent of their employers; and when in all towns and villages throughout the continent of Europe meetings and open-air demonstrations are held for the advocacy of Labour's demands.

This custom is evidently unknown to you in America. Taking into consideration this custom of 30 years' standing we asked the Labour organizations in 1920 to devote May-Day for demonstrations in favour of those demands contained in our manifesto. As already affirmed, it is absolutely untrue to say that we asked the organizations to proclaim a general strike.

It is also absolutely untrue that our former president, Mr. W. A. Appleton, who has signed all our manifestos, resigned the presidency on the same grounds as held by the American Federation of Labour in its refusal to affiliate with us.

It appears that the information you receive is not always quite correct. Mr. William A. Appleton did not resign the presidency of his own free will. At the British Trade Union Congress (which is affiliated to our Federation) held in September 1920, where your Federation was represented by Mrs. Sara A. Conboy and Brother T. Healy, it was a subject of general protest that Mr. W. A. Appleton had been appointed President of our International in view



of the fact—as one of the delegates observed—that no self-respecting English worker would sit with him at the same table on account of his undemocratic and reactionary conceptions. You may probably verify this easily by reference to the report of the Portsmouth Congress or else I do not doubt that both your delegates to that congress could inform you on this point. In consequence of this decision of the congress at Portsmouth it was impossible for Mr. Appleton to preside at our congress held subsequently at London, because he knew that in that event, the Parliamentary Committee would have set themselves against the presidency in public.

Mr. Appleton then chose the wisest course by handing in his resignation as president of our International in view of the opposition in his own country. Your President, Mr. Gompers, will clearly remember that Mr. Appleton was the nominee of the American and English delegates, no influence whatsoever being exercised by the other delegates in respect of his nomination. The resignation of Mr. Appleton therefore is entirely beyond the judgment of our Executive Body; his retirement was not because we were too revolutionary, but was due to the fact that as a Labour Leader he did not enjoy the confidence of the 8 million workers affiliated with the Trade Union Congress.

This statement in your letter is, therefore, like the preceding ones, absolutely untrue.

You have further referred to your non-participation at our London Congress in November, 1920, and to the "ridiculous and flamboyant proclamations calling virtually for the overthrow of the democratic governments of the world, the United States included".

We are not sufficiently informed on the customs prevalent in America to judge what is regarded there as ridiculous and flamboyant. This, indeed, does not interest us very much. If America has other than European customs and a method of expression other than that followed by the population of Europe this may explain matters. Apart from these differences we presume that good faith, honesty, and square dealing, are also valued in America. These attributes necessitate the production of proofs when an accusation is made. It will be difficult for you to adduce any proof whatsoever for the allegations made by you.

It is therefore absolutely untrue that in anyone of our proclamations we have referred to or aimed at the overthrow of democratic governments. By this of course we do not mean to say that we are in agreement with the deeds of these governments.

If the American Federation of Labour expresses itself openly against revolutionary principles, that is their affair. Such pronouncement must be respected by the International Federation of Trade Unions because our constitution guarantees the autonomy of every country.

On the other hand, the American Federation of Labour must respect those principles which have found endorsement in other countries.

For our part we have done nothing more, as already indicated, than to carry out in all good faith the decisions of the Amsterdam Congress of 1919, and to comply with the constitution which was adopted there with the vote of the American delegation included.

In this connection we wish to state that the attitude of your President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, after our congress at Amsterdam is not very clear to us. At that congress "revolutionary" decisions were arrived at, including one in favour of an inquiry into the possibility of the socialization of the means of production. Your president raised objections to this motion. (We do not know whether he had then already accepted the honorary presidency of the Plumb Plan League). He, however, accepted the articles of our constitution. At the conclusion of the congress he rose especially to make a declaration to the effect that he was not fully in agreement with all the resolutions adopted (no doubt there were other delegates who were in the same position) but nevertheless he wanted particularly to state that *the American Trade Union Movement would do all that was possible to assist this new International and would co-operate with the toilers of Europe for the improvement of the conditions under which these toilers had to live.*

We regret to state that Mr. Gompers has not kept the promise contained in this declaration, whether due to forgetfulness on his part or to the attitude forced upon him by a vote of your Federation. We believe the latter because we are not for a moment inclined to believe that Mr. Gompers would deliberately break his word.

In coming to the close of your letter we must state that we are extremely glad to learn that your Federation desires to become affiliated with our International. The condition upon which you make your affiliation depend, namely, the autonomy and independence of the American Federation of Labour is covered by article 3 of our constitution which is still in force and is upheld by us.

We thoroughly understand that you seriously object to affiliate with a movement which "undertakes the destruction of the American Labour movement or the overthrow of the democratic government of the Republic of the United States."

On the other hand you will realize that such an insinuation is so ludicrous and that the alleged intention is so far from our thoughts as to be beneath our dignity to waste words on the matter.

We are anxious for the American Federation of Labour, to affiliate with our International. This was stated clearly enough at our London Congress. The affiliation of the American Federation of Labour is not a matter of indifference to us. If you have grievances supported on *real* grounds, which you are able to formulate without false representation of accomplished facts or without attempts at insinuation, we shall be very happy to go into such matters with you.

At the same time our Executive Body has been instructed by congress to uphold the constitution. If you desire a modification of the constitution (either with regard to dues or to autonomy), you should not approach our Executive Body, but submit proposals in a regular manner to the next ordinary congress, which according to the constitution will be held this year (probably in November).

We desire that whatever interpretations are placed on what we write or on our actions, shall be left for the account of those who give expression to such interpretations; but we

demand from our co-workers that they shall be convinced of good faith on our side; and of our desire to promote the interests of organized workers within the scope of our constitution and as far as this lies within our power.

We presume that fundamentally you are in accord with us, and hope to receive a speedy intimation from you that you are prepared to negotiate with us with regard to our tactics.

Furthermore that on re-affiliation with our International you will submit your proposals for the amendment of the constitution to our next congress.

Believe me,

Yours fraternally,

On behalf of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

(Signed) J. OUDEGEEST,

Secretary.

REPLY OF THE A.F. OF L. TO THE I. F. OF T.U.

The following is the reply of the American Federation of Labour to the above letter, a copy of which was given to the Hon. J. H. Thomas, president of the International Federation, who was the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the 1921 convention of the American Federation:—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR,

ALBANY HOTEL, DENVER, COLORADO,

June 9, 1921.

Mr. J. OUDEGEEST, Secretary,  
International Federation of Trade Unions,  
61 Vondelstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

(Copy to Mr. J. H. Thomas, President.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Your letter of April 12, addressed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, was received in due time and was considered by us, and we must confess that we are both surprised and shocked that a letter of the character you have written should be addressed to any *bona fide* organization of wage earners.

In the opening paragraph of your letter you speak of having written President Gompers over fifty times and that with certain very rare exceptions, you have been unable to obtain any sort of answer. You must bear in mind that the functions and duties of the president of the American Federation of Labour are not confined to the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions; that his duties are manifold and exacting; that in spite of these facts, we find that your communications have been answered by him in all essential respects. The records of the American Federation of Labour substantiate this statement. In addition a number of letters were addressed to the President of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In commenting upon our first objection to the continued affiliation of the American Federation of Labour with the International Federation of Trade Unions relating to the abrogation of the principle of complete autonomy for each international trade union centre, you express the point of view that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has "evidently been incompletely or wrongly informed," or that we as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour disavow the action and attitude of the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam Congress of 1919.

Permit us to inform you that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has been and is completely and correctly informed both as to the constitution and what has transpired since its adoption. Neither has the Executive Council disavowed the action of the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam Congress of 1919. While the constitution itself provides for the autonomy of the national trade union movement of each country being guaranteed, as a matter of fact it has been the actions of the congress, of the bureau, of the management committee, of the conference and of the executives of the International Federation of Trade Unions that have altered the entire situation in that these bodies have completely disregarded constitutional provisions guaranteeing the autonomy of affiliated trade union centres. The dangers which the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam Congress pointed out at that time have come to pass. In substantiation of that we submit the following:—

Section 1 of Article 1 of the constitution of the International Federation of Trade Unions under the caption "Name," provides that the "national centres of the trade unions of the various countries shall combine in an international federation of trade unions, the autonomy of the trade union movements of each country being guaranteed."

In the paragraph entitled "Objects of the Federation," in sections 1-5, both inclusive, the objects of the Federation are defined in general terms.

First of all the question arises, who shall have the power and authority to interpret and to apply specifically the objects intended by the general terms used in the above paragraphs?

The last paragraph in the article entitled "The Conference—Its Duties," provides the following:—

The congress alone shall have authority to decide all questions of principle or tactics of a trade union nature apart from exceptional cases.

In agreeing to the constitution the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam Congress of 1919 insisted that the congress, and the congress alone, had the authority of determining specifically what particular acts, principles or tactics would come under the objects of the Federation.



The articles defining the duties of the bureau and of the management committee limit their functions entirely to the carrying out of the instructions given to them by the Congress itself, and to the rendering of such assistance to any affiliated national trade union centre as is directly requested and which does not involve any of the other national trade union centres.

Nowhere in the constitution are the executives, the bureau, the management committee or the conference clothed with authority to determine principles or tactics, or to originate a declaration of a general nature, or to attempt in any way to define the objects of the Federation. Despite all of these provisions to safeguard the autonomy of the national trade union movement of each country, these constitutional guarantees have been totally ignored or violated.

You will recall that at the congress held in Amsterdam, 1919, the following action was adopted:—

With this aim in view the congress instructs the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to collect all documents and to keep this collection up to date which will give full information as to the results obtained by the socialization of the means of production of any branch of industry in the countries where such experiment has been made and to then communicate the results obtained to the national centres affiliated.

You will note that this action of the congress limited the work of the bureau to the making of an investigation of questions of socialization and to reporting its findings to the executives of each of the affiliated national trade union centres. These were specific instructions given to this bureau. The bureau undertook to express definite conclusions and to speak on behalf of the federation, going so far as to set up for the federation a definite though uninstructed policy, against which the American and British delegations protested. You will no doubt remember that the American delegation to the Amsterdam congress argued and protested against the adoption of a resolution which declared that when a resolution is adopted by the Congress by a majority vote that it would be binding upon all national trade union centres. The protest was founded upon the constitutional guarantee of autonomy of the national trade union centres as provided in the constitution, and the delegations from Great Britain and the United States voted in opposition and protest and maintained that their autonomous rights should not and must not be invaded.

In the proclamation sent out from the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam the workers of all countries are officially urged to "manifest their unity in this way and vigorously start the movement for the socialization under the guidance of their unions. . . ."

The proclamation also contains the following language:—

To all labourers in the world, there is one aim on which they must focus all their efforts and which should enlist them against the reaction. This aim, this common field of action, is the socialization of the means of production.

By this action the bureau has not only usurped the functions of making declarations without the unanimous approval of the congress and in violation of specific instructions limiting its authority, but it also undertook to give enforcement to those declarations as is evidenced in the following cablegram:—

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, April 18, 1920.

AFEL, Washington.

Decided committee meeting great demonstrations on the first of May for socialization means of production and ratification conventions Washington conference.

OUDEGEEST.

9.20 a.m., April 18, 1920.

It is evident from the foregoing that while the autonomy of each trade union centre is guaranteed by section 1 of the first article of the constitution of the International Federation of Trade Unions, these guarantees have been utterly and flagrantly violated and disregarded and in practical effect this section has been completely abrogated.

Then again, under date of March 31 and April 1, 1921, there was a meeting of the international conference held under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions at which there was adopted a resolution, approved by the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions at its meeting held on the 14th of March, 1921. The declaration was made that it is a mistaken policy for governments to attempt a solution of the problems of reparation by exclusively financial measures. The meeting undertook to express a programme on this subject and called upon the labour movements in all countries concerned to institute a campaign to force their governments to accept the solution proposed by the united international working classes.

In the article in the constitution of the International Federation of Trade Unions, entitled "The Conference," there is no power vested in such a conference to decide questions of principles or tactics of a trade union nature apart from "exceptional cases." We presume that the conference constituted itself the deciding body as to whether the above was an exceptional case which might warrant the conference in disregarding the autonomy right to each national trade union centre. It is, and was, the understanding of the American delegation in attendance at the Amsterdam congress of 1919 that the conference would have no authority to determine such questions, but that this authority was vested solely in the congress. If the autonomy of the national trade union movement of each country means anything at all, it certainly cannot mean that any other body but the congress itself can decide such questions. It is our viewpoint that the conference not only exceeded its authority in acting upon this subject, but that it further violated the autonomy guarantees in attempting to give enforcement to the declaration of the conference of March 31 and April 1 by the adoption of the following resolution:—

With the object of carrying out the decisions contained in the resolutions adopted, the conference *instructs* the national trade union centres concerned to send regularly the secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions monthly reports on what has been done by the labour movement to enforce the decisions and on what has been done by the governments concerned.

Pray, from whence comes authority to you to *instruct*.

By what right are "instructions" issued by the bureau, the management committee or the conference?

Is the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to follow the procedure of the soviets by dictating and compelling men and national movements to do things upon order?

Was it not the intent that the International Federation of Trade Unions should be a voluntary organization, built upon the concept that for one to enforce his will upon another is tyranny?

Since when has autonomy come to mean compulsion?

The American labour movement is a voluntary organization depending upon the co-operation, the good will, the intelligence and understanding of its members, and not upon the domination of one part by another.

The resolution of which you speak "instructs" the national centres to advise the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions of what has been done to "enforce" the decision of the conference in relation to international affairs. What is the meaning of this order to "enforce" the decision against the governments? Is it not a command to revolution?

Notwithstanding the insinuations contained in your letter, it must be emphasized that the position taken by the officers of the American Federation of Labour, by the conventions of the American Federation of Labour, and by the American delegates to the International Congress at Amsterdam, has throughout been consistent and in harmony with the long established policies of the American Federation of Labour both regarding its domestic policies and its international policies. The executive council of the American Federation of Labour reporting to the 1920 convention at Montreal said:—

You will observe in the report of our delegates to the Amsterdam congress that in addition to the question of per capita tax attention is called to the character of some of the resolutions and policies adopted, the trend of which is toward a theory which the American labour movement has persistently declined to accept.

In the letter under date of March 5, 1921, conveying to you the position of the executive council in relation to affiliation, there is the following:—

The executive officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have committed the federation to a revolutionary policy which the American Federation of Labour in the interest of the toiling masses cannot sanction, but which, on the contrary, it is bound by every law of sanity and reason to oppose.

In your letter you endeavour to interpret the action of the Montreal convention upon the railroad situation as being in accord with the principles enunciated in the proclamation above quoted. Of course, we dissent from this viewpoint that you have expressed. We see no analogy between the two declarations whatever. That, however, is beside the question.

You make much of the statement that President Gompers was honorary chairman of the Plumb-Plan League. The chief point of interest in that statement is that Mr. Gompers was on his way to Europe when the Plumb Plan League was formed and had no part whatever in its creation or maintenance. While his name was published as honorary chairman, to have interfered with that action at that time would have been extremely harmful to the railroad organizations in the crisis with which they were confronted regarding railroad legislation.

When the American delegates to the Amsterdam congress approved the constitution, it was with the distinct understanding that the executive officers, the conference, the bureau or the management committee, or any of them combined, could not take any action conflicting with the constitutional guarantee of national trade union centre autonomy unless it had the unanimous approval and support of all the affiliated national trade union centres. In the issuance of the proclamation to which we have referred, a new and foreign interpretation was given to the constitution, and the autonomy rights of affiliated national trade union centres were wholly disregarded. The only possible provision of the constitution upon which the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions might base its action is that part under the caption of "The Conference, Its Convention," wherein it provides that "all propositions shall, as far as these rules do not provide otherwise, be decided by a simple majority." Again there arises the question as to which proposals require unanimous consent of all affiliated national trade union centres and which may be decided by a majority vote. The only provision in the constitution bearing on this subject is that which guarantees the autonomy of the national trade union movement of each country. Under the indefinite arrangement set up by you, it is possible for the executives, the bureau, the management committee and even the conference itself to disregard the autonomy of the national trade union movements of each country. The failure to define clearly those questions which may be determined by a majority vote and those which can only be determined by a unanimous vote, is a fundamental weakness of the entire arrangement of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions as well as the conference have not hesitated to use this weakness in disregarding the autonomous rights of the American Federation of Labour.

From the foregoing it is clearly evident that while Section 1, of Article 1, of the constitution of the International Federation of Trade Unions clearly states that the autonomy of the national trade union movements of each country shall be guaranteed, and while the American Federation of Labour delegates to the Amsterdam Conference of 1919 fully believed that the autonomous rights of the American Federation of Labour would be fully safeguarded, and that no weakness in the existing constitution would be used to disregard those guaranteed autonomous



rights, nevertheless, the interpretations placed upon the constitutional provisions by you and the actions which have followed under such wrongful interpretations have rendered null and void every autonomous right that was contemplated to be guaranteed by Section 1, of Article 1, of the constitution of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It is this action on the part of the officers of the bureau, the management committee and the conference which has compelled the American Federation of Labour to decline affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, at least until the autonomous guarantees have been fully safeguarded.

In substantiation of our objection quoted secondly in your letter "that through the issuance of appeals and proclamations the executive body of the International Federation had committed the federation to a revolutionary principle," it must be said that your letter constitutes a misrepresentation of the whole contention made by the American Federation of Labour and does so in a manner that is particularly objectionable inasmuch as it charges bad faith on our part. In your most recent letter you call attention to our quotations from the various proclamations dealing with socialization, the general strike, and the refusal to manufacture munitions of war, and you intimate that these appeals have been read carelessly or only in part and that a false understanding of their contents has been conveyed to the membership of the American Federation of Labour.

On the contrary, the character of the proclamations issued from the headquarters in Amsterdam was so amazing that each of them has been read not only once but many times in an effort to discover whether the apparent meaning was in reality the intended meaning. There has been no confusion whatever of the terms "socialization and socialism."

Your letter in connection with this portion of the discussion is particularly offensive and is resented. It is moreover a clumsy effort to make it appear that the American Federation of Labour is a supporter of reaction and of war. An example of this is found in your statement that, ". . . we must candidly confess that we fail to understand how it is possible for you, as democrats, to set yourselves in opposition to the struggle against reaction." This is a statement which might well come from the plutocratic, selfish interests allied against the workers, but that can be considered as no less than insulting when coming from the officers of an organization presumably representing trade unions, addressed to a bone fide organization of trade unionists. The American Federation of Labour does not need to defend its progressive record. It does not need to proclaim here its unending struggle against autocracy and greed. Those who oppose labour and those who make even a pretence at being informed understand those things fully.

Your manifesto was not misunderstood. Its full implication was thoroughly comprehended, and it was precisely because such was the case that our opposition to it was so firmly stated.

We find the same objectionable position stated by you in a communication signed by J. H. Thomas, L. Jouhaux, C. Mertens, J. Oudegeest, published in the International Trade Union Review for April, 1921. Again May first demonstrations are called for throughout the world in support of socialization. In this communication the workers are urged "to make the first of May the starting point for active work" for "socialization of the land and the means of production" and for other things.

Your attempt to appease the American workers by seeking to disguise socialization as mere government ownership would be amusing in any other connection, but surely you do not hope to deceive any thoughtful persons in such a transparent manner.

In the matter of opposition to war, your effort to misrepresent the position of the American Federation of Labour is equally unfair and unworthy. "You do not mean to say that the annihilation of human life . . . meets with your approbation?" is the way your contemptible inquiry is stated. The American Federation of Labour since its formation in 1881, has never failed to set its face against war, but, on the contrary, at every opportunity (and where no opportunity existed it has created the opportunity), it has declared emphatically against international war and for universal disarmament by agreement. It was the American Federation of Labour, through its president, that wrote and cabled most urgent appeals to the late Carl Legien, the president of the general commission of trade unions of Germany, to make every effort to prevent the United States being forced into the European war.

The manner, the method and the time of your proclamation could have had no other purpose than to assist the autocratic, tyrannical usurpers in Russia in their plan to undermine and destroy the democracies of the world and to make these democracies helpless against soviet propaganda with its military aggression and compulsory labour. You demanded that the workers of all countries refuse to manufacture and transport munitions of war.

You made that demand at a time when it could have been of service only to autocratic powers and when it would have been, had it been acted upon, of disastrous consequences to democratic governments in the world.

The workers of the United States decline to obey proclamations of that character, and particularly so when they have had no voice in determining the issue.

We are not unaware of the continental European custom of observing May first as a holiday of the workers, but, surely, you do not expect that we will be convinced that your appeal in 1920 was not for a general strike on May 1, not only for the workers of Europe but also of the United States, particularly in view of the fact that in certain European countries it was sought to follow your command literally, with serious, injurious results long since known to all. Neither can there be any question of your intent in your proclamation of September 8, 1919, in which you urge the workers to "prepare, if necessary, for mass action by means of a general strike."

Your position is clear, even if your defense of it is not, and your position is such that the American Federation of Labour can not lend its support and affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions while that position remains the official and recognized policy of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Regarding the third objection, relating to the system of dues, there can be little added to what has already been conveyed to you on this subject other than that it is the further viewpoint of the American Federation of Labour that it should not be required to contribute to a fund that is being used to promote objects which are foreign to the true mission of the International Federation of Trade Unions and purposes which are, not only clearly outside of its scope and unauthorized by unanimous consent of all affiliated national trade union centres, but which are repugnant to the American labour movement.

If complete autonomy means anything, it certainly can not mean that we should contribute to promote declarations and actions which we cannot support or advocate.

We are further prompted to inform you that it was the clear and unmistakable understanding of all in attendance at the Amsterdam conference that the American delegates in attendance had no authority other than to report the actions of the Amsterdam meeting to the American Federation of Labour and that the American Federation of Labour could only become a party to the International Federation of Trade Unions by action of its convention. Every utterance made, every action taken, and every attitude expressed by the American delegation to the American Congress was with this understanding clearly in mind.

It is, therefore, difficult to understand the great stress and constant repetition that are made in your letter to a possible repudiation and disavowal of the representations and actions of the American delegates for, as a matter of fact, they were endorsed by unanimous vote of the convention of the A. F. of L.

As a matter of fact, there has been no disavowal or repudiation, but on the contrary, the actions taken by those in charge of the International Federation of Trade Unions have seriously complicated the entire situation and have caused mistrust to develop where confidence and goodwill should prevail.

The American Federation of Labour as a whole has given the most thorough consideration to all questions relating to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The membership is thoroughly informed and the decision which we have reached is the decision of the membership.

Your insinuation that the membership has but little knowledge, or none, concerning the question is ridiculous, and could have been written only by someone totally unfamiliar with the structure and practice of American organized labour.

With this question, as with all questions, the whole matter was placed before the convention. It was discussed at length in committee and the committee's report was presented to and unanimously adopted by the convention.

Every action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour is subject to review and either approval or rejection by the convention.

To say, as you have said, that this body, itself composed of fully 570 delegates, representing 4,500,000 workers, does not understand and is ignorant and superficial, is to utter that which no visitor to an American Federation of Labour convention would approve by silence, much less express, and is to place upon yourself the responsibility for being misinformed and furthermore for expressing your misinformation in a most puerile and churlish manner.

Your intended affront, your charge of inability to comprehend and understand, is thus, as you will see, a charge against the Executive Council, the whole membership of our Federation and against the 570 delegates who compose its conventions. We are certain that they will feel a resentment as keen as that felt by us as the Executive Council. The American Federation of Labour at its conventions, as well as the Executive Council, has time and again fully and without qualification endorsed the actions, attitude and expressions of the American Federation of Labour delegates to the Amsterdam congress.

We cannot accept your presumption at your own valuation. We must respectfully decline to accept your declarations and proclamations as truly expressive of the sentiments of the whole trade union movement of Europe. We have faith in the good sense and understanding of the labour movements with whom we proudly stood side by side in the great war for democracy and human freedom, and we are hopeful that the time is not far distant when the trade union movements of all the nations of the world may co-operate on a basis of common goodwill, understanding and constructive effort.

In so far as our affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions at the present time is concerned, we must repeat the former declarations made in our communications to you, emphasize them, if possible, and await the hour in which it may be possible to fulfil our hopes of a united movement on a basis that accords with the philosophy of democracy, with autonomy for all, freedom for all, and a common goal of a better time for all the toilers and all the peoples.

So far as your letter reflects upon the character and the work of Mr. W. A. Appleton, the first President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and who resigned from that position, we may be permitted to say that after the many years of service which Mr. Appleton has rendered to the cause of labour and international goodwill and solidarity, we would prefer to hold our judgment in abeyance until he has been heard rather than to take your aspersions upon him as one hundred per cent true. The attitude which you have assumed in your correspondence with the American Federation of Labour, the unwarranted and untruthful charges and insinuations which you have made against our men and our movement, justify this position we have taken in regard to Mr. Appleton.

We have been under the impression that the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions was required to communicate with the officers of the national trade union centres, and if necessary, the latter to communicate to the trade unions affiliated to them; but, evidently in the hope that you could undermine the American Federation of Labour you sent a copy of your letter to each of the international trade unions of America. It may be



interesting for you to know that we contemplate forwarding a copy of this communication to the officers of our international unions.

Would you appreciate the effort if we sent a copy of this letter to each of the bona fide labour organizations of Europe?

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President.*

#### AFFILIATIONS OF I. F. OF T. U.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has in affiliation 19 national centres, 15 of which are European, one Canadian, two South American and one African. There are also 31 trade union secretariats in affiliation, all of which are located in Europe. The total affiliated membership, according to the latest report, is approximately 24,000,000.

#### THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Names and addresses of the members of the management committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions are as follows: Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (President), Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, England; L. Jouhaux, (Vice-President), 211 Lafayette St., Paris, France; C. Mertens, (2nd Vice-President), Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium; Fr. Caballero, Casa del Pueblo, Calle de Paimonte 2, Madrid, Spain; G. Dumoulin, 211 Lafayette St., Paris, France; K. Durr, Kapellenstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; Ole Lian, Youngsgaden 13, Christiania, Norway; R. Tayerle Na Perstynne 348, Prague I, Czecho-Slovakia; J. B. Williams, 109 Oxford Street, London, W.1, England; Edo Fimmen and J. Oudegeest (secretaries), Vondelstraat 61, Amsterdam, Holland.

## VI.—INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION VS. THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

*Reply of the Amsterdam Body to the Attacks of the Communist Party—Meeting of the Red Trade Union International—Canadian O.B.U. Represented—Haywood of the I.W.W. and other United States Delegates Present—A.F. of L. Position as to Russia.*

The Third (Communist) International was formed in Moscow on March 6, 1919. This revolutionary body seeks to combine political action of the workers with economic action to attain its aims. The preamble to the constitution of the Third International sets forth its purposes as follows: "The object of the Communist International is a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of the international bourgeoisie, and the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state." In July of the same year the International Federation of Trade Unions (referred to in another chapter) was re-established in Amsterdam. In August, 1920, the Third International organized the International Council of Trade Unions with the object of grouping the labour organizations adhering to the Moscow International and supplanting the International (Amsterdam) Federation of Trade Unions. Immediately following the establishment of the International Council of Trade Unions an attack was launched at the International Federation, it being charged that that body was unprogressive and only an appendage of the League of Nations. The International Federation promptly replied by letter to the calumnies of the Russian organization, and at a special meeting held in London in November, 1920, a further answer was made by the adoption of a resolution declaring that the federation would not allow itself to be divided or destroyed by the Communist International, and made an appeal to the Russian workers to affiliate to the International Federation. This resolution was sent on December 15, 1920, to Mr. G. Sinoviev, president of the Third International, together with a letter signed by J. Oudegeest, one of the secretaries of the International Federation. To this communication Mr. Sinoviev replied from Riga on January 29, 1921, the letter ridiculing the sincerity of the promoters and the effectiveness of the federation. It was claimed that there was secession from the ranks of the federation and notice was given of the forthcoming meeting in Moscow of the Red Trade Unions under the auspices of the Third International. A suggestion was made for a series of debates, to commence on February 1, between the two organizations, appeal being made to the International Federation to secure permission for the representatives of the Communist International to journey to the localities in which such discussions should take place.

On March 23, 1921, the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions made reply to Mr. Sinoviev, part of the letter reading as follows:—

We desire, furthermore, to rectify an error in your telegram, in which you have intimated that you desire to have as from February 1 of this year a series of public discussions with us in various European capitals. Did it not occur to you that it was practically impossible for your communication to reach us in time?

This eagerness on your part to honour us by debating with us in public would have surprised us had we been unacquainted with your methods.

On the other hand, you rely upon our influence to procure you passports through the League of Nations. Great is our regret that your hopes in this regard are doomed to certain disappointment; but still greater is our astonishment that you solicit a service or a favour from a body whom you have never ceased to condemn.

It is rather amusing to notice that you are not in the least afraid of placing yourself in a position of dependence in regard to this bourgeois institution and all those whom you call the hirelings of the bourgeoisie.

We are willing and anxious to help to the best of our ability the Russian people and the Russian revolution; but is it not our duty at the same time to demand of you that repre-



sentatives of the Russian people begin to adopt a different attitude towards the international labour movement?

So far we have experienced from those who have arrogated to themselves the right to speak in the name of the Russian people, nothing but calumny, insult, lies and various insinuations without a shadow of proof.

And how can we refrain from observing that it is difficult for us to believe in your good intentions in regard to the proletariat? Do you not, in practice, subordinate the rights of the trade unions to the decisions of a political party?

You desire to meet us in debate? You have not yet learnt how to associate with decent society; your lying statements are proof of this. You have not yet proved yourself capable of drawing up a manifesto or of writing a letter without making its contents consist chiefly of a shower of abuse.

You do not even possess sufficient wit to vary your insults. Yes, gentlemen, your vocabulary of invectives is copious, but it is nevertheless as monotonous as the stories of famine and massacre in your land.

But there is still another reason upon which we base our reply.

Whilst you are preoccupied in the circulation of lies about us you think it proper to observe that we have great influence with the League of Nations. We should be grateful for this startling revelation were it not for the fact that it purely and simply demonstrates your ignorance; it is at least regrettable that you sent your telegram without having read the resolution which was adopted by our London Congress—copy of which was enclosed with our letter of December 15. This resolution dealt with the persecutions to which certain "yellow" organizations, affiliated to us, are exposed. You will permit us to differ from you as regards the dignity necessary in the labour movement.

You cannot, however, pretend to be ignorant of all these facts. You must be aware of the measures taken by the governments of France, Spain and Hungary against the National Trade Union Centres affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The whole world knows them. One is forced to the conclusion that in your country the press functions in a truly wonderful manner, seeing that it is possible for you to speak of us as "hirelings" of the bourgeoisie, without a single voice being raised in protest.

The fact that Mr. Sinoviev, speaking in the name of a self-styled trade union international, should fail to appreciate all these facts proves that he does not yet know what a European trade union is.

This ignorance, however, does not surprise us so very much. It is a well-known fact that this gentleman's knowledge of the trade union movement is limited to what he has learnt out of books and pamphlets. He has never been a working-man. And did not Mr. Lenin say of him shortly after the coup d'état of October, 1917:—

"I have known Gregorio Sinoviev a long time. I always knew he was an ignorant, but I did not know he was a coward."

And is this the man who dares reproach us because we are not workingmen?

He mentions in the same breath politicians such as Ebert, Troelstra, Vandervelde, etc., etc., and our leaders Jouhaux and Legien. We do not know whether the first-mentioned gentlemen and the other politicians mentioned in your telegram have ever been members of a trade union. But with the exception of Jouhaux and Legien, none of the men abused by you are members of our International; they do not, therefore, exercise the least influence upon our activities; neither have we any intention to offer such opportunity.

We can, however, understand this confusion on the part of Mr. Sinoviev, for he is incapable of conceiving a trade union movement which is independent of a political movement. Did he not write in the "Communist International" of April 9, 1920:—

"It (the Communist Party) combines absolutely political action with economic action. It directs and controls the political as well as the economic action of the proletariat. It is for that reason that the trade unions must as a body regard themselves as schools of Communism. In each trade union there must exist a communist group thoroughly organized and disciplined."

Well, as for ourselves, we are determined to remain independent of all politicians and political parties. We are—and this is a fact you will never understand because this idea of independence is something totally foreign to you as it is incompatible with the requirements of your policy—an International Federation of Trade Unions. And we say to you quite openly that the situation in which, thanks to you, the labour organizations of your country now find themselves is not calculated to induce us to take lessons from you.

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Your telegram is full of instances which show with what tricks you are familiar. To take one example: you speak of the workers who are seceding from us. This has in fact happened in the case of the American Federation of Labour (4 million members) which did not want to remain affiliated with us on the grounds that we are too revolutionary. You are careful not to mention this pretext, seeing that it might vitiate your argument: you are merely trying to find some proof that the membership of our organization is diminishing. Your power of self-deception is strongly developed.

At the Amsterdam Congress (July, 1919) where our International was constituted organizations comprising seventeen million workers were represented, including America. At our London Congress in November, 1920—at which America had no representatives—the number of members represented, and for whom affiliation fees had been paid, was twenty-four million.

What remains now of your contention? What about the statement you published some time ago in which you alleged that the trade union centres of Italy, Spain, etc., etc., had joined the 3rd International? There may be perhaps in those countries certain small groups which have done so; the fact remains, however, that in all countries of Central, Western

and Southern Europe, in addition to South Africa and Canada, the overwhelming majority of the organized workers are affiliated to our International.

The letter also pointed out that the Communist Party was reported to comprise 8,000,000 workers, 7,000,000 of which are located in Russia, and that it was known how the Soviets are subordinated to the Communist Party, and how the latter has created a new autocracy. The communication closed by repeating the offer contained in the letter of December 15, 1920, that information about the movement as represented by the International Federation would be furnished to the Third International on condition that the dealings of the latter towards the federation should be animated by a spirit of fairness and that all efforts should be inspired by the one idea of defending the cause of the working classes. As soon as this condition was accepted the federation was ready at any time and in any place to compare its principles and their practical application with those of the Third International.

#### FIRST MEETING OF THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

The first meeting of the International Council of Trade Unions, the protege of the Third International, was held in Moscow in July, 1921. It was reported that during the eleven months since its formation the council had a membership of 16,400,000, of which 6,500,000 were in Russia, 2,500,000 in Germany, 3,000,000 in Italy, 500,000 in France, 500,000 in England, 500,000 in United States, 800,000 in Spain, 600,000 in Australia, and 250,000 in Poland.

Among the names of those who were elected to the executive of the council was that of Joseph Knight, advocate and organizer of the One Big Union in Canada. Another delegate present from Canada was Gordon Cascaden, I.W.W. advocate, of Windsor, Ont., who was credentialed by the Edmonton branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, a former affiliate of the One Big Union. According to reports, Mr. Cascaden was not granted the full privileges of the convention, which action, he claims was instigated by Joseph Knight. Mr. Cascaden's report of the Moscow meeting, which was published in serial form in the Alberta Labour News, was not at all favourable to the Red Trade Union International. Tom Mann, who was reported as representing England, Australia, and South Africa, in addressing the delegates to the council of trade unions offered a special greeting to W. D. Haywood, whose twenty-year prison sentence, he stated, was eloquent of the methods of persecution prevalent in America, England and Australia. (The W. D. Haywood referred to was a former secretary of the I.W.W. and is a fugitive from justice, having been sentenced by a Chicago court for conspiracy against the laws of the United States).

Mr. Geo. Williams attended the meeting of International Council of Trade Unions as delegate from the I.W.W. in the United States. On the strength of his report and careful examination of the constitution and resolutions adopted at the Moscow meeting, the general executive board on December 10, 1921, recommended that the I.W.W. do not affiliate in any manner with the Red Trade Union International. Mr. Geo. Andreytchine, one of those who were convicted with W. D. Haywood, and who jumped his bail rather than serve a 20-year sentence at Leavenworth, was in Russia at the time of the meeting and made a speech in which he criticised the I.W.W. and its present standing. In the issue of October 29, 1921, of *Industrial Solidarity*, the official journal of the I.W.W., Mr. Andreytchine was repudiated and reproached for having left the country in the manner he did.

Mr. Adolph S. Carm, of Detroit, was present as a fraternal delegate to the Red Trade Union International from the Workers' International Union (referred to in a previous chapter). In writing to the headquarters of the union on July 12, 1921, Mr. Carm stated that his credentials had been objected to by W. D. Haywood and his supporters, but he was finally seated. In a report to the Moscow convention, as published in the *Industrial Union News*, the official journal of the Workers' International Industrial Union, Mr. Carm severely criticised the Industrial Workers of the World and claimed that, with the exception of the seventh point in the declaration of the Inter-



national Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, all the rest of the manifesto reads as the programme followed for the past fifteen years by the W.I.I.U. in the English-speaking countries. The seventh point (section G) of the Moscow body deals with the advocacy of the "dictatorship of the Proletariat," and reads as follows:—

That the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must be opposed by the dictatorship of the proletariat, as a transitional but resolute method which is alone able to crush the resistance of the exploiters and consolidate the gains of the proletarian revolution.

As an argument against the above section the delegate quoted the second paragraph of the preamble to the constitution of the W.I.I.U. which reads as follows:—

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests, and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all the means of production and distribution and to run them for the benefit of all the wealth producers.

Among the other delegates from the United States were:—

(1) Ella Reeves Bloor (under the name of Emmons), representing three locals of the International Association of Machinists: local union No. 337 of Chicago, local union 225 of Dayton, Ohio, and local union 47 of Denver, Colo., totaling about 18,000 members.

(2) Crosby, representing Amalgamated Metal Workers; Amalgamated Food Workers; Boot and Shoe Workers; minority committee needle trades of Boston; Amalgamated Clothing Workers' minority of Boston, totaling from 25,000 to 40,000 members.

(3) Hulet Wells, representing Seattle Central Labour Council. 50,000 members.

(4) Dennis Batt, representing the Detroit Federation of Labour. 60,000 members.

(5) Joseph Dixon, representing the Kansas miners, the United Labour Council of New York City and the Trade Union Educational League of Kansas City. Combined total of from 75,000 to 80,000 members.

In all there were 380 delegates present, representing 41 countries. The German delegation was the largest with 60 delegates.

Mr. G. Sinoview, the president of the Third International, in a speech at the Moscow meeting characterized the International Federation of Trade Unions as the final weapon in the hands of the bourgeoisie, and said that were it not for the aid of the Socialist traitors, the proletariat would long since have gained victory. Consequently, he stated, a struggle against the Amsterdam International had become one of the most vital tasks of the day.

The representatives from Russia, United States, England, France, Germany and Norway proposed the following resolution, which was adopted by 282 votes to 32, pledging the council:—

(1) To take steps to unite all trade unions into one fighting organization with one international centre, viz., the Red Trade Union International.

(2) To establish close contact with the Third International by means of joint representation on both executive committees, and by means of joint conferences.

(3) This connection to have a business character, and to consist in the joint preparation of revolutionary action.

(4) It is necessary for every country to strive for the uniting of the trade union movement and for the carrying out of the decisions of both the Red Trade Union and the Communist Internationals.

It was laid down by the general secretary (Losovsky) of the Red Trade Union International that the following five conditions were necessary for affiliation:—

(1) Realization, not only in words, but in fact, of the class struggle.

(2) Acceptance of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(3) Prohibition of the simultaneous adhesion to Moscow and Amsterdam.

(4) Co-ordination of the action inside each country—action directed against the bourgeoisie.

(5) Recognition of international proletarian discipline; that, is to say, obligatory submission of national organizations to decisions taken by the international congress.

The convention came to a close on July 21 after declaring for the permanence of the Communist Trade Union International by a vote of 337 to 11.

#### NO SERIOUS DEFECTIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

In the European countries the Red Trade Union International has been very active in its efforts to have the national trade union centres and trade federations withdraw their allegiance to the International Federation of Trade Unions, the proposal coming before many of the bodies in the form of resolutions. In the United States the section of the Red International which has been established there has carried on a propaganda designed to destroy the trade unions of America, including the American Federation of Labour. At the convention of the United Mine Workers held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1921, a proposal was made that the organization should affiliate with the Moscow International Council of Trade Unions, but the motion was overwhelmingly defeated. The Detroit Federation of Labour, the city central body under charter from the American Federation of Labour, and which sent Denis E. Batt, as a representative to the Moscow meeting in July, 1921, upon hearing his report sometime subsequently adopted a resolution in favour of the American Federation securing affiliation with the Russian organization. While some of the radical element of the trade union movement in Great Britain has advocated withdrawal from the International Federation and affiliation with the Third International, the promoters have met with little success.

Reports received from many other European countries indicate that no serious desertions have occurred in the ranks of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the great majority of the chief trade union centres adhering to the principles of the Amsterdam trade union body. In France, the Confederation of Labour at the convention held in Lille in July, 1921, after a bitter debate, defeated a proposal to affiliate with the Moscow party by 1,572 votes to 1,325. The Communists, however, polled 200 more votes than they did in 1920. The national committee of the French Confederation of Labour in order to rid the organization of radicals, mostly Communists, who take their programme from the Third International of Moscow, in September, 1921, decided to carry out the policy adopted by the Lille convention which requires obedience on the part of affiliated bodies to the decisions and laws of the organization on pain of being expelled from membership in the confederation. It was stated in March, 1921, that the Swedish Left Wing Socialist Party and the Norwegian Labour Party had voted to adhere to the principles of the Third International. In only one instance, so far as information has been received, has a body of trade unionists in the British Dominions voted in favour of adhesion to the Red Trade Union International, and that was the New South Wales miners, who by a vote of 120 to 63 decided to affiliate.

#### AMERICA AND THE SOVIETS

Under the above caption the executive council of the American Federation of Labour presented a report to the 1921 convention portraying the conditions in Russia under the present regime. Nearly all the statements of facts were quoted from the official papers of the Soviet government and acknowledged utterances of its leaders. Of the 604,000 members of the Communist party of Russia, 89 per cent of the membership are government or town officials, officers and soldiers and Communist party employees, and only 11 per cent are workmen. The report also called attention to the fact that the Communist party and the Soviet government of Russia have denounced and repudiated the International Federation of Trade Union and are seeking its overthrow by boring from within and battering from without. The executive council pointed out the activity of the representatives of the Third International in the efforts to destroy



the trades union movement in America, as well as in England, France, Italy and many other countries.

The concluding portion of the statement of the executive council on this subject, which was approved by the convention, was as follows:—

It should be understood clearly that between the people of the United States and the great masses of the people of Russia there has been, is and will continue to be the most earnest and sincere friendship and that the people of the United States express no sentiment to the contrary except toward those in Russia who are destroying the opportunities of the Russian people for democratic self-government, but, who, on the contrary, are imposing upon the Russian people a brutal, defenseless tyranny. This friendship is the friendship of the working people and of all the people of our country for a great people whose character and aspirations have ever justified the confidence, respect and friendship of all liberty loving people, and the earnest hope that the situation in Russia may so change that freedom, justice, democracy and humanitarianism may be the guiding principles of their every day lives. For that time and opportunity American labour fervently anticipates that the true bond of international fraternity may be established between the toilers of Russia and those of America.

In the discussion which followed the presentation of the report of the executive council, Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, spoke of the conditions he found in Russia during a recent visit to that country and agreed with the sentiments expressed by the executive council of the A. F. of L. concerning the Third International.

## VII.—LAW AND LABOUR

*Series of Court Cases Involving Certain Labour Organizations—Three Canadian Actions—Injunction Against United Mine Workers Amended—Injunction Against Machinists—Ladies' Garment Workers Successfully Invoke Law Against Employers—Failure of Action Against Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Other Cases.*

During the year 1921 the attention of the Department has been called to several legal cases involving labour organizations or officials of such bodies. The particulars of these cases have been collected and are printed in the present chapter. Three of them originated in Canadian Courts and concerned (1) alleged discrimination of international union men against members of a national union of steam and hoisting engineers, (2) the right of members of a trades and labour council to hold street labour parades in support of striking street railwaymen, and (3) the question of publishing and offering for sale a pamphlet which advocated illegal acts to accomplish a governmental change. In connection with the injunction suits entered in the United States and the decisions rendered, the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour protested against the tendency of the courts to give decisions in disputes which threaten, it was held, the freedom of American workers, and urged all labour organizations to do all in their power by means of meetings, publications and other means of publicity towards securing a cessation of the use of injunctions in labour disputes until such practice is stopped by legislative relief or otherwise.

While the United Mine Workers of America, which is the strongest numerically of the labour organizations in North America, and which has a number of affiliated local unions in Canada, has had many suits entered against its activities, perhaps the most far reaching in effect was that filed in the Federal Court at Indianapolis on September 23, 1921, by the Borderland Coal Corporation. In its writ, the text of which is published herewith, the company asks among other things for an injunction to restrain the United Mine Workers from organizing the unorganized miners in certain districts and to enjoin the union from continuing the "check-off" system for the collection of dues. The application for a temporary injunction was granted on October 31 by Judge Anderson of the Federal Court. As a result of the injunction members of the U. M. W. in various coal fields quit work as a protest. On November 4 the Circuit Court of Appeals upset that part of Judge Anderson's injunction relating to the "check-off", and set November 16 as the date on which the court would hear the appeal of the U. M. W. against Judge Anderson's decision.

On the date mentioned the proceedings in the lower court were received by the Circuit Court, and the case taken under advisement, but no intimation was given as to when a decision would be rendered.

Another action which involved a local district of the U. M. W. was the indictment and conviction registered against the chief officers of District Union 14 for calling strikes contrary to the law of the State of Kansas. The executive board of the U. M. W. after an investigation of the cause of the stoppage of work, ordered Alex. Howat, the president of District 14, to put the men back to work, but he refused. The 1921 convention supported the decision of the executive board. For failure to obey the instructions of the convention, the general president suspended the district union and set up a provisional body to handle the affairs of District 14. Because the deposed officers of District 14 were spreading reports that the autonomy of the union had been suspended by the head officers on account of their fight against the Kansas industrial



court law, President Lewis in December made public a statement setting forth that the district officers were removed from office not for their opposition to the Kansas statute, but for their refusal to obey the laws of the union and the decision of their own international convention.

The International Association of Machinists was by order of the Supreme Court of the United States enjoined from interfering with the business of a printing press company. The action was taken by the complainants under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the provisions of which the labour organizations of the country understood gave them protection against prosecution.

What was reported as being the first instance of a labour union invoking the conspiracy law against employers was the action of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York. The latter body at a meeting on October 25, 1921, decided to reintroduce piece-work and to make other changes in the working conditions in the clothing industry. The members of the union called a general strike to repel the decision of the employers and also invoked the injunction. The Supreme Court of New York granted a temporary injunction to restrain the manufacturers from putting their resolution into effect in view of an existing contract with the union which did not expire until June, 1922.

The suit against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which sought the dissolution of that body, it is understood, was the first of its kind ever entered in a United States court. It was claimed by the complainants that the Amalgamated was an illegal organization designed to substitute the existing social and political order for the rule of the proletariat. The court dismissed the action on the ground that the complainant had failed to prove that all the members of the organization were parties to such an alleged plan.

The other cases which were before the courts for adjudication included (1) the action of a Chicago local union of the International Printing Pressmen against the general officers of the organization for alleged misuse of the funds, (2) injunction secured by employees against an employing cigar manufacturer for violation of contract, (3) to restrain a local lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from expelling a member for alleged violation of a lodge rule, (4) denial of a new trial for Thomas Mooney by the Superior Court of California, and (5) suspension of the action by the French Government seeking dissolution of the French Federation of Labour.

#### NATIONAL UNION SEEKS INJUNCTION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL

Early in February, 1921, the Canadian Hoisting and Portable Engineers of Toronto, a national union in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour, issued a writ asking for an injunction against local union No. 793 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the Toronto Building Trades Council and their officials to restrain them from alleged use of influence for the purpose of discriminating against members of the national union. The writ also asked for damages for loss of work which members of the national union claim to have suffered, naming Angus McMillan, Charles Dane, John Coburn, Carl Ketch, Frank Dennis, Frank Healey, of local 793 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and John Cottam, R. Todd, John Doggett, John T. Vick, Frank Dennis, John Gillanders, Wm. J. Storey, of the Building Trades Council, all officials of the respective bodies when the acts complained of by the national union were alleged to have been committed. The case for the Canadian Hoisting and Portable Engineers is in the hands of the legal firm of Mercer, Bradford and Campbell, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue is looking after the interests of the defendants. The case has not yet been argued, and the latest report was that no date had been set for a hearing.

## ST. JOHN LABOUR MEN INDICTED

On June 29, 1921, the employees of the St. John, N.B., Street Railway Company, members of division No. 663 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, went on strike against a reduction in wages and changes in certain working conditions. In connection with the strike street labour parades were held. In the first one members of the Civic Employees' Union took part in company with other organizations. The city council took exception to the civic employees participating in these street parades and each one was individually notified to refrain from further participation. To assist them in their strike the strikers organized a motor bus line, Mr. Fred A. Campbell, president of the St. John Trades and Labour Council, being made the president. On September 26 another parade was held, during which stones were thrown at passing street cars. As a result twelve of the participants, most of whom were formerly in the employ of the street railway company, were charged with acting together with others and holding an unlawful assembly calculated to disturb the peace, the persons indicted being: Fred A. Campbell, James Pitt, Edward Tighe, Alexander Northrup, James LeClair, John Wood, John McDonald, Ruddy Kane, Charles Stevens, Percy Moore, Thomas Mitchell and Felix McMullin. On October 26 the twelve defendants were sent for trial. The magistrate who tried the case offered to allow the case to be settled if the defendants would enter into sureties not to commit another breach of the peace. This the defendants refused, stating that while they did not intend to hold any more parades during the present season, they felt that they were fighting for a principle, and would not give sureties to keep the peace, contending that they had not broken the law by holding the parade in question. The defendants were admitted to bail in the sum of \$200 each, with two sureties for each of a similar amount. When the case came before the Circuit Court on November 23 it was announced that the grand jury had failed to agree on a bill against the men charged in the indictment. The judge did not issue an order, but left the matter with the Crown. It was stated that the case would go before another grand jury. In the Federal election held on December 6, 1921, Mr. F. A. Campbell, one of the indicted men, was a candidate on the Labour-Farmer ticket, but was unsuccessful.

## B. C. FEDERATIONIST AND EDITOR INDICTED

On September 21, 1921, the British Columbia Federationist and A. S. Wells, the managing editor, were served with summonses for having offered for sale a pamphlet in which is advocated the use, without the authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property as a means of accomplishing a governmental change. The pamphlet in question is entitled "Left Wing Communism (an Infantile Disorder)" which was written by N. Lenin, the head of the Russian Government, and which was published by the British Columbia Federationist. The statute under which proceedings were taken by the authorities is section 97B of chapter 46 of the Criminal Code, which in part is as follows:—

Any person who prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, or offer for sale or distribution any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind, in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate or advise or defend the use without authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury as a means of accomplishing any governmental, industrial or economic change, or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

When the case came up in the police court in Vancouver on September 26, an adjournment was made until October 10, on the understanding that the pamphlet would not be advertised or offered for sale in the meantime. Other adjournments to meet the convenience of the defence were allowed, the defendant being finally committed for trial. Bail was granted in the sum of \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500 each.



## UNITED MINE WORKERS ENJOINED

A most dramatic incident took place at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers held in Indianapolis in September, 1921. Just as President Lewis had concluded his speech in connection with the strike of coal miners in District 14 (reference to which follows), in which he pointed out the necessity of the members living up to their contracts, he came face to face with a deputy United States marshal who served him with a summons in an injunction suit brought by the Borderland Coal Corporation of West Virginia in which state during the summer of 1921 much trouble occurred between the members of the U.M.W. and the coal operators. The suit, which was filed on September 23, strikes at the very heart of the United Mine Workers, and is regarded by the officials of the union as the most dangerous in its possibilities of any action ever taken against the organization. The United Mine Workers has the largest membership of any of the international labour bodies operating on the North American continent and has under its jurisdiction two district unions in Canada (Nos. 18 and 26), embracing respectively the coal miners in the Maritime Provinces and in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. The writ for a temporary injunction names the general officers and all of the district international board members, which include two in Canada, viz., Robert Livett of District 18 and Dan. Livingstone of District 26, and all the members of the U.M.W., as well as a certain number of coal companies. The full text of the application for a restraining order was as follows:—

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned Borderland Coal Corporation will, on the 14th day of October, 1921, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, make application to Hon. Albert B. Anderson, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, for a temporary injunction and restraining order to enjoin and restrain the defendants, the International organization, United Mine Workers of America, its officials, districts, sub-districts, local unions and members, from assessing, levying, charging and collecting any dues and assessments levied or to be levied or charged upon or against its members or any of them and at every place for any purpose or purposes whatsoever upon the ground and for the reason that the said International organization, the United Mine Workers of America, its districts, sub-districts, and local unions has become unlawful per se and is an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce and is acting and existing in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Federal statute enacted thereunder;

To enjoin and restrain the defendant coal companies and the defendant operators from collecting or causing to be collected and paid over to said organization on their pay rolls all dues and assessments levied or charged by the officials, representatives and members of the United Mine Workers, upon or against any of its members, employees of said defendant companies and defendant operators, which dues and assessments are commonly known and designated "check-off."

To enjoin and restrain the defendants and each of them from doing any further act or thing in furtherance of, or to bring about or to accomplish the objects and purposes of the unlawful combination and conspiracy now existing, which conspiracy was entered into between the International organization, the United Mine Workers of America, by and through its officials, and the operators of the central competitive field composed of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania in the year of 1898, as set forth, averred and complained of in the Bill of Complaint to be filed in the above styled cause and which Bill of Complaint has been lodged with the clerk of the United States District Court in the said city of Indianapolis.

To enjoin and restrain the defendants, the United Mine Workers, its officials, districts, local unions and members from further maintaining, by any act, policy of practice at any and all coal mines or operations where said organization has contractual relations with the operators of said mining operations the "closed shop," and to enjoin and restrain the defendants from doing any act or thing to prevent or interfere with the rights of non-union miners to work in or about said mines.

To enjoin and restrain the defendants from doing or causing to be done any act or thing that will suppress or unduly limit the right of the plaintiff to employ non-union labour, or that will prevent or restrict the right of the plaintiff from voluntarily contracting with its employees, and its employees from voluntarily contracting with it, and particularly the acts of insurrection, murder, violence, intimidation, threats, and other unlawful acts complained of in said Bill of Complaint heretofore referred to.

To enjoin and restrain the defendants from any act or thing that will create or further tend to create and establish a monopoly of labour for the purpose of unreasonably increasing wages or the price of labour above what it should be under normal conditions, and from, in any way, interfering with or restricting free competition among those seeking employment in the mines of the plaintiff and those working in and about the coal industry of the country.

To enjoin and restrain the said defendants from doing any further acts or things that will give a coal producer of the central competitive field a monopoly on the markets for the sale of coal in any of the states or territories of the United States or foreign countries, to the exclusion of coal mined by this plaintiff and other operators in said Thacker or Williamson field and transported and sold in interstate trade and commerce.

To enjoin and restrain the United Mine Workers' organization, its officials and representatives and the operators of said central competitive field, from further doing any act or thing that will lessen the ability of the plaintiff and other coal operators in said Thacker or Williamson field, to continue their competition with coal produced by the operators of said central competitive field in the sale of their coal in interstate trade and commerce.

To enjoin and restrain the United Mine Workers' organization from taking any further steps, or from doing any further act or thing, to unionize the mines of this plaintiff by menaces, threats, intimidation, force or violence, or in any manner whatsoever, or in any manner interfering with the contract or employment with its employees and the lawful rights of this plaintiff, and other coal operators in said Thacker or Williamson field to employ such labourers as they may choose, and discharge them when and as they see fit, either with or without cause.

To enjoin and restrain the United Mine Workers of America, its officials, representatives and agents from in any manner interfering with the employees of this plaintiff, and of other said coal operators in said Thacker or Williamson field, or with men seeking employment at their mines, by menace, threats, violence, or injury to them, their persons, families or properties or by abusing them or their families or by doing them violence, or doing any other act or thing with the right of such employees and those seeking employment to work, upon such terms as to them seem proper, unmolested, and from in any manner injuring or destroying the property of plaintiff, or of said other coal operators, and from counseling or advising that they should in any manner be injured in the conduct of their said business and the enjoyment of their property.

To enjoin the said United Mine Workers' organization, its officials, representatives and agents from doing any act or thing to induce or persuade the employees of this plaintiff and the other coal companies of said Thacker or Williamson field to break their contract of employment now existing between this plaintiff and its employees and between the other coal companies of said field and their employees.

On October 29 when the hearing on the application for the injunction was before the United States district court in Indianapolis the Judge stated that he did not desire to issue a temporary order, but preferred to hold the matter open and make further investigation of the facts. The Judge, however, wished an assurance from President Lewis that the U. M. W. would discontinue all efforts to organize the non-union miners of Mingo county, W. Va., and Pike county, Ky., while the suit was pending. President Lewis refusing to give such assurance, on the ground that his organization had a constitutional right to organize, Judge A. B. Anderson announced that he would grant the temporary injunction, and on October 31 an order was issued accordingly. As a result protest strikes occurred in various of the coal fields operating under the union conditions as prescribed by the United Mine Workers.

On November 4, the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago set aside that part of Judge Anderson's injunction relating to the check-off. An appeal hearing was granted the U. M. W. for November 16. The men who quit work, which they did without authority from the union officials, returned to their places when the court suspended that part of the injunction applying to the check-off. The Circuit Court on November 16 reviewed the proceedings in the lower court, and took the case under advisement. In the decision of the court handed down some weeks later the judgment of Judge Anderson was reversed. While the presiding judges reversed the decision of Judge Anderson, the case will go back to his court, for final hearing and determination on the facts as disclosed by the evidence, but it is stated that whatever decision is rendered by Judge Anderson will have to be in line with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which means that:—

(1) The check-off is a legal method for the collection of union dues and assessments.

(2) Union members have a legal right to pay their dues and assessments by the check-off, and operators have a legal right to check-off the money from their wages.

(3) The union has a right to attempt to organize the non-union workers of West Virginia by a lawful and peaceful means.

(4) The union has no right to use force, threats, intimidation or other unlawful methods.

(5) The union has a right to hold meetings in the non-union fields for the purpose of presenting arguments to non-union workers to induce them to join the union.



(6) The union has a right to send money into non-union fields for any lawful use in carrying on a campaign of organization. But the union has no right to spend money for unlawful purposes, for the purchase of arms and ammunition or to finance any riotous or disorderly conduct.

(7) Any injunction that may finally be issued to the Borderland Coal Corporation can apply only to the properties of that company, and cannot apply to the property of any other company that is not specifically named in the complaint.

(8) The Borderland Coal Corporation represents only itself in this suit and cannot speak for any other operator.

Arguments in the recasting of the temporary injunction order issued by Judge Anderson were subsequently heard. The judge allowed the complainants a month's time in which to recast the order for submission to the court in accordance with the instructions of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

There are other actions pending in the courts against the United Mine Workers. In a suit brought by the Coronado Coal Company (reference to which was made in this report for 1919), and which has been before the courts for about eight years, the union was held liable for acts of alleged violence and damages were awarded the plaintiffs in the sum of \$625,000, being treble damages under the Sherman Act, which with the cost and interest approximates \$800,000. An appeal against the verdict was taken to the Supreme Court. This case was argued in December, 1920, but no decision had been rendered up to the close of the year. Another action somewhat similar to the Coronado case in which judgment was given against the U.M.W. for \$300,000, being treble damages as in the case previously mentioned, with costs of \$55,000, was that of the Pennsylvania Mining Company. Appeal was also taken against this verdict, but final decision has not been rendered. The United Mine Workers has therefore been required to put up bonds amounting to over \$1,155,000 in order that appeals might be made.

#### MINERS' OFFICERS SENTENCED FOR CALLING STRIKE

On January 25, 1920, there went into effect in the State of Kansas a statute known as the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. This court, which is composed of three judges, is conducted under the rules and regulations of the Supreme Court of the State. The judges are given, among other things, full power, authority and jurisdiction to supervise and control all public utilities and common carriers in the state and are empowered to do all that is necessary for the exercise of such power. If there is no statute in existence to carry out the provisions of the act the three judges have power to adopt the necessary law. The court has full power to settle any dispute which may arise in any industry in the state, including the fixing of working and living conditions, hours of labour, or wages, strikes being prohibited. In all cases the decisions of this Court are final, penalties being provided for violations.

Organized labour as represented by the American Federation of Labour took strong exception to the Kansas law, the question being brought before the 1920 convention in the report of the executive council and by a series of resolutions in which the act was condemned and repeal of the statute urged. The matter was referred to the executive council to co-operate with organized labour bodies in an effort to secure the relief requested. On May 26, 1920, a debate on the Kansas Industrial Relations Law took place in New York between Governor Allen of Kansas, the father of the measure, and Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour. Further condemnation of the Kansas law was voiced at the 1921 convention of the American Federation, and the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, that this convention, in harmony with the policy of the American Federation of Labour of opposing governmental interference with the fundamental rights of the organized workers, reaffirm its action taken in the Montreal convention, condemning the Industrial Court Law of Kansas, and pledging moral and financial support in the fight against it; and, be it further

Resolved, that we commend the organized workers of Kansas, and particularly the mine workers and their officers of that state, upon whom the brunt of the battle has fallen, for so courageously opposing this law in the face of injunctions and threats of imprisonment by hostile judges; and thereby preventing this objectionable law becoming operative in the state selected for this legislative experiment and thus fighting the battle for the organized workers of the country.

On February 3, Alex. Howat and August Dorchy, president and vice-president, respectively, of District No. 14, of the United Mine Workers of America, called a strike of the miners of the State to enforce the payment of wages due to a young miner, who having reached the age of nineteen, it was claimed, was entitled to wages at the rate paid to men. The strike being a violation of the Kansas law, the two officers were indicted, tried and convicted in June, 1921, the verdict returned finding them guilty of a misdemeanour. Pending an appeal, they were released on bonds of \$4,000. On July 8 a new trial was denied, and both were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 each. It may be interesting to note that eleven of the twelve jurors who convicted the miners' officers in a signed statement after the verdict had been rendered, declared the Kansas industrial law as applied to the above case as unjust, and that the strike which was ordered by the miners' officers was justifiable, but that the instructions of the court to the jury were merely to determine whether Howat and Dorchy had called the strike.

Appeal having been made in the case, the execution of the sentence was deferred till September 30. Subsequent to the strike of February 3, Mr. Howat, the president of district No. 14, ordered other strikes in two of the mines on the alleged ground that the operators were endeavouring to put new conditions into force by reducing the number of men on a certain piece of track laying. The executive board of the U.M.W. sent a committee to investigate the stoppage of work. The report submitted dealt only with the question of procedure which should have taken place in accordance with provisions contained in a joint agreement between the operators and District Union No. 14 for the adjustment of disputes. The officers of District 14 were instructed by the investigating committee to put the mines in operation and dispose of the controversy in the manner provided in the agreement. The executive board supported the finding of the committee and directed District President Howat to put the men back to work. This Howat refused to do. At the convention of the U.M.W. held in September, 1921, President John L. Lewis asked that the decision of the board be sustained, explaining that the only issue at stake was whether a district president should be permitted to violate the joint agreement with the operators or whether the United Mine Workers would continue its established policy of observance of its contracts and agreements. A roll call vote on the question was ordered, which consumed practically two days' time, and cost approximately \$40,000. The action of the executive board was sustained by 2,753 votes to 1,781.

On September 30, the date above mentioned when District President Howat and Vice-President Dorchy appeared in court to press their appeal to the Supreme Court against their conviction in June, the presiding judge made their appeal conditional upon District 14 putting up a \$2,000 bond not to call another strike pending the hearing of the appeal. This the two officials refused to do, and they were committed to jail to serve their sentences. On the same day 12,000 miners in the state of Kansas quit work as a protest to the commitment of their two officers, declaring that no coal would be dug until the Kansas industrial court law is taken off the statutes.

As a sequel to the refusal of District President Howat to obey the instructions of the U.M.W. convention, the Kansas district union was suspended on October 13 by General President Lewis. George L. Peck, until the district's suspension the international board member, was appointed acting president of a provisional district union. With Mr. Peck, who was instructed to take charge of all records and funds of the Kansas organization, is associated Thos. Harvey, suspended secretary-treasurer of the Kansas district, as provisional secretary-treasurer. Mr. Harvey has been opposed to Mr. Howat's attitude in the handling of the union's affairs in Kansas.



Subsequently Mr. Howat, through a board member of sub-district 4 of district 14, requested that the men comprising the local branches of the U.M.W. of Bates and Vernon counties, Missouri, return to work, and also that the strip miners of Barton county, who are under the jurisdiction of sub-district 5, resume operations.

The members of District 14 who refused to obey the authority of the general president, the general executive board and the international convention, and persisted in continuing on strike in that district, were on November 16 expelled by an order issued by President Lewis. The charters revoked numbered 83, comprising about 2,500 members, among whom was Alex. Howat. New local branches are being formed to replace those whose charters were cancelled. Members of expelled locals who returned to work by November 25, 1921, were restored to membership without the payment of the \$10 initiation fee. All who refused to return by that date could be restored to membership only by action of the general executive board. The provisional board of district 14 submitted to the general executive board of the U.M.W., which met on November 28, a recommendation that the international body take full charge of and direct a campaign to be made against the industrial court law of Kansas with the end in view of securing its repeal at the earliest possible date. Subsequent to the above action it was stated that the former district officers Howat and Dorchy had issued a statement directing the Kansas miners to return to work, inasmuch as they had demonstrated by their fifteen-weeks' strike the impracticability of the Kansas Industrial Court law.

#### INJUNCTION AGAINST MACHINISTS SUSTAINED

By a majority decision of six to three the United States Supreme Court on January 3, 1921, reversed the decisions of two lower courts in the application of the Duplex Printing Press Company for an injunction to restrain members of the International Association of Machinists from prosecuting a boycott against the products of the company, and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. While no damages were awarded, the decision allowed the company reimbursement for all costs in the Supreme Court and in the two lower courts where the case was heard. In brief, the cause of the action was as follows: In August, 1913, the International Association of Machinists called a strike at the factory of the Duplex Press Company at Battle Creek, Mich., as a result of which eleven union machinists in the factory and three who supervised the installation of presses left the complainant's employ to enforce a wage scale and hours of work equal to those prevailing in three other printing press firms with whom the association had agreements. The dispute was transferred to New York, where teamsters refused to haul the presses from the railroad yards to printing houses to be erected. The Duplex people then sought an injunction restraining the New York lodge in a boycott against the products of the company. The district court of New York dismissed the injunction plea. The Duplex Company then appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the southern district of New York, this court sustaining the decision of the lower court, its opinion being based on the provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Before the Supreme Court the defendants admitted interference with the company's business, but endeavoured to justify it on the following grounds:

There are in the United States only four manufacturers of such presses, and they are in active competition. Between 1909 and 1913 the machinists' union induced three of them to recognize and deal with the union, to grant the eight-hour day, to establish a minimum wage scale and to comply with other union requirements. The fourth, the Duplex Company, refused to recognize the union; insisted upon conducting its factory on the open shop principle; refused to introduce the eight-hour day and operated for the most part ten hours a day; refused to establish a minimum wage scale, and disregarded other union standards. Thereupon two of the three manufacturers who had assented to union conditions notified the union that they should be obliged to terminate their agreements with it unless their competitor, the Duplex Company, also entered into the agreements with the union, which in giving more favourable terms to labour imposed correspondingly greater burdens upon the employer. Because the Duplex Company refused to enter into such an agreement, and in order to induce

it to do so, the machinists' union declared a strike at its factory, and in aid of that strike instructed its members and the members of affiliated unions not to work on the installation of presses which plaintiff had delivered in New York.

The majority opinion of the Supreme Court held that section 6 of the Clayton Act, which sets forth that "the labour of a human being is not an article or commodity of commerce," does not exempt a labour organization or its members from accountability "if it or they depart from its legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade." The majority opinion was that a secondary boycott such as occurred in the Duplex case is "a conspiracy in restraint of trade." In the opinion of labour officials this decision of the Supreme Court practically nullifies all of the protection supposed to be guaranteed to labour through the enactment of the Clayton law.

#### INJUNCTION AGAINST EMPLOYERS

On October 25, 1921, the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York decided to reintroduce piece-work, to reduce wages and to lengthen the work day in the cloak and suit industry. This decision was to take effect on November 14. The membership of the unions involved, which are in affiliation with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, by a referendum vote of 38,672 to 162 decided to call a general strike to resist the plans of the manufacturers. The Cloak Manufacturers' Association was party to an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, made in 1919, governing the conditions of employment, and which does not expire until June 1, 1922. To prevent the abrogation of this agreement, and to restrain the manufacturers' association from carrying out their resolution of October 25, the union applied for and was granted a temporary injunction. On December 13, 1921, a hearing was held on the motion of the garment workers' union to have the injunction made permanent. Decision was reserved until December 21. The Supreme Court subsequently granted the petition of the union, issuing a permanent order restraining the manufacturers' association from violating the contract with the union. It is understood that the union is to take further action against the manufacturers' association as individual firms with a view of collecting for the employees full wages for the entire time of the strike. Among other localities in which the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union went on strike in protest to the re-introduction of piece-work was the city of Montreal. To prevent the strikers from picketing at his factory one of the Montreal employers took action against the union. Mr. Justice McLennan, who heard the case, granted an interim injunction against the union, and on December 16 the order was made permanent. It is understood that an appeal is to be taken by the union to a higher court.

#### SOUGHT DISSOLUTION OF AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS

The first law suit ever started in the United States seeking the dissolution of a labour organization was that entered by a clothing manufacturing firm in New York on January 30, 1921, against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Besides the dissolution of the union a demand was made for a permanent injunction against striking or picketing and for \$500,000 damages. This action for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers arose out of a controversy between some of the clothing manufacturers in New York and the Amalgamated. The union refused to agree to a revision of wage scales and conditions of employment without recourse to an investigation and the decision of the impartial chairman whose office had been created by agreement with the manufacturers for the purpose of settling disputes in the New York market. The agreement between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated had expired by limitation in September, 1920, but had been continued from day to day by consent of both parties until December 6, 1920, when the market



committee of the manufacturers' association directed the members of the association to operate open shops on wage rates agreed to between the manufacturers. Thereafter the manufacturers employed their work people under anti-union agreements. The allegations of the plaintiff referring to the disorder created by the pickets, etc., were answered by allegations made by members of the union as to disorders created by private guards employed by the plaintiff and the deception resorted to by the plaintiff to secure the signing of the non-union agreements. To support the issue of the illegality of the union, the plaintiff quoted an extract from the preamble of the constitution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is alleged to state "the purpose of the organization." It reads as follows:—

The industrial and interindustrial organization, built upon the solid rock of clear knowledge and class consciousness, will put the organized working class in actual control of the system of production, and the working class will then be ready to take possession of it.

It was alleged that the organization was formed only for the purpose of destroying the existing industrial structure in the clothing trade and for the purpose of seizing the private property of the employers and of inciting workers in other industries to do similarly, in order to substitute for the present social and political order the rule of the proletariat.

On March 29, 1921, the New York Supreme Court, sitting in special term, dismissed the action against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers because of failure of the complainant to show that all the members of the organization were parties to such an alleged plan or chargeable with knowledge thereof.

In connection with the lockout in New York of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which continued for nearly six months, and which involved approximately 60,000 clothing workers, sixteen injunction suits were filed, the damages claimed aggregating \$4,550,000. Most of the suits have been settled so far as the union and the manufacturers are concerned, and all that now remains is to have the court orders of discontinuance entered.

#### FAILED TO OUST INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

In this report for 1919 reference was made to the application of Chicago local branch No. 3 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union for an order of the court to restrain the general officers of the organization from using the funds of the union for the financing of concerns in which it was alleged the officers were personally interested. Subsequently for violation of the rules of the international union, local branch No. 3 was fined \$500 on three charges, and later when the branch sent per capita tax to the head office at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., the money was returned to the local with notification that its charter had been revoked. At the 1920 convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union held at Pressmen's Home the action of the Chicago local in instituting proceedings against the general officers was considered, and a resolution endorsing the actions of the officers in the expenditure of the funds of the organization was adopted with only one dissenting voter. On May 5, 1921, the judge in the Federal court at Lexington, Ky., in an oral opinion enjoined the international officers of the International Printing Pressmen's Union from doing certain things against which action had been instituted, but the complaining suspended local union did not oust the officers, or secure the call of a special convention, as asked for in the writ. The Judge further declared illegal the war emergency fund, (the legality of which was questioned by Chicago local branch No. 3), and held the charter of branch No. 3 not forfeited and the fines levied against the local void and also ordered the reinstatement of some other local branches which had been suspended. On July 19, 1921, the above opinion was issued as a decree of the court. Against this decision the international union officers were granted the right to appeal. Early in October, Geo. L. Berry, president of the pressmen, and other officers were served with writs on the order of Judge Cochran to appear in the Federal court in Louisville, Ky., on October 17 to show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court

for failure to carry out the decree handed down on July 19, 1921. This later action grew out of the claim of Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3 that the board of directors of the international had issued to a certain person a membership-at-large working card, in violation of the injunction issued by Judge Cochran. A date was subsequently set for a hearing on the contempt proceedings by Judge Sanford in the District Court at Greeneville, Tenn. Prior to the date, without hearing, Judge Sanford dismissed the charge of contempt against the president and the three vice-presidents of the union. The case against the Secretary-treasurer, Joseph C. Orr, which subsequently went to hearing, was also dismissed.

#### EMPLOYER COMPELLED TO HONOUR CONTRACT

In Detroit, Mich., in April, 1921, the Circuit Court rendered a decision ordering a firm of cigar manufacturers located in Detroit to reinstate a contract with their organized cigarmakers, to pay them their wages if the lockout was continued, and to pay court costs. Early in 1920 the cigar makers increased the wage rate \$3 a thousand. In November of the same year the firm asked that wages be reduced \$3 a thousand, promising the cigarmakers that they would be steadily employed and that there would be no further wage reduction demands for a year if the reduced rate was accepted. The cigarmakers agreed to the cut, and almost immediately the employing firm began laying them off. In February, 1921, the firm demanded another cut of \$3 a thousand. The employees offered to arbitrate, and when this was refused, they suspended work. The firm then asked for an injunction to stop picketing and to restrain the Cigarmakers' Union from interfering with their employees. The union filed a cross petition to restrain the firm from violating the contract with its members. The judge who heard the case denied the employers' appeal and granted the injunction sought by the cigarmakers, the court ordering that if the lockout was continued the firm would have to pay to the locked-out employees the loss sustained.

#### LABOUR UNION CANNOT DENY MEMBERS LEGAL RIGHTS

According to a decision rendered by a Pennsylvania court in 1921 a by-law of a labour union denying its members freedom of political action is illegal. Among the laws of Lodge No. 665 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Pottstown, Pa., was rule 23, which provides that "Any member of the brotherhood using his influence to defeat any action taken by the national legislative representative or any action regularly taken by the legislative representatives in meeting assembled, or of legislative boards under their proper authorities, shall, upon conviction thereof, be expelled." One of the members was expelled from the lodge for violation of this rule on the ground that he had signed a petition asking the State Legislature to reconsider the full crew law. The expelled member brought action for reinstatement, alleging that the rule was void. The court in its decision as to the validity of the lodge by-law held that under the statutes of the state the plaintiff had a right to petition as he did, as in so doing he was seeking through the law-making body a redress of what he considered a public grievance. The court therefore decided that the plaintiff had been improperly expelled from the lodge.

#### MOONEY LOSES APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL

During the year 1921 the agitation in favour of the release of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings has continued. These two trade union members were charged with and convicted of participation in the bomb outrage in connection with the preparedness day parade in San Francisco, Cal., on July 22, 1916. Mooney was originally sentenced to death, but later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, the same penalty as meted out to Billings. Numerous attempts have been made to reopen the case that perjury affidavits and newly-discovered evidence might be submitted. On April 16, 1921, a petition on behalf of Mooney was filed for a writ



of "Audita Querela" in the Superior Court of California. The judge who convicted Mooney on the evidence submitted at the trial on April 4, 1921, made an affidavit in favour of a new trial. The writ of "Audita Querela" is a very old law established in 1337, and it is recorded was first used in the case of a bishop in England. The law is designed to secure a new trial and redress on the grounds of evidence discovered after conviction. On May 23 the reopening of the case was denied, the court holding that the California law provides that a plea for a new trial must be based on the record of the case, and if other evidence has been discovered after the record is closed, the governor of the state may redress the wrong through his pardoning powers. In refusing the writ of "Audita Querela" the Superior Court did not deny the justice of the application for a new trial, but refused on technical grounds. On May 2, Mooney, under a writ of habeas corpus was taken from San Quentin prison to San Francisco, where he remained one day, returning to prison the same evening. Mr. John Mooney, brother of Thomas Mooney, addressed the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour and made a plea for continued assistance on the part of organized labour to secure the release of Mooney and Billings. The convention instructed the Executive Council "to render all possible assistance to secure a re-trial or a pardon for Tom Mooney, and that all affiliated national and international organizations be communicated with for the purpose of enlisting their influence with the authorities so that justice may be done and the facts relative to the perjury and subornation of perjury in connection with the miscarriage of justice in this case may be given the widest possible publicity."

Mr. John Mooney also addressed the 1921 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on behalf of his brother and was authorized to solicit subscriptions for "Tom Mooney's Monthly," a publication issued mainly for the purpose of establishing the innocence of Mooney and Billings.

#### DISSOLUTION OF FRENCH FEDERATION OF LABOUR SUSPENDED

In this report for 1920 reference was made to the action instituted by the French Government against the Confederation Generale du Travail (the French Federation of Labour) with a view to its dissolution. The action grew out of a 24-hour general strike called on May 1, 1920, in which the confederation participated. It was contended by the Government that the general strike, which involved the railwaymen, and who continued on strike beyond the 24-hour limit, was of a political nature, having for its object the nationalization of the railways, pardon for mutineers of the Black Sea fleet and the cessation of intervention in Russia. Suit was instituted against the federation under a law of 1884 and an amending act of 1920 relating to the rights and privileges of labour unions. On January 14, 1921, the court in rendering judgment found that the accused organization had wilfully exceeded the bounds of economic interest and the limits specified in the statutes for labour union action. The dissolution of the Confederation Generale du Travail was ordered and fines of 100 francs were imposed on each of the five officers of the organization. The latest report from L. Jouhaux, the general secretary, is to the effect that the Confederation Generale du Travail has not been dissolved, further action being suspended. The organization continues to function and is the only organization speaking on behalf of the organized workers of France. The confederation had a delegate and technical advisers at the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in October, 1921.

# VIII.—RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE UNIONS IN HUNGARY

*Constitutions of Labour Bodies Must be Submitted to Authorities for Approval—Meetings May be Forbidden—Freedom of Labour Unions in Canada—Unlawful Associations Defined—The Police and Radical Meetings in the United States.*

Owing to the circulation of statements alleging the persecution of the workers in Hungary, the Government of that country on May 1, 1920, invited the International Labour Office to send a delegation of its members to investigate the conditions prevailing. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its meeting in Genoa in June did not consider it feasible to appoint official delegates from the different groups of its members, but it was decided, in view of the fact that the functions of the International Labour Office, under Article 396 of the Peace Treaty, part XIII of which specifically mentions freedom of association as one of the rights which should be guaranteed to the workers, include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, to authorize the director to send to Hungary certain investigators. The report furnished by this commission of inquiry, which consisted of three members, published in 1921 by the International Labour Office, did not contain any statement of conclusions, but the volume among other matters gave an exhaustive review of the situation as it existed in Hungary in regard to the workers' organizations and reported on the conditions governing the right of association and the control exercised by the Hungarian authorities over meetings and assemblies. According to the facts contained in the report, it was established that each trade union is required to submit its proposed constitution to the Minister of the Interior for his approval, and any union which acts without an approved constitution may be dissolved. It was also pointed out that before the war it was very rare for approval of a constitution to be withheld. Most associations are not allowed to form local branches, but trade unions are specially favoured and are allowed to have branches. Among the orders issued by the Hungarian Government concerning meetings and assemblies, the following passed on August 10, 1920, as taken from the report of the commission of inquiry, may be of interest to the organized workers in Canada:—

## ORDER NO. 6622/1920 M. E. OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES

In pursuance of the Law 1912 No. LXIII. articles 9 and 10, the Royal Hungarian Government decrees:

(1) The presidents of independent or affiliated associations whose constitutions have been approved by the Government authorities must notify, in writing, the competent police authorities of every meeting at least three days in advance, giving at the same time the subject, the place, and the exact time of the meeting.

(2) If the police authorities consider the meeting dangerous, prejudicial, or undesirable, from the point of view of the established order of the State, of public safety, or of the public peace, they may forbid the holding of the proposed meeting.

If the police authorities do not give their decision regarding the meeting within 24 hours, it may be assumed that they have duly taken cognizance of it. An appeal may be lodged against a decision prohibiting a meeting, but the meeting cannot be held.

(3) The police authorities may be present at the meeting, and if they consider the tendency of the meeting dangerous, prejudicial, or undesirable, from the point of view of the established order of the State or society, of public safety or public peace, they may disperse the meeting, if necessary with the help of armed forces (Karhatalom).

(4) Any person who infringes the above provisions, in as far as his activities do not render him liable to more severe penalties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour punishable under the Law of 1912, No. LXIII. article 9. Further, failure duly to notify the police, as provided in article 1, is sufficient to cause the suspension of the activities of the association.

(5) Meetings at which a deputy of the National Assembly wishes to lay before his constituents an account of his work may be exempted from the prohibition contained in article 1 of the Order No. 5481/1914 M.E., concerning the restriction of the right of assembly. But such meetings are subject to the provisions of article 2 of the above Order, as regards obtaining permission from the police in advance and also as regards police supervision.

(6) This decree shall come into force immediately, and the Minister of the Interior shall be entrusted with its execution.

(Signed) COUNT PAUL TELEKI,  
President of the Royal Hungarian Council.



At a special meeting of the Hungarian trade unions in December, 1921, consideration was given to the questions of the right of association and the right to strike. It was stated that the campaign conducted with the object of securing these concessions for the workers had not met with any success, and that the decrees issued by the Government and the provincial authorities have impeded the activities of the trade unions. It was also stated that the report submitted by the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the International Labour Office did not state the facts, as the decrees imposing restrictions on the right of association are still in force and the local authorities of their own accord are interfering with the right to organize and to strike by acting in excess of the terms of these coercive decrees, and that workers taking part in wages movements are impeached and incarcerated.

The congress on behalf of the workers adopted the following demands:—

(1) Recognition of the right of the workers to combine, assemble, and to strike by virtue of the general rights of mankind and of equality before the law. Dissolved workers' organizations are to be reinstated in their old rights and properties confiscated contrary to law are to be returned.

(2) Official prohibition of the so-called black list of the employers by which the workers who are struggling for a higher standard of living are forced to emigrate.

(3) Police supervision, obligation to report and the system of internment and political persecution must be abolished. The censorship must also be removed.

(4) The Government shall allow the trade union centres to organize and to superintend provincial branches of their organizations.

(5) Meeting places shall not be commandeered in future. Those at present in the hands of the authorities are to be given back to their rightful proprietors.

(6) The Government shall repeal decree No. 6407/1920, which places mine workers under military control and consequently without any just cause prevents the liberty to change abode and occupation, the right to assemble, and the right to strike from being exercised.

#### FREEDOM OF LABOUR UNIONS IN CANADA

The above-mentioned restrictions placed by the Hungarian Government on meetings and assemblies contrast strongly with the conditions in Canada where no restraint is placed on any lawful association which confines itself to legitimate trade union activities. Whilst in Hungary the constitutions of the various unions must be submitted to the authorities for approval, in Canada no such regulations exist, except in the case of trade unions which desire to be registered under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. In order to secure such registration a copy of the rules of the union must be submitted, but the registration is not compulsory. The act contains a clause exempting such registered unions from liability for prosecution for being in restraint of trade. The clause of the statute covering this point is as follows:—

The purpose of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

Not many, however, of the large number of labour bodies operating in Canada have availed themselves of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, only twenty having been registered since the law was enacted. Of these fifteen have either dissolved or amalgamated with other labour organizations, those at present under registry, with date of registry, being:—

November 30, 1893—The Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union and Benefit Society.

June 9, 1909—Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

June 24, 1917—L'Union Ouvrière Saint-André.

March 29, 1918—L'Union Nationale des Ouvriers de la Rive Sud.

April 27, 1918—Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.

The Criminal Code of Canada, as amended in 1919, prohibits the operation of unlawful associations, the following section of the statutes defining what organized bodies are considered as illegal:—

Any association, organization, society or corporation, whose professed purpose or one of whose purposes is to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by use of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use of force, violence,

terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, in order to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose, or which shall by any means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise or defend, shall be an unlawful association.

Previous to the enactment of the above amendment to the Criminal Code the Dominion Government passed an Order in Council on September 24, 1918, under the War Measures Act, declaring the following associations as unlawful while Canada was engaged in war:—

- The Industrial Workers of the World.
- The Russian Social Democratic Party.
- The Russian Revolutionary Group.
- The Russian Social Revolutionists.
- The Russian Workers' Union.
- The Ukrainian Revolutionary Group.
- The Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.
- The Social Democratic Party.
- The Social Labour Party.
- Group of Social Democrats of Bolsheviki
- Group of Social Democrats of Anarchists.
- The Workers' International Industrial Union
- Chinese Nationalist League.
- Chinese Labour Association.

The Canadian Government on April 2, 1919, lifted the ban on the above-named bodies, the Criminal Code, as previously stated, having been meanwhile amended to cover illegal associations.

#### THE POLICE AND RADICAL MEETINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

Before the war there was very little, if any, interference with the holding of street meetings in the cities of the United States. During the war the federal and state authorities suppressed meetings of radicals, raids on halls and arrests of participants occurring quite frequently. Following the Armistice in 1918, the main activities of suppressing radicals in the United States was transferred from the federal and state agencies to the local police. The American Civil Liberties Union, an organization operating in the interests of free speech, and which has lent aid to the defence of I.W.W. prisoners, as well as to members of the Communist party who have been convicted under certain state laws, late in 1920, with the view of ascertaining the extent of police activity in regard to radical meetings, sent an inquiry to the heads of police departments in nearly 200 cities of over 10,000 population. Partial answers received to the questionnaire by the Civil Liberties Union numbered 88. These replies indicate that in only 27 of the 88 cities are "radical" meetings being held, either in public or private places. Permits are required in 74 of the 88 cities, and in only eleven of the cities do the police departments recognize the unrestricted right to meet upon the public streets.

The eleven cities where, according to the police officials, no permit for street meetings are required are: Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Galveston, Tex.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Fort Wayne and Terre Haute, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Berkeley, Calif., and Camden, N.J.

In 21 cities the police chiefs replied that they do not permit radical meetings to be held even on private property, without a police permit. In 56 cities there are no restrictions.

In 26 of the cities from which replies were received the police often take stenographic notes of the speeches delivered at radical meetings.

In connection with the right of municipalities to compel a person to secure a permit from the city authorities before speaking on the public streets, the Con-



necticut Supreme Court in May, 1921, set aside such an ordinance of the city of Meridan, holding that statutes and ordinances purporting to give officials absolute control of permission to speak are unconstitutional. The ordinance, the court held, attempts to confer on the chief of police the right to determine in advance which persons might or might not exercise the privilege of free speech or what subjects might publicly be discussed. This decision, it was understood, is contrary to rulings which have been made by courts in western Pennsylvania which have upheld similar city ordinances that have been used to stop meetings of trade unionists in steel towns in that part of the state.

In the fall of 1920 a judge in New York state gave a similar decision to that of the Connecticut court in the case of the municipality of Mount Vernon, N.Y., under an ordinance of which a couple of Socialists were arrested for speaking on the streets. The decision was later reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but it was stated that this opinion would be carried to the Court of Appeals.

## IX.—OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOUR

*Charter of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees Revoked by Trades and Labour Congress Convention—United Mine Workers of District 18 have Autonomy Restored—Objection to Sinn Fein Flag—Machinists Have Two Vice-Presidents in Canada—President of Machinists Denied Entry to Russia—Other Items of Interest.*

Apart from information concerning trade union activities contained in preceding chapters a number of interesting incidents in connection with organized labour, both in Canada and abroad, have come to the notice of the Department and are given attention in the present chapter. An event of great interest to Canadian organized labour was the cancellation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees by the 1921 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The charter had been revoked by the executive council of the congress in 1920, but the Canadian Brotherhood took the matter to the courts, and was successful in securing an order restraining the officials of the congress from expelling the organization. This decision was rendered on March 14, 1921. The brotherhood was accordingly reinstated to membership in the congress. The executive council referred the whole question to the convention held in Winnipeg in 1921. The assembly upheld the action of the executive, and by a vote of 394 to 151 revoked the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood, whose delegates were thereby precluded from taking further part in the proceedings and are now outside the pale of the congress.

It will perhaps be recalled that with the advent of the One Big Union in 1919 many of the members of District 18 of the United Mine Workers became identified with the new organization. The general executive board on July 28, 1919, revoked the charter of the district union and sent a commission to manage the affairs of the organization in that jurisdiction. The strength of the O. B. U. having almost wholly disappeared, the general officers of the U. M. W. on August 1, 1921, restored autonomy to the district, the regular officers being elected.

Objection was made by the Toronto delegates at the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees to the Sinn Fein flag being displayed in the hall. The delegates, however, with only eight delegates dissenting, decided to allow the flag to remain, whereupon five of the delegates from the Toronto division withdrew from the meeting.

For some years the International Association of Machinists, which is the largest metal trades organization on the American continent, has had a resident vice-president in Canada. By the action of the 1920 convention the number of vice-presidents for the Dominion was increased to two, the present Canadian officers being Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Montreal, and Mr. James Somerville, of Moosejaw, Sask.

At the instance of the general executive board, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, early in 1921 proposed to make a visit to Russia to investigate conditions in that country; he, however, was disappointed owing to the necessary passports not being forthcoming from the Russian authorities. Mr. Johnston before returning to the United States visited several of the European countries, spending several days at the International Labour Office in Geneva.

Through an agreement made in July, 1921, the International Association of Machinists was appointed supervisor in the distribution of contracts for supplies and machinery required by the Mexican government. It is the intention of the association to distribute the orders among firms in Canada and the United States which are fair



to organized labour. It may be of interest to note that President Obregon of Mexico was formerly an active member of the International Association of Machinists, and is now an honorary member of that organization.

Two well known officials of Canadian labour organizations have been appointed to responsible positions, Mr. H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress, becoming vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, and Mr. Calvin Lawrence, who has been the Canadian legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for some years, receiving an appointment as a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Mr. T. V. O'Connor, for many years president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is now a member of the United States Shipping Board.

On May 19, 1921, there was released from custody John J. McNamara, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for participation in the dynamiting outrage which occurred in Los Angeles, Cal., in October, 1910, he having served his sentence, less allowance for good conduct, which reduced the term of imprisonment to 9 years and 5 months. John J. McNamara at the time of his indictment was secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. His brother, J. B. McNamara, a member of the International Typographical Union, is still in prison, serving a life sentence, having been convicted on a charge of murder in connection with the Los Angeles outrage.

A number of independent unions in the textile industry, after a series of conferences, decided at a meeting in New York in December, 1921, to establish a federation under the name of Federated Textile Unions of America. The convention to complete formal organization is to be held in New York, probably in March, 1922. It is reported that the membership of the new federation will be approximately 150,000.

Although the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1918 decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour, it has developed that owing to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees raising certain jurisdictional questions, the 1921 convention of the engineers abandoned efforts at affiliation at the present time.

The 1921 convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, with a view of amalgamating the clothing workers' organizations on a departmental plan, adopted a proposal to elect a committee of five to open communication with the various international unions of clothing workers. A proposal is also on foot for closer affiliation of the jewellery workers of the world, a project which the International Jewellery Workers' Union of the United States and Canada recently revived, the original plan having been frustrated by the outbreak of the war in 1914.

To assist coloured workers employed on the railroads it was decided at a conference held in Washington in July, 1921, that the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, which body at present does not admit coloured persons to membership, should set up boards of adjustment on the larger railroad lines to be composed of coloured workers chosen by themselves. In handling grievances these boards are to be assisted by the grand lodge officials of the brotherhood, as well as by special representatives of the American Federation of Labour.

A number of jurisdictional disputes were before the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour, which body in certain instances arranged for meetings of representatives of the unions interested in an endeavour to effect satisfactory adjustments. In three cases these conferences were successful. There are, however, various other disputes still awaiting adjustment, the executive council of the American Federation of Labour being instructed to take the initiatory steps in securing conferences of those interested. In connection with these jurisdictional complaints, the executive council of the federation pointed out the vexatious situations which are too frequently the result of conflicting jurisdictional claims and expressed the opinion that a halt should be called in making unwarranted demands. As is perhaps understood, there was established in the building trades a tribunal for the adjustment of

jurisdictional claims in the building industry. This board, under the name of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, during the past two years has rendered awards in 35 cases. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, however, has refused to participate in the future activities of the board on the ground that owing to refusal to postpone consideration of cases in which they were involved, controversies in which the carpenters were interested had been heard and decisions rendered without the representatives of the carpenters being present.

Owing to dissatisfaction with the wages paid to their employees by the various trade union organizations in the United Kingdom, and the refusal to adjust salaries in accordance with the depreciation in value of currency, a number of members of the National Union of Clerks seceded from that organization and established the Trade Union and Labour Service Guild. A complaint was also made by the employees of the respective unions that the officials have refused to grant them a national board for the purpose of discussing grievances or grant their guild any recognition.

Of late years the demand for organization on the part of the Japanese workers has become more and more active, although the right of association has not been definitely acknowledged. At the present time there are many independent unions and some federations of labour bodies operating in Japan. From recent information received the number of unions in Japan is given at 671, and the total membership reported varied from 110,000 to 246,658.

#### CHARTER OF CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES REVOKED BY TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION

In this report for 1920 reference was made to the revocation on December 17, 1920, of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees by the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, owing to the failure of the brotherhood to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, an international organization in which the bulk of the members of the Canadian Brotherhood are eligible for admittance. The executive of the congress took the attitude that a continuance of the dual operation of two organizations claiming jurisdiction over the same classes of workers, and being in affiliation with the congress, was not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international labour movement as represented by the congress. The cancellation of its charter was objected to by the Canadian Brotherhood, who instituted court proceedings to nullify the action taken by the executive of the congress. On March, 14, 1921, Justice Rose, who heard the case, rendered a decision restraining the congress from cancelling the membership of the brotherhood, and assessing plaintiffs' costs, amounting to \$318.75, against the congress. To the 1921 convention of the congress, held in Winnipeg, the executive council presented a resumé of the facts in the case from the date of charter being issued to the Canadian Brotherhood to the assembling of the convention, and referred the matter of the continued affiliation of the brotherhood to the delegates. The question was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, who presented the following resolution:—

Whereas, the executive council of the year 1917 of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada did charter and admit to membership the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, conditionally, and, with the distinct understanding that the chartering of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees' organization was in no way to interfere with the jurisdiction or membership of the bona fide international organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labour and recognized by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and, whereas, the then executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada believed that it would be a means of having the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees consolidate with the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and, whereas, delegates of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees were seated at the Quebec Convention (1918) subject to instructions, by resolutions, to the executive council to open up negotiations with the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, for the purpose of bringing about a consolidation of the membership of these two organizations, and at the Hamilton Convention (1919) protests were again entered against the continued affiliation of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and instructions again given to the executive council to bring about a



consolidation as above referred to, and at the Windsor Convention (1920) resolution to revoke the charter of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was withdrawn on the distinct understanding that these prolonged negotiations would be brought to an immediate conclusion; and whereas, the instructions above referred to were complied with by President Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper and the other members of the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada by the holding of conferences at Washington, Windsor and Chicago, and attending the Cincinnati convention (1919) of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and placing the entire case in a comprehensive manner at each conference; and, whereas, it became abundantly clear that a consolidation could not be effected, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, by letter on December 17, 1920, did notify the grand president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees that the charter of the said organization (the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees) would be cancelled as dating from September 1, 1920; and, whereas, the grand president and executive board of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees did apply to the Ontario Supreme Court and was successful in securing an injunction restraining the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada from cancelling the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, on the ground that the executive council of the Trades and Labour Council of Canada had no power, under its constitution, as at present constituted; therefore, be it resolved, that the 37th convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, do hereby revoke the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees on the grounds that there is a bona fide international organization affiliated to this Congress and covering this class of workers; and on the further ground that a continuance of the affiliation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada would be a recognition of a dual organization, which policy the Congress emphatically declared against at its annual convention in the city of Berlin, Ontario, in 1902, and which is embodied in article 1, section 2, of the present constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and, further, be it resolved, that the revocation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the cancellation of all rights and privileges previously held by the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in this Congress shall and do hereby become effective forthwith.

The resolution as submitted by the committee was adopted on a roll call vote of 394 to 151. Subsequently the following motion was submitted to the convention and adopted:—

Whereas, owing to the present unsatisfactory condition existing between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the immediate necessity of some action being taken in the best interests of our movement; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention instruct its incoming executive council to immediately take this matter into consideration and endeavour to reopen negotiations between the organizations involved with the object of bringing about a satisfactory adjustment as far as their efforts may avail and give opportunity for them to do so, subject to the matter being left in the hands of the trade union movement and not placed under decision of the courts.

#### CHARTER RESTORED TO DISTRICT 18

With the advent of the One Big Union in 1919, the officers of District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers and a large number of the affiliated local lodges became identified with the new organization. A mining department under the O. B. U. was established for the territory embracing Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia, the jurisdiction accorded to District 18 of the U. M. W. Upon receipt of news of this development, the head officers of the U. M. W. sent a commission to take charge of the affairs of the district union. On the strength of the report submitted by this commission the charter of District Union No. 18 was revoked on July 28, 1919. The commission undertook to stabilize the unsettled conditions in the district, and to protect the interests of the miners who remained faithful to the international organization. Gradually the O. B. U. following has diminished, and with a view to restoring the autonomy of former District Union No. 18 a convention of miners was called on June 14 by the international union's representatives, the meeting being held at Calgary. Mr. John P. White, ex-president of the U. M. W., who was present, addressed the delegates, explaining how the affairs of the district had been administered by the international union since it stepped in to combat the efforts of the O. B. U., and outlined the conditions under which autonomy would be restored to district 18. At the conclusion of his address Mr. White moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we have learned from the report of the international representatives of the action of the international executive board in convening the special convention for the purpose of considering the advisability of restoring autonomy to District No. 18; holding an election for district officers and international board member, and adopting a district constitution; therefore, be it resolved by the delegates here assembled, representing the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in District No. 18, that we accept the invitation extended by the international executive board through its representatives, and without reserve agree to comply with the conditions laid down and pledge our support and co-operation to the end that harmony and co-operation between the various branches of our organization may be obtained.

The meeting, which was thoroughly representative of the miners, adopted a constitution and by-laws and made arrangements for the holding of the necessary election of district officers. The constitution became effective on August 1, the recently elected officers took charge of affairs, and autonomy was restored to District Union No. 18 after two years of disruption.

#### TORONTO DELEGATES OBJECTED TO SINN FEIN FLAG

At the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees held in Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1921, a delegate called attention to the absence of the Irish flag from the decorations in the hall. The president informed the complaining delegate that he could act on the committee which dealt with the matter. Later on a flag, understood to be the emblem of the Sinn Fein, was displayed in one of the galleries. One of the delegates from Toronto division No. 113 took exception to the flag of the so-called "Republic of Ireland," stating that if the flag was allowed to remain as a part of the decorations the Canadian delegates would withdraw from the convention and remain away until the flag was removed. By a standing vote the convention decided that the flag should remain as a part of the decorations, only eight delegates voting in favour of its removal. Thereupon five of the delegates from the Toronto division retired from the convention. One of the two Toronto representatives who remained was subsequently elected as one of the association's delegates to the American Federation of Labour.

#### MACHINISTS HAVE TWO VICE-PRESIDENTS IN CANADA

At the 1920 convention of the International Association of Machinists the laws were amended providing for an increase in the vice-presidents from two to ten, two of whom are to be for Canada. This was subsequently confirmed by a referendum vote. For one of the Canadian positions, Mr. James Somerville, of Moose Jaw, Sask., was chosen in the special election held in 1921, and assumed office on July 1. The other vice-president for Canada is Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Montreal, Que., who was elected in the previous general election of grand lodge officers.

#### PRESIDENT OF MACHINISTS DENIED ENTRY TO RUSSIA

The general executive board of the International Association of Machinists having decided to send a representative to Russia to investigate conditions in that country, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, the president, accompanied by Mr. Frank L. Mulholland, attorney of the association, sailed from New York on May 4, 1921. They reached Riga on May 26, calling at the Russian Mission to secure visas, expecting to proceed immediately to Moscow. After waiting for two weeks in Riga for the necessary passports, and they not arriving, President Johnston left for Berlin, Germany, from whence he telegraphed the Russian Mission in Riga, inquiring whether any word had been received regarding his visiting Russia. The reply he received was as follows: "Inform Mr. Johnston that we cannot talk of trade as long as the American Government continues to follow a policy towards Russia that takes away from both sides the most elementary guarantees upon which the success of trade relations is so dependent." During the itinerary of the machinists' representatives they



visited the British Isles, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, President Johnston also spending several days at the International Labour office in Geneva and the International Metal Workers' Federation, returning to the United States early in July. While these representatives were not permitted to enter Russia, they spent some time along the Russian border making investigations as to the conditions existing in that country, their report appearing in the *Machinists' Monthly Journal*. In the opening passages of the report appears the following statement:—

A fact to be kept in mind is that Russia is an agricultural, and not an industrial country. From eighty to eighty-five per cent of the Russian people live upon the land and those who proclaim the rule of the so-called, "industrial proletariat" as instituted by the Bolshevik party upon the overthrow of the provisional government in October, 1917, are advocating a minority rule. "The dictatorship of the proletariat" has never included the Russian peasant, as particular care has been taken that whenever the agricultural class is included the term has been expanded as to include "the rule of the proletariat and the peasants." There can be no democracy in Russia until there is an adequate representation of the agricultural people in government, and the political party that eventually controls Russia will be the party that meets the more important demands of the agriculturist and not the party that maintains its control by the use of armed forces.

In connection with the failure of the president of the International Association of Machinists to secure entry into Russia, it is interesting to note that at the regular convention of the association held in 1920 three resolutions were adopted dealing with the Russian situation; (1) opposition to war with Russia, (2) calling on the United States to withdraw its troops from Russia and in favour of opening commercial relations, and (3) expressing sympathy with the Russian Soviet Government. Subsequently a motion was introduced asking that the convention rescind the action taken on the three resolutions above mentioned. The motion was lost, a roll call vote showing 716 voting in favour and 1,119 against.

#### MACHINISTS AGENT OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

As an outcome of visits of Mr. W. H. Johnston and Mr. E. C. Davison, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the International Association of Machinists, to Mexico, an agreement was made in July, 1921, whereby the association is to act as supervisor in the distribution of contracts for supplies and machinery of varied description desired by the Mexican Government. The association intends to distribute the orders, the first of which amounted to \$2,000,000, among the firms in the United States and Canada which are fair to organized labour. Among the Canadian firms from which inquiries for Mexican contracts were solicited were the Chase Tractor Company of Toronto and several firms in New Glasgow, N.S. The local lodges of the machinists have been asked to prepare for the guidance of the head officers a list of fair manufacturers in their respective localities, together with a list of the articles manufactured by them. President Obregon of Mexico, who was formerly an active member of the I. A. M., is now an honorary member of the association, certificate of membership having been presented to him by the secretary-treasurer of the association on the occasion of his visit to Mexico. Mr. Davison also discussed with the Mexican Machinists' Union the question of amalgamation with the International Machinists, as a result of which the former amended its by-laws and ritual to conform with the International Association, and all that now remains to complete amalgamation is the formal adoption of the pact. As a result of the agreement of the Mexican Government with the International Association of Machinists there was adopted in August, 1921, a resolution by the Connecticut Open Shop Conference objecting to the action of the Mexican Government on the grounds of discrimination against certain firms. The resolution, which was forwarded to members of Congress, was as follows:

The American Plan or Open Shop Conference of the State of Connecticut, in meeting assembled, in the name of and for American industry, protests against any interference by a foreign government with the industrial problems of the United States, particularly when such interference tends to discriminate in favour of a principle un-American in character and contrary to the best interests of American industry.

## IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS FOR LABOUR OFFICERS

Mr. H. G. Halford, of Hamilton, a vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and fourth vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, was in October, 1921, appointed by the Ontario Government as vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, at a salary of \$8,500 per annum. Mr. Halford has been for many years actively connected with the organized labour movement of the Dominion. He has also been prominent in the Independent Labour Party, and in 1919 was elected on the labour ticket as a controller on the Hamilton city council. Subsequent to his appointment Mr. Halford resigned from the vice-presidency of the Congress, and was succeeded by Mr. Bert Merson, of Toronto.

Mr. Calvin Lawrence, who since 1908 has been the Canadian legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was on November 3, 1921, appointed by the Dominion Government as a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Mr. T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who, in 1921, was appointed a member of the New York State Industrial Commission, resigned after serving for two weeks to accept an appointment by President Harding as a member of the United States Shipping Board. On June 15, Mr. O'Connor resigned his official union position.

## JOHN J. McNAMARA RELEASED FROM PRISON

The release of John J. McNamara from prison recalls the remarkable dynamiting outrage in Los Angeles, Cal., in October, 1910, during the strike of the iron workers in that city, in which twenty-one persons lost their lives, and which was referred to as the crime of the century. On April 22, 1911, John J. McNamara, who was the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested in connection therewith, and later his brother, J. B. McNamara, a member of the International Typographical Union, was also arrested charged with the same offence. Organized labour throughout the country came to the assistance of the prisoners, over \$225,000 being raised to defend them. The trial opened in Los Angeles on October 11, 1911, its progress being followed with close interest, not only by labour union members but by the country in general. On December 1, 1911, during the course of the trial, John J. McNamara pleaded guilty to the charge of dynamiting and his brother, J. B. McNamara, pleaded guilty to murder, the former being sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and the last-named to a life sentence. Immediately following the confession of the McNamara brothers about forty members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were indicted, convicted and sentenced for periods ranging from one to seven years for participation in the crime. Five years later two other trade unionists were arrested in connection with the dynamiting outrage, charged with murder. One was convicted on this charge and received a life sentence while the other was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. On May 10, 1921, John J. McNamara was released from custody, having served his sentence, less allowance for good conduct, which reduced his term to nine years and five months. Members of the local branches of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in San Francisco met McNamara at the prison gate and escorted him to their hall, where he delivered an address.

## FORMATION OF FEDERATION OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Preliminary steps towards a federation of independent textile workers' unions were taken at conferences held in New York in May and August, 1921. Representatives were present from the American Federation of Textile Operatives, Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, Body Brussel Carpet Weavers, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union, Associated Silk Workers of Paterson and the International Spinners' Union. The first conference resolved that a federation of the independent



textile workers' unions was desirable. The second meeting, after receiving reports as to the attitude of the unions concerned, reaffirmed the action of the earlier conference and adopted a proposed constitution for the federation, the name chosen being Federated Textile Unions of America. The constitution was submitted to a referendum vote of the respective unions, and another meeting was held in New York on December 3-4 when the federation was provisionally formed. This meeting decided that formal organization should take place at a convention to be held in New York, probably in March, 1922. The new federated body of textile workers, it is stated, represents a total membership of approximately 150,000. Under the constitution the affiliated unions have autonomy to manage their own affairs, and each is entitled to two representatives on the general executive board. For the purpose of aiding affiliated unions which may become involved in strikes or lockouts the general executive board has power to levy assessments from which is paid \$5 per week to each member affected, provided the strike or lockout extends beyond a period of four weeks. The Amalgamated Lace Operatives and the International Spinners' Union, two of the organizations included in the federated body, were formerly affiliates of the American Federation of Labour, but were suspended from membership on December 31, 1919, owing to failure to accept a plan of amalgamation with the United Textile Workers which had been approved by the 1919 convention of the American Federation. The United Textile Workers, which is the strongest numerically of the textile unions in America, and which has local branches in Canada, is not identified with the new federation of textile unions.

#### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS NOT TO AFFILIATE WITH A.F. OF L.

At the second triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in 1918, it was decided by unanimous vote to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour. When the matter was brought before the executive council of the A.F. of L. the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees raised certain jurisdictional questions which it was found difficult to adjust. The committee which had the matter in hand at the convention held in Cleveland in May, 1921, thought that rather than become involved in a jurisdictional controversy, it would be better to abandon all efforts at affiliation. The committee therefore recommended that the brotherhood should not affiliate with the American Federation at this time. This report was adopted. It was stated that this action did not mean that the relations between the locomotive engineers and the federation, which are most cordial, would be disturbed in any way.

#### DEBS' SENTENCE COMMUTED

Eugene V. Debs, who was convicted in 1919 for violation of the espionage laws of the United States and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, was granted a pardon by President Harding and was given his freedom on Christmas day, 1921. Mr. Debs was many years ago connected with the trade union movement in America and was one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World, but in more recent years has been actively identified with the Socialist party, and while in prison was Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States.

#### TAILORS FAVOUR CLOSER AFFILIATION OF CLOTHING WORKERS

At the regular convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union held in Chicago in August, 1921, a resolution was submitted seeking amalgamation of the tailors with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The committee to which the proposal was referred reported disapproval and presented the following as a substitute, the recommendation of the committee being adopted:—

That a committee of five be elected to open communication with the international unions of the clothing workers with a view of amalgamating the clothing workers on a department plan.

Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the organizations with which the Journeymen Tailors' Union proposes to open negotiations looking to closer affiliation of the clothing trades, in addressing the convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers held in August, 1921, expressed opposition to the proposal, believing that the alliance of needle trades which had been formed in December, 1920, was sufficient for the present. This alliance, which preserves autonomy to the contributory organizations, is designed to act in an advisory capacity in regard to strikes and lockouts and general organization and trade matters, and is to assist affiliated organizations in disputes with employers. With the needle trades alliance the three organizations above mentioned are connected as are also the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Fur Workers' Union.

#### PROPOSAL TO FORM CONFEDERATION OF JEWELLERY WORKERS

For the purpose of forming a Confederation of Jewellery Workers a conference was called to meet at Brussels, Belgium, on August 3, 1914, but was interrupted by the war. The countries represented at that meeting were Norway, Denmark, England, Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary and Holland. After the signing of the armistice in 1918 proposals were repeatedly made by the secretary of the International Jewellery Workers' Union of United States and Canada to continue the efforts for the formation of the confederation, with the object of preventing (1) the importation of contracted labour from Europe, such as silverworkers from Sheffield, Eng., or jewellery workers from France, Belgium and other countries, (2) the institution of jewellery establishments in various cities of Europe to do scab work under the management of American foremen in order to break strikes in America. Similar desires were expressed by jewellery workers' unions of Belgium, Austria, England and Buenos Ayres. In consonance with these proposals the Federation of Jewellers, Silverworkers and Watchmakers of France in 1921 opened correspondence with the jewellery workers' unions of the different countries with the object of calling a conference to organize an International Federation of Jewellery Workers. The suggestion of the International Jewellery Workers of United States and Canada is that the meeting be held in Paris in July, 1922.

#### TO ASSIST COLOURED WORKERS

While a number of the international labour organizations accept coloured workers into membership, there are some whose constitutions provide only for the admittance of whites. Among these latter is the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. On account of the debarring of coloured workers from membership in certain of the organizations, a demand was made at the 1919 convention of the American Federation of Labour for the formation of an international union for coloured workers. This, however, was refused, and the executive council was instructed to grant separate charters to coloured workers where they were not admitted into existing organizations. Accordingly many unions of coloured workers have been thus chartered, several of which are composed of members of the classes making up the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. In order to assist these coloured railroad employees in the handling of their grievances, it was decided at a conference held in Washington in July, 1921, that the brotherhood should set up system boards of adjustment on each of the larger railway lines, said system boards to be composed of coloured workers chosen by the employees themselves. In handling grievances they will be assisted by grand lodge officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, as well as by a special representative of the American Federation. The whole purpose of the above arrangement is to protect the interests of the coloured railroad workers during the transi-



tion period of their present affiliation with the A.F. of L. to the time when they may become a part of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks by the constitution being altered to permit of coloured workers being enrolled.

#### JURISDICTIONAL CONTROVERSIES

The American Federation of Labour, which is the acknowledged authority in North America to deal with what are known as jurisdictional disputes between organizations, had a number of cases before the 1921 convention. Some of these are of long standing and have been considered at previous conventions, and decisions rendered, but the findings have not been carried out, hence their reintroduction in an effort to effect satisfactory adjustments. As most of the organizations involved have local branches in Canada, a brief reference is made to each dispute, together with the action of the convention in reference thereto.

In 1919 a dispute arose between the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the United Brick and Clay Workers on account of the latter organization accepting into membership engineers employed in brick yards. The complaint came before the American Federation of Labour convention in 1919, and a resolution adopted instructing the brick workers to discontinue the practice complained of. A conference of the parties in interest was subsequently held, but the brick workers' representatives refused to respect the claim of the steam engineers to jurisdiction over engineers employed in brick yards. The matter was again brought before the 1921 convention held in June, and it was decided to request the two organizations concerned to meet in conference within 90 days in an endeavour to settle the dispute, and in the event of the brick workers refusing to attend or refusing to respect the charter rights of the steam engineers that their charter be suspended. This dispute was subsequently adjusted. The steam and operating engineers also complained against the Quarry Workers' International Union encroaching on their jurisdiction by claiming control over engineers employed in quarries. This dispute was before the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labour, the matter being referred to the executive council to call a conference of the interested organizations. The quarry workers, however, refused to attend, and the 1921 convention decided that further efforts should be made to bring about a settlement, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers to take part in the conference when such takes place.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths at the 1921 convention requested that the International Union of Tunnel and Subway Constructors be asked to refrain from accepting blacksmiths into their organization and that those who were now members be turned over to the blacksmiths within thirty days. No representatives of the tunnel constructors being present, it was decided to refer the complaint to the executive council with instructions to call a conference of the organizations concerned within sixty days. Accordingly a conference was held, and on July 26, 1921, an agreement was consummated between the two organizations concerned.

In the dispute of the Brotherhood of Teamsters against the International Association of Bridge Workers in the matter of loading and unloading material, which was in 1921 referred to the executive council to endeavour to effect a settlement, and no agreement having been reached, it was decided by the 1921 convention to have a conference held within sixty days between the two organizations. In the event of no agreement being reached, the matter to be submitted to a committee of three members of the executive council for definite settlement and decision, the said committee, on the motion of the president of the teamsters, to be named by the president of the bridge workers' organization.

In 1920 the Building Trades Department complained against the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees encroaching on the jurisdiction of the building trades unions by attempting to establish control over construction work in moving picture studios. The executive council, to whom the complaint was referred, reported to the 1921 convention that a conference of the representatives of the

various unions interested had been held, but no agreement reached. The executive council subsequently directed the stage employees to cease encroaching on the work of the building trades unions and to disassociate from its membership those members affected by this decision not later than January 1, 1921. The decision of the executive council not having been complied with, the convention decided that a series of separate conferences between the interested organizations be held within fifteen days after adjournment to reach agreement relative to jurisdiction of the respective unions. If no agreements were reached, it was decided, on the recommendation of the executive council, that on August 1, 1921, the charter of the International Alliance of Stage Employees be suspended. As a result of a conference held following the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour, a series of agreements and adjustments were entered into between the unions concerned in the above mentioned dispute.

The long standing controversy between the Flint Glass Workers' Union and the International Association of Machinists over the question of making moulds for glassware was reintroduced at the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labour, it being reported that the matter was still unsettled. The 1917 convention conceded the making of moulds for glassware to the glass workers and the machinists were asked to respect this decision. In 1920 it was reported that a basis of settlement had been reached, but it was subsequently stated that the machinists had not respected the arrangement. The 1921 convention referred the matter to the executive council to arrange a conference between the unions concerned and endeavour to secure prior to September 1, 1921, a compliance by the machinists with the declarations of the American Federation of Labour.

It was reported that in the case of the teamsters and longshoremen an agreement had been reached, as well as in the dispute of the last named body of workers and the coopers.

The Jewellery Workers' International Union having failed to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labour in the dispute between that organization and the metal polishers and the machinists, though having come to an agreement with the machinists and not with the metal polishers, was under authority of the 1920 convention suspended from affiliation on September 20, 1920.

Because the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers had encroached on the jurisdiction of other organizations by accepting as members carpenters, painters and stationary firemen and oilers, and had failed to transfer to the respective organizations the members who were eligible therein, as directed by the decision of the 1919 convention of the American Federation, the charter of the maintenance-of-way employees was suspended by the executive council on December 31, 1919. At the 1921 convention a resolution was introduced urging the reinstatement of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The convention decided to have the executive council investigate the claims of the suspended body to the effect that the decision of 1919 has been complied with, and if it is found that the provisions of the decision have not been fairly carried out, the executive council was directed to interpret its decision in such manner as to permit of compliance, to the end that the maintenance-of-way employees may be reinstated in the federation.

It is understood that the dispute of the plumbers against the sheet metal workers, in which the machinists later became involved, over the jurisdiction of steam and pipe fitters, is in a fair way of settlement in accordance with the decision of the executive council, which gave to the plumbers control of workmen engaged in the pipe fitting trade.

A number of other jurisdictional disputes are in the hands of the executive council of the federation, including those of the electrical workers and engineers, the machinists and carpenters and the machinists and plumbers.

In connection with jurisdictional controversies, which have been at times the cause of much bitterness between rival organizations, and which have also occupied



considerable time of annual conventions of the American Federation of Labour, the executive council in its report to the 1921 convention made the following comment:—

It may not be necessary to point out the vexatious situations which are all too frequently the result of conflicting jurisdictional claims. All too often to-day we find organizations making claims to jurisdiction over workers whose trade or part of the trade is foreign to the organization making the claim and resulting in resentment and antagonism upon the part of another organization which may justly or unjustly lay claim to this very class of workers. Then again the transition from one character of material to another in a given industry is followed by the claim of the organization having jurisdiction over the workers engaged in the work on the first character of material to which reference is made. Much of the time of the representatives of the unions involved and considerable of the time of the executive council is required to meet these contentions which could and should be better devoted to the work of the more thorough organization of the unorganized and the unity and solidarity of the organized toilers, as well as to protect and promote the rights and interests of the toiling masses of our country upon every field of labour's activity.

When labour is confronted by an enmity such as it has never been called upon to meet and overcome in the past two decades, it seems to us that we should all for ourselves as well as jointly call a halt at least to the unnecessary and unwarranted jurisdiction claims and conflicts and devote ourselves whole-heartedly to the work in hand to meet the situation as we find it, to overcome the obstacles which are placed on our path of progress and move onward and upward to the goal of labour's highest aspiration.

#### CARPENTERS LEAVE BOARD FOR JURISDICTIONAL AWARDS

With the view of providing machinery for the adjustment of jurisdictional claims in the building industry without there being any cessation of work, the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at its convention in 1919 adopted a plan (\*) for the creation of a board to render jurisdictional awards. The proposal was practically agreed to by all the interested organizations, and the board began to officially function in November, 1919, under the name of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry. Up to the time of the 1921 convention of the Building Trades Department, awards had been rendered in thirty-five cases. It was reported to the 1921 convention of the Building Trades Department that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is an affiliate of the Building Trades Department, who was a party to the creation of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, had refused to further participate in the activities of the board on the ground that controversial matters in which the carpenters were involved had been set for hearing by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, which body had refused to postpone consideration at the request of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and instead, notwithstanding the inattendance of the carpenters, proceeded with the hearings, after which certain decisions were rendered. By way of explaining the attitude of the carpenters, the president of the brotherhood stated that while the executive board had the power to enter into agreements with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction, their actions had to be reported to the succeeding convention of the brotherhood for consideration. During the year refusals to abide by decisions of the Awards Board had been made by locals and district councils. For this reason the carpenters had asked the Board for Jurisdictional Awards to refrain from considering further cases in which the brotherhood was involved. In September, 1920, the general convention of the brotherhood was held, the executive reporting on the formation of the Awards Board. The convention instructed the executive to secure certain information as to the extent to which the contractors and architects of the country were represented on the board. The information desired not being furnished, the brotherhood, as above stated, asked for a postponement of cases in which the carpenters were concerned. The postponement was refused, the cases heard and decisions rendered. In an effort to adjust the difficulty a motion was presented asking that the contention between the carpenters and the department be referred to the executive councils of both bodies with the officers of the Awards Board for settlement. An amendment was proposed and adopted to the effect that any union failing to comply with the terms of a decision rendered by the Awards

\* See Ninth Annual Report on Labour Organization, pp. 91-92, for full text of plan.  
38034—8

Board be suspended from the department. On the president of the Building Trades Department announcing that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had been suspended, their delegates left the meeting.

#### GRIEVANCES OF TRADE UNION STAFFS LEAD TO SECESSION

In Great Britain the employees of the trade union organizations have largely been included as members of the National Union of Clerks, a body comprising 36,000 members and in affiliation with the British Trades Union Congress. Owing to dissatisfaction with the wages paid to their employees by the various trade union organizations in the United Kingdom, the refusal of the unions to adjust salaries in accordance with the depreciation in the value of the currency, and the denial of a national board to their employees for the purpose of discussing grievances, a number of members of the National Union of Clerks seceded from the organization. The seceders formed the Trade Union and Labour Service Guild, which has secured registration under the Friendly Societies' Act, and is in affiliation with the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Confederation, a body composed mainly of members in the colliery industry, who also seceded from the National Union of Clerks in the spring of 1920. This new organization of trade union staffs publishes a journal known as the *Eye-Opener*, in which the desires of the union are set forth. In the June issue some very strong statements were made on the way in which the staffs are treated. It said: "The arguments of the miners for a national board and a national pool are exactly the same as our own; but the officials who urge the rank and file of the movement to back the miners deny a national board to their own employees. A large number of men and women employed by the movement are still a long way behind the pre-war standard. We are not unmindful of the financial difficulties of some unions or of their difficulty to meet our programme. Indeed, it would be something less than a miracle if they were ever in any other condition in view of the way their unions are managed."

The article also complains that the Guild is refused recognition, and that when they sought an interview with Mr. Neil McLean, whom they term "the great democrat from Govan," he refused to see them. In another part of the journal the rates of wages in one union office are quoted. They vary from those of a married chief clerk at £4 12s. 3d. per week (pre-war value 32s. 6d.) to those of a junior typist at £1 13s. (pre-war value, 12s. 9d.).

The Mr. Neil MacLean referred to in the above is a member of the Workers' Union (general labourers) and also a member of the British Parliament, who was the fraternal delegate to the 1921 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress from the British Trades Union Congress, and who before returning to England addressed meetings in several of the principal Canadian cities.

#### ORGANIZATION AMONG WORKERS IN JAPAN

In previous issues of these reports references have been made to the visits of Mr. Bunzi Suzuki, president of the Labourers' Friendly Society of Japan, to the conventions of the American Federation of Labour. Mr. Suzuki in 1915 and 1916 reported on the progress which had been made in organizing the workers of Japan since the establishment of the society in 1912. In 1915 the society had 10,000 members; in 1916 the number had increased to 30,000. On the departure of Mr. Suzuki for Japan on December 30, 1916, he repeated an invitation to Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, to attend the fifth anniversary of the society. The invitation, however, was declined owing to the pressure of business at that time engaging the attention of Mr. Gompers.

In Japan the right of association of workers has not yet been definitely recognized. There is a police law which not only stands in the way of Japanese workers going on strike, but its application also actually prevents them from organizing as trade unions. Notwithstanding this disability, many unions have been formed in



Japan, and include among others such workers as printers, naval arsenal workers, transport workers, gas and electrical workers, railway employees, engineers, miners, spinning factory workers, iron workers and labourers. Trade union bodies are concentrated in certain localities, such as Tokio and Yokohama district, Osaka and Kobe district, Fukuoka district and Okaya district. There are federations which embrace respectively the unions in western and eastern Japan as well as craft federations. The Yuai Kai (General Confederation of Japanese Labour) is the chief body, and Mr. B. Suzuki, referred to above, is the president. The Yuai Kai at the last conference held in October, 1920, determined to become a federated body of unions or federations which are organized on the basis either of industry, trade, workshop or area, regardless of craft or skill. All affiliates have almost complete autonomy. It was stated that the object of the confederation in seeking to unite all unions under its leadership is to establish an organization similar to the American Federation of Labour. According to a statement made at the meeting of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1921, by the Japanese workers' delegate, Mr. K. Matsumoto, the General Confederation of Japanese Labour had in 1920 approximately 64,000 members. The federation of labour in Tokio in January, 1921, had a membership of 35,000, and the western federation 17,000. Mr. Matsumoto also stated that according to a recent government investigation there were at least 110,000 members in the Japanese trade unions, out of a total of 2,500,000 organizable workers. Another investigation made by the Department of Home Affairs estimated that in January, 1921, there were 671 unions in Japan, with a combined membership of 246,658. According to advices received early in December, 1921, Mr. Bunji Suzuki, president of the Japanese Confederation of Labour, was under arrest, though at liberty at the time, on the charge that his organization had sent commendatory letters to shipyard strikers at Kobe.

## X.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

*American Federation of Labour—Chief Labour Body in North America—Aims and Objects—Principles—Representation at 1921 Convention—Report from Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Membership of the Federation for Twenty Years—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Executive Officers—Names and Addresses also of Officers and Organizers in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Body in the Dominion.*

The American Federation of Labour is the recognized head of the organized labour movement of North America, and with it are connected most of the international labour organizations operating on the continent which include in their memberships the bulk of the organized workers in the Dominion of Canada. In this manner the majority of the Canadian trade unions are affiliated with the American Federation. The trade unionists of Canada being thus so closely identified with the general labour movement of the continent, it is proper that in a report dealing with labour organization some reference should be made to the body which is acknowledged as the chief labour organization in North America. The American Federation is established on a scale which is deemed to be sufficient to meet the present requirements of the organized workers, and is considered to be one of the more important labour federations in the world. Five departments have been established by the federation for the purpose of bringing together organizations of kindred trades to deal with matters affecting their immediate interests, and which it is believed can be handled to better advantage by representatives of the unions thus associated. During the forty years of its existence the American Federation has been active in promoting legislation for the bettering of the working conditions of that part of the affiliated membership located in the United States, and has on many occasions rendered both moral and financial assistance to affiliated organizations in their efforts to secure improved trade conditions and to organize some particular craft. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances their authority in such matters is recognized.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is referred to in another chapter). The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is recognized by the federation as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, and pays a per capita tax to the congress on its chartered federal and trade unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the Federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being accepted by refusing to seat at the annual conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

All the important international labour organizations are operating in Canada, and most of these are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. In the main these central organizations are what are known as craft unions, although some of them are of an industrial character, embracing in their membership workmen of different trades. The larger of these international organizations maintain in the



Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of looking after the interests of their Canadian membership and of reporting to their respective headquarters on trade conditions and the operations of their local branch unions in Canada, besides having accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions in the Dominion are conducted.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881, its original name being Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 the present name was chosen. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local trade and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation of Labour are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.
2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.
3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.
4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.
5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The platform of principles of the federation contains the following declarations:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

For the purpose of organization on the part of the American Federation of Labour the various states of the United States and the provinces of the Dominion are divided into districts, the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded in the allotment of territory. Of the staff of regular organizers four are resident in Canada. For the fiscal year ending with April 30, 1921, the sum of \$279,605.66 was expended for organizing work, \$2,726.41 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade or federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) From international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout. Local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct are also required to forward to the federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

The American Federation of Labour, in the development of its organization, has established departments covering five leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, mining trades, railroad employees, and union-label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual conventions of the federation.

Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, i.e., bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to local trade and federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control, as well as to state federations of labour and city central bodies (otherwise known as trades and labour councils).

At each convention, in addition to others, a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of investigating and endeavouring to bring about amicable settlements of jurisdictional disputes between unions.

The 41st annual convention of the federation held in Denver from June 13 to 25, 1921, was attended by 521 delegates. Ninety-three national and international organizations were represented by 309 delegates, and four of the federation departments, 32 state federations, 123 city central bodies and 48 trade and federal labour unions were represented by one delegate each. Of the five fraternal delegates present one represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress. The international representation included four members of local branches in Canada and three of the delegates from city central bodies were also from Canada.



## REPORT FROM TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The following report was submitted to the American Federation of Labour by Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, dealing with labour affairs in the Dominion, and the work of the Congress:

The progress of the international trade union movement still continues in the Dominion of Canada notwithstanding the fact that we are passing through a period when international trade unionism is being attacked more vigorously than at any time in its history.

At the time of making my report to you, a year ago, the One Big Union was still numerically strong. During the past year, however, it has continued to dwindle in numbers until to-day it is doubtful if it can muster more than 5,000 active members in its ranks. Its stronghold and central headquarters are now located in the city of Winnipeg, which is the meeting place of the next convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, though it has some adherents scattered in most of the larger industrial centres throughout the Dominion. These are a factor which cannot be ignored, as through their continued activities minorities of this description soon cause incalculable damage unless their attacks are constantly guarded against.

The National Catholic unions which were brought to your attention during the convention in Montreal last year by the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, have continued to increase in numbers. They are confined up to the present time to the province of Quebec and claim membership of close to 40,000. The influence that they exercise, political and otherwise, is far in excess of that warranted by their numbers and they are aggressively challenging the right of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the international trade union movement, to act as the mouth-piece of the organized workers of Canada. The claim is being strenuously made that they should have equal opportunity to choose representatives on conferences, boards, etc., convened under government auspices along with representatives chosen by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Many secession movements have also taken place during the past year, and though none of them is very powerful numerically, yet in the aggregate they total a considerable number. The One Big Union, National Catholic unions, National unions, and independent bodies have very little in common in their industrial policies, but are united in their determination and effort to destroy the international trade union movement in the Dominion of Canada. Notwithstanding this situation the international trade union movement shows a continual addition to its numbers and because of devoting its energies to constructive policies is still looked upon as the true exponent of the organized workers.

The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress fully appreciate the assistance rendered during the past year by the American Federation of Labour and the international unions in maintaining this position. The situation does not permit of any relaxation of the efforts put forward during the past year but rather an increase in the attention given to Canada wherever that may be possible.

There are still some international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour which have not affiliated their Canadian membership to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and I take this opportunity of impressing upon them the necessity of doing so at the earliest possible moment and give their co-operation in the work we are carrying on.

**Legislation.**—The legislation desired by the affiliated members and expressed in resolutions adopted at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress has been placed before the provincial legislatures and the Federal Government respectively. Our efforts have been centred on unifying, as far as possible, the labour legislation of the different provinces.

The congress has had legislative representatives in the different provinces during the past year in addition to the attention given to the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. All the provinces except Saskatchewan, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, have now secured Compensation Acts, administered by provincial commissions and eliminating private insurance and substituting state funds for their administration. Our efforts to have a similar measure adopted in Quebec have not been successful, but considerable progress has been made this year in that regard.

Minimum wage laws have been secured in Ontario in addition to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec, which provinces had them previously.

An Act has been passed in Ontario raising the compulsory school age to sixteen years.

Eight-hour day legislation in harmony with the decisions of the International Labour Body reached at the Washington conference in September, 1919, have been presented to the different provincial governments, but have not yet been enacted into law.

Legislation has been obtained in several provinces creating state funds for allowances to children of widowed mothers.

Other measures being asked for, include unemployment insurance, registration of union labels, one day's rest in seven, strengthening of the Immigration Act, amendments to the Criminal Code, establishment of joint councils in the Civil Service, etc.

**Conferences.**—In May, a national conference of the building industries was held at which thirty representatives of employers and thirty representatives chosen by the international unions engaged in the building industry were present.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has also been invited to name the representative to the annual conference of the international labour body, part of the League of Nations (of which Canada is a member), and I am still a member of the governing body of the International Labour Office, having been elected as such at the Washington conference, for a period of three years, pending the entry of the United States into this body.

**Injunctions.**—In December, 1920, the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada notified the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees of the cancellation of their charter. This organization has been affiliated to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

since December, 1917, and its membership chiefly includes those eligible for membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League (dining car service), the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, etc.

Immediate action was taken by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees to apply to the courts for an injunction restraining the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress to carry into execution this revocation of their charter and decision has been rendered by the courts in favour of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Briefly, the grounds of the decision were that the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress have no distinct power, under their constitution, to revoke the charter of any affiliated union of this kind. Further, if they had such a power, that the executive council could not take action unless they were in session assembled, and further that before such action could be taken the organization involved would have to be notified of distinct charges and given an opportunity of being present to defend itself.

It will be necessary at the forthcoming convention of the Trades and Labour Congress to amend the constitution in such a manner as to allow of the full carrying out of the policies accepted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada since 1902 of holding in affiliation only such organizations as are not in conflict with those chartered by the American Federation of Labour.

The injunction has also been used by the National Union of Portable and Hoisting Engineers against the Building Trades Council of Toronto, because of its refusal to allow its members to work on jobs where members of the national union are employed. This case is still pending at the time of writing this report.

International organizations are requested to especially note this development and see that their Canadian unions are fully represented at the Winnipeg convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, this year, to carry out that policy previously outlined.

*"Open Shop" Campaign.*—The campaign for the open shop which is being so vigorously carried on in the United States is also vigorously propounded in Canada, and is designated under the title of "optional plan of employment and the open shop."

Wage reductions have also been forced wherever the workers have been too weakly organized to resist them, and in general the organized workers of Canada are being faced with much the same industrial problems as those existing in the United States.

With the continued solidarity of the workers of the North American continent, as represented in the international trade union movement, the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the future can be confidently looked forward to, and though unemployment is still rife and has been very serious all through the past winter, we have every reason for optimism for the future.

The above report was supplemented by the address of Mr. W. F. Bush, of Toronto, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress, who referred to conditions in Canada and the good will existing between the internationally organized workers in Canada and the United States.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

When the American Federation of Labour was formed in 1881 the membership was less than 5,000. At the 1921 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1921, stood at 3,906,528, a decrease of 172,212 members for the year. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty years was as follows:—

Year	Membership	Year	Membership
1902.....	1,024,399	1912.....	1,770,145
1903.....	1,465,800	1913.....	1,996,004
1904.....	1,676,200	1914.....	2,020,671
1905.....	1,494,300	1915.....	1,946,347
1906.....	1,454,200	1916.....	2,072,702
1907.....	1,538,970	1917.....	2,371,434
1908.....	1,586,885	1918.....	2,726,478
1909.....	1,482,872	1919.....	3,260,068
1910.....	1,562,112	1920.....	4,078,740
1911.....	1,761,835	1921.....	3,906,528

These figures do not give the exact membership of the organizations affiliated, as national and international bodies are required to pay per capita tax only upon their fully paid-up membership, and therefore the figures recorded do not include the members involved in strikes and lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year.

The total affiliations at the end of the fiscal year, included 110 national and international organizations, representing 36,247 local branches, and 941 local trade and



federal labour unions, making in all 37,188. Five trade departments, forty-nine state federations, and 973 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; the local branches also constitute the state federations, city central bodies and department councils and supply the finances. There are 783 of the last-named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

According to the latest reports, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour has affiliations including seventeen international unions, with an approximate membership of 866,735, and also eight state councils and 392 local building trades councils, thirteen of which are located in the following Canadian cities: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Moncton, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, with an approximate membership of 480,000, and three state and six district councils, one of which is located in the Dominion, as well as 116 local metal trades councils, five of the latter operating in Canada as follows: Montreal, Sherbrooke, London, Toronto and Victoria. The Mining Trades Department is composed of five international unions, with approximate membership of 640,000. The Railway Employees' Department has eight international organizations in affiliation, with a membership of 625,000. There are also 141 railroad system federations or departments under charter, nine of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways: Algoma Central; Canadian Pacific; Dominion Atlantic; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; Grand Trunk (Canadian Lines); Grand Trunk Pacific; Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island; Temiskaming and Northern Ontario; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The Union Label Trades Department has forty-three international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 688,525. In addition there are 156 local label departments under charter, of which five are located in Canadian cities, viz., Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Hull and Three Rivers.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The names and addresses of the officers are as follows:—

*President.*—Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*First Vice-President.*—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass.

*Second Vice-President.*—Joseph F. Valentine, of the International Moulders' Union, Box 600, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Third Vice-President.*—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fourth Vice-President.*—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, 1107 Merchants' National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fifth Vice-President.*—Wm. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 104 E. High street, Detroit, Mich.

*Sixth Vice-President.*—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

*Seventh Vice-President.*—Jacob Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Eighth Vice-President.*—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer.*—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Secretary.*—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.*—Wm. J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department, and James J. Forrester, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, both of Washington, D.C.

*Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—John O'Hara, of the Hatters' Union, Danbury, Conn.

The secretaries of the various departments of the federation are:—

*Building Trades Department.*—Wm. J. Spencer, Rooms 500-503 American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Metal Trades Department.*—A. J. Berres, Rooms 402-404, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Mining Department.*—James Lord, Room 405, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Railway Employees' Department.*—John Scott, Room 507, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Union Label Trades Department.*—John J. Manning, Rooms 202-204, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

#### FEDERATION ORGANIZERS RESIDENT IN CANADA

Of the staff of regular organizers of the federation four, as before mentioned, are resident in Canada. Their names and addresses are as follows:—

A. E. Bastien, 1109 Henri Julien avenue, Montreal, Que.

A. Farmilo, 12010-91st street, Edmonton, Alta.

John A. Flett, 195 Sherman avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.

Wm. Varley, 100 Doel avenue, Toronto, Ont.

#### OTHER INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

According to the information received in the department, there are, in addition to the American Federation of Labour, 139 national and international organizations operating on the North American continent, an increase of three over the number recorded in 1920. Most of these bodies are craft unions in affiliation with the American Federation, although a few outside the pale of the federation are what are known as industrial unions. Ninety-eight organizations, including the American Federation, have extended their jurisdiction into Canada by reason of having established one or more local branches in the Dominion, a decrease of four as compared with the previous year. The list of international organizations published herewith contains the names of three new unions, viz., International Union of Building Service Employees, Metal Engravers' International Union, and the International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America, all of which have been chartered by the American Federation of Labour. The name of the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America appears for the first time, though formed on March 11, 1920, information not having been received in time for inclusion in an earlier report. The organization is an industrial union, brought about by the amalgamation of a number of craft organizations in the metal industry. The Amalgamated Metal Workers' body functions on the basis of the "shop steward" system, and accepts as members all workers in the metal and machinery and allied industry, irrespective of craft or calling; it has twenty-one lodges located in some of the larger industrial cities of the Middle West, New England and Middle Atlantic States, but none in Canada.

At the convention held in July, 1921, of the United Association of Railway Employees, an organization which was formed in 1920 as a result of the expulsion by certain of the railroad brotherhoods of lodges which had participated in an unauthorized strike, it was decided to establish a Canadian headquarters to be officered and supervised by residents of the Dominion. Accordingly on January 1, 1922, a general office for Canada was opened in Toronto, with Mr. H. J. Harte as the district chairman. The United Association is an industrial organization embracing members of fifteen transportation and railroad shop crafts, and now has six local lodges in Canada. Another industrial union, which has one local branch in Canada, is the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America. The Industrial Workers of the World, which has been known as the revolutionary industrial union of North America, and which has in earlier reports been included in this section, is discussed in another chapter of this volume.



The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, although having one less affiliation outside of Canada than in 1920, is still international in character by reason of having local lodges in the United States, and its name is therefore continued in the list of international organizations. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which was founded in October, 1908, and secured in July, 1909, from the Dominion Government a charter of incorporation, is the strongest single labour organization having headquarters in the Dominion. The Brotherhood endeavours to organize for the purpose of promoting their general welfare such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was expelled from membership by the 1921 convention. (See previous chapter for fuller details.) The local unions in Canada and the United States of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, a British organization, formerly the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, were in 1913 amalgamated for trade purposes with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In spite of this amalgamation the names of both organizations are retained in the appended list because both carry on business as heretofore, but for trade purposes the local branches of the Amalgamated Society are also known as locals of the United Brotherhood, retaining their connection with the Amalgamated Society for beneficial purposes. The affairs of the Amalgamated Society in Canada and the United States are looked after by an executive board in each country, returns being made by them to the head office in Manchester, England. The thirty branches of the Amalgamated Society are also included in the number of local branches of the United Brotherhood operating in Canada.

Another British organization, known as the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, has one branch in Canada, located at Hazelhill, N.S. As the central organization is not a factor in the labour movement of the North American continent, its name is not included in this chapter, but the local branch is given its proper place in a subsequent chapter.

The name of the only organization to be removed from the list is the National Chemical Plumbers and Lead Burners' Association, no report having been received as to whether or not the organization was still functioning.

Of the list of 139 international organizations appended, 113 are under charters from the American Federation of Labour, 58 of the more important of which, including the American Federation, have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The remaining unions operating in Canada number 40, of which 26 are connected with the American Federation and 14 have no affiliation with any central body. Included in the latter are the railroad operating brotherhoods, which are among the most powerful labour unions on the continent. The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the names and addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and addresses of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Those marked thus (\*\*) has affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*\*Actors and Artists of America, Associated.*—Pres., John Emerson, Room 14, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sec., Harry Mountford, Room 14, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada, being affiliated with one general organization.)

*\*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and*—Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham street, Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. (3 local unions in Canada.)

*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.*—Pres., W. A. Logan, Absopure Building, 2467 Grand River avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Chas. B. Dickerson, Absopure Building, 2467 Grand River avenue, Detroit, Mich. (1 local union in Canada.)

- \*\*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.**—Corresponding Sec., Chas. Ifland, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. Financial Sec., H. Koch, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.**—Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—H. J. Halford, 4th vice-pres., 22 Temperance street, Toronto, Ont. (34 local unions in Canada.)
- Bartenders.**—(See *Hotel and Restaurant Employees.*)
- \*Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of.**—Pres., John Jilson, Garrick Theatre Building, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, 821 Long Acre Building, 42nd street and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. W. Kline, 1150-9 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill. Sec., W. F. Kramer, 1150-9 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—W. G. Powlesland, vice-pres., 250 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont. (27 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 524 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, 504 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada:—R. C. McCutcheon, vice-pres., 15 La Salle Block, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, vice-pres., 2446 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Que. (46 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Walter N. Reddick, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—Wm. Glockling, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley boulevard, Toronto, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.**—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada:—Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 1215 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 20 Rutherford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.**—General Cor. Sec., John Roder, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.**—Pres., W. J. Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Thos. Izzard, 4th vice-president, 681 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-pres., 10 Stanton avenue, Toronto, Ont. (52 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Frank Kasten, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.**—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Harry Jones, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Daniel Brophy, 29 Coursol street, Montreal, Que. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.**—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 4008 Northminster street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will R. Boyer, 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—J. A. Durrand, 122 Peter street, Hamilton, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Building and General Labourers' International Protective Union of America.**—Pres., E. C. Hathern, Box 234 Kokomo, Ind. Sec., S. P. Johnston, 1400 E. 17th street, Los Angeles, Cal. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Building Service Employees' International Union.**—Pres., William F. Quesse, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Claude F. Peters, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.**—(See *Meat Cutters.*)
- Carders of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., James Tansey, Box 383, Fall River, Mass. Sec., Thos. Blacow, 21 Penniman street, New Bedford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Carmen.**—(See *Railway Carmen.*)
- \*\*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que.; organizers: N. Arcand, 982 Mentana street, Montreal, Que.; A. M. Davis, 1506 Holly street, Victoria, B.C.; Pat Green, 338 MacKay street, Ottawa, Ont.; J. F. Marsh, 748 Logan avenue, Toronto, Ont.; J. W. Wilkinson, 2043 Whyte avenue, Vancouver, B.C. (136 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.**—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 446 E. 89th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Dellef, 8605 85th street, Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.**—Pres.-Sec., G. W. Perkins, Room 620, 508 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—Jas. A. Sullivan, organizer, 105 Lock street S., Hamilton, Ont.; D. W. Kennedy, third vice-president, 73 Clifton avenue, Niagara Falls, Ont. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.**—(See *Postal Clerks, Retail Clerks and Railway Clerks.*)



- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.*—Pres., M. Zaritsky, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada.—A. Hertz, secretary Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, 97 Grange street, Toronto, Ont. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—L. Marcovitz, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.*—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Paul F. Schnur, deputy president for Canada, 2684 Waverley street, Montreal, Que. (8 system divisions in Canada.)
- \*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.*—Pres., W. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Coopers' International Union of North America.*—Pres., Joseph Cresse, 289 30th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Forrest M. Krepps, Meriweather Building, Kansas City, Kansas. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. Bleau, 28 Clayton street, Worcester, Mass. Sec., Leonard S. Rantz, 156 Short street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.*—Pres., Andries Meyers, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacques Veder, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- \*Draftmen's Union, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.*—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, 200 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., A. H. Miller, 200 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Noonan, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Chas. P. Ford, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Ingles, vice-pres., 1016 Wellington street, London, Ont.; J. C. McBride, executive board member, 165 James street, Winnipeg, Man. (45 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mabel Leslie, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.*—Pres., Frank Feeney, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Engineers.*—(See *Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.*)
- \*Engravers' Union, International Metal.*—Pres., Otto A. Laibly, 4725 Berenice avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Geo. D. Ness, 5100 Winchester avenue, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Pres., Wm. A. Barnes, 121 E. 31st street, New York. Sec., A. J. Marsh, Y.M.C.A., Orange, N.J. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Federal Employees, National Federation of.*—Pres., Luther C. Steward, 1423 New York avenue, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. J. Newmyer, 1423 New York avenue, Washington, D.C. (1 local branch in Canada.)
- \*\*Fire Fighters, International Association of.*—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105-6, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 105-6 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Albert Higgin, vice-president, 6th District, 312 Ave. E., North Saskatoon, Sask.; Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District, 469 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Firemen.*—(See *Locomotive Firemen and Stationary Firemen.*)
- \*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leonard Holtschult, 411 Floral avenue, Kewanee, Ill. Sec., Arthur Austin, 2604 Gravois avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America, International Union of.*—Sec., Miss Florence Godshall, 1917 Tuolumne street, Fresno, Cal. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Fur Workers' Union, International.*—Pres., Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Sec., Andrew Wennies, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Garment Workers of America, United.*—Pres., T. A. Rickert, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., B. A. Larger, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—W. F. Bush, 33 Langford avenue, Toronto, Ont. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.*—Pres., Benjamin Schlesinger, 3 W. 16th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 3 W. 16th street, New York, N.Y. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.*—Pres., John A. Voll, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Official in Canada:—Wm. Warren, 234 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, Que. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Glass Workers of America, National Window.*—Pres., John M. Siemer, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Thos. Reynolds, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)

- \*\*Glass Workers' Union, Americal Flint.**—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.**—Pres., Thomas J. Mahoney, 4173 26th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Miss Elizabeth Christman, 311 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.**—Pres., James Duncan, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Hatters of North America, United.**—Pres., Michael F. Greene, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., Martin Lawlor, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hat and Cap Makers.**—(See *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers*.)
- \*\*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.**—Pres., D. Alessandro, 25 School street Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.**—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill street, Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.**—Pres., Edward Flore, 375 Oak street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Wm. Mackenzie, organizer, 441 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.**—Pres., M. F. Tighe, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Fred. Keightly, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Official in Canada:—Ernest Curtis, vice-president, 64 King street, Hamilton, Ont. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- Jewellery Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., Wilbur M. Austin, Room 505, Caesar Misch Building, 51 Empire street, Providence, R.I. Sec.—Treas., Abraham Greenstein, Room 714, Earle Building, 1674 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated.**—Sec., Jonas Robinson, 545 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.**—Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., J. B. Bowen, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Laundry Workers' International Union.**—Pres., James F. Brock, Box 11, Lans station, Troy, N.Y. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second avenue, Troy, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Leather Workers' International Union, United.**—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Letter Carriers, National Association of.**—Pres., Ed. J. Gainor, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell, 404 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Connor, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 31 Symington avenue, Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief Engineer, Warren S. Stone, Room 1114, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. First Grand Engineer, Wm. B. Prenter, Room 1118, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Suite 8, St. Charles Apts., Amesbury avenue, Montreal, Que. (95 local divisions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. S. Carter, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Geo. K. Wark, vice-pres., 280 Pacific avenue, Toronto, Ont. (101 local lodges in Canada.)
- \*\*Longshoremens' Association, International.**—Pres., A. J. Chlopek, 702-704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 702-704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Jas. E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. (23 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Machinists, International Association of.**—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, 706 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, 606 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, vice-pres., Room 113, Coronation Building, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets, Montreal, Que.; Jas. Somerville, 803 Main street, Moosejaw, Sask. (99 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Mail Carriers, National Federation of Rural.**—Sec., S. A. Reynolds, Minter, Ala.
- \*\*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. F. Grable, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Samuel J. Pegg, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-pres., 1467 C. Wellington St., Verdun, Que. (182 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.**—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 446 E. 149th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph McInerney, 446 E. 149th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)



- \*Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.**—Pres., Wm. S. Brown, Rooms 311-316 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. A. Grubb, Rooms 311-316 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of.**—Pres., Capt. John H. Pruett, 423 49th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., C. J. Hayes, Room 405, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Dennis Lane, Room 407, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Metal Polishers' International Union.**—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Donald H. Wright, vice-president and general organizer, 378 Burwell street, London, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Joseph E. Kucher, 7 E. 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Pres., John J. Hynes, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (23 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Mine Workers of America, United.**—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1114 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Green, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (66 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, Room 30, Clayton Block, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, Room 30, Clayton Block, Denver, Col. Official in Canada:—Wm. Davidson, member of Executive Board, New Denver, B.C. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Moulders Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Joseph F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleiber, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John H. Barnett, 3rd vice-president, 19 Rolyat street, Toronto, Ont. (39 local unions in Canada.)
- Musical and Theatrical Union (Inc.), The American International.**—Pres., J. Sydney Camp, 218 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., L. A. Ryer, Room 405, 7 East 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada, but a few Canadians are members of the United States locals.)
- \*Musicians, American Federation of.**—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—D. A. Carey, 170 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont. (46 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.**—Pres., R. H. Stickel, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., J. L. Coulter, 208½ W. 12th street, Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Sec., J. C. Skemp, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, 2 Wilson place, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Fred Molineux, organizer, 61 Chestnut avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; R. Gervais, organizer, 700 Visitation street, Montreal, Que. (43 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. T. Carey, Paper Makers' Building, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. Sec., Matthew Burns, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (7 local unions and 7 branches in Canada.)
- \*Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.**—Pres. Thos. M. Doherty, 2408 Highland avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.**—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.**—Pres., Jacob Fischer, 1206 Brook avenue, New York, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Matthew Woll, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, 3136 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day street, Toronto, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.**—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, Room 401-18 Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Sec., T. A. Scully, Room 401-18 Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Official in Canada:—W. Fred Brooks, vice-president, 979 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.**—Pres., John Coefield, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—Louis Guérard, 6th vice-president, 675 Montcalm street, Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 663 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, Ont. (41 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.**—Pres., Gilbert E. Hyatt, Room 303, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, Room 304 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)

- \*\*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.**—Pres., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.**—Pres., C. A. Blazor, 207 E. Adams street, Pittsburg, Kan. Sec., G. H. Chapman, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Print Cutters' Association of America, National.**—Pres., Thos. G. Clark, 1211 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., R. Heinl, 124 North street, Jersey City, N.J. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Printers and Colour Mixers, National Association of Machine.**—Pres., Matthew J. McGivney, 504-44th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 1107 W. Princess street, York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.**—Pres., Thos. T. O'Neill, 202 W. 98th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada:—A. J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, Fort Edward, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 232 Turner street, Ottawa, Ont.; Thos. J. McMahon, 5th vice-president, Iroquois Falls, Ont. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., John W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred W. Sutor, Barre, Vt. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. McLean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Other officials:—W. J. McPherson, M. C. Lockhart, Elroy Robson, Joe Wall and P. J. Flannery, organizers. Address of all: Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. (137 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Patrolmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Chas. E. Copeland, Bellaire, Mich. Sec., A. C. Berndt, Bellaire, Mich. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, Bush Temple, 800 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., T. A. Austin, Bush Temple, 800 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—E. A. Hurst, member of executive board, c/o. T.H. & B. Ry., Hamilton, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Agents, Order of.**—Pres.-Sec., W. L. Heacox, Suite 305, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. (No locals in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. J. Coyle, 27 Haymarket square, Boston, Mass. Sec., Frank Hughes, 9 Poole street, Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Robt. P. Neil, 2 Park square, Boston, Mass. Sec., Geo. W. Lane, 1116 Perkins street, Somerville, Mass. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.**—Pres., El. J. Manion, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., L. J. Ross, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Hon. G. D. Robertson, third vice-president, Ottawa, Ont. (12 divisions in Canada.)
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. G. Lee, B. of R. T. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. E. King, B. of R. T. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—W. J. Babe, vice-president, 163 Centre street, St. Thomas, Ont. (95 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Edward Hoskins, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., G. C. Eckroth, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., E. Wm. Weeks, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada:—F. McKenna, general vice-president, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.; Robt. Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, Penticton, B.C. (113 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald, 606 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, fifth floor, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—A. C. Hay, vice-president, 26 Waverley street, Ottawa, Ont. (58 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Conductors, Order of.**—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Sec., C. E. Whitney, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (70 local divisions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Sec. of General Executive Board, R. L. Reeves, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada:—Magnus Sinclair, member of executive board, B-9 Calumet Apts., 9 Wineva avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Wm. P. Jennings, fourth vice-president, 16 Spruce street, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred A. Hoover, fifth vice-president, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C. (28 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.**—General chairman, R. C. Greenley, 358 N. Laramie avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., F. S. Galloway, 358 N. Laramie avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Harry J. Harte, district chairman, 49 Cannon avenue, Toronto, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Railway Mail Association.**—Pres., Wm. M. Collins, Room 300, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. Sec., R. E. Ross, Portsmouth, N.H. (No local unions in Canada.)



- \*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.**—Pres., E. E. Baker, 195 Jefferson road, Newark, Ohio. Sec., H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.**—Pres., George W. Jones, 24 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. M. Gavlak, 3091 Coleridge road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Sawsmiths' National Union.**—Pres., Chas. Schafer, 1241 Charles street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Harry Milan, 1234 Oxford street, Indianapolis, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Seamen's Union, International.**—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., T. A. Hanson, 355-359 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Siderographers, International Association of.**—Pres., John Prender, 211 E. Capitol street, Washington, D.C. Sec., John A. Trew, 1966 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Signalmen.**—(See Railroad Signalmen.)
- Spinners' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. Thornton, 20 Irving Court, Pawtucket, R.I. Sec., Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman street, Holyoke, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., James Lemke, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas., F. G. Lemaster, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. P. Covert, fourth vice-president, 257 Brock avenue, Toronto, Ont. (34 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Agents.**—(See Railroad Station Agents.)
- Station Employees.**—(See Railroad Station Employees.)
- \*\*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Timothy Healey, 229 East 45th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3615 North 24th street, Omaha, Neb. Official in Canada:—A. A. Woodward, 2nd vice-president, 761 Markham street, Toronto, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.**—Pres., A. M. Huddell, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood.**—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—R. O. Jarman, representative District No. 7, 14 Herman avenue, Toronto, Ont.; G. E. Youngberg, representative District No. 6, 537 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.**—Pres., James J. Freel, 56 Gould avenue, Caldwell, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada:—H. H. Abbs, organizer, 67 Salem avenue, Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—Pres., M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Members of Executive Board, James Taylor, 636 James street, Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 1061 Ingersoll street, Winnipeg, Man.; Thos. A. Wood, 188 Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. (24 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Stove Mounters' International Union.**—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—Wm. Beck, vice-president, 781 Nelson street, London, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Switchmen's Union of North America.**—Pres., T. C. Cashen, 39 North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welch, 39 North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—J. D. Murray, member of grand board of directors, Vancouver, B.C. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.**—Gen.-Sec., Thos. Sweeney, 3700 Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2930b St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Teachers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Chas. B. Stillman, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., F. G. Stecker, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.**—(See Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.)
- Textile Operatives, American Federation of.**—Pres., James Tansey, Weavers Bldg., 2nd st., Fall River, Mass. Sec., John P. O'Connell, 133 Essex st., Salem, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Russell Palmer, Room 507, 7 E. 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Textile Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Thos. F. McMahon, Room 110, Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., Sara A. Conboy, Room 110, Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—John Thomas, 340 Woolwich street, Guelph, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Timberworkers, International Union of.**—Pres., Ray R. Canterbury, 207 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. Sec., Harry W. Call, 207 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. (2 local unions in Canada.)

*\*Tobacco Workers, International Union of.*—Pres., W. R. Walden, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. Sec., E. L. Evans, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)

*Trainmen.*—(See *Railroad Trainmen.*)

*\*Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.*—Sec., Tito Pacelli, 162 E. 118th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

*\*\*Typographical Union, International.*—Pres., John McParland, 635 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hayes, 642 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Jas. Drury, organizer, 1540 Jeanne Mance street, Montreal, Que.; Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine street, Montreal, Que.; R. A. Stoney, Box 1024, New Westminster, B.C. (49 local unions in Canada.)

*\*Upholsterers' International Union.*—Pres., Wm Kohn, 230 E. 58th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Thos. Mayhew, member of executive board, 126 Hogarth avenue, Toronto, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)

*\*Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.*—Pres., W. H. Ashley, Ford street, Brockton, Mass. Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

*\*Weavers, Wire, American Protective Association.*—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech street, Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 987 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

*Wood Carvers.*—(See *Carvers, Wood.*)

*Woodworkers' Amalgamated Society of.*—Chairman, A. Gould, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Sec., A. G. Cameron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Official in Canada:—W. W. Young, Sec., Can. Executive Board, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. (29 local unions in Canada.)

*Woolsorters and Graders' Association of United States, National.*—Pres., Francis J. Gorman, 944 Atwells Ave., Providence, R.I. Sec., George H. Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

*Workers' International Industrial Union.*—Sec., I. Shenkan, Box 34, Station A., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—H. Lynch, member of executive board, 1 Woodbine Beach, Toronto, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)



## XI.—ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

*Two New Canadian Unions Formed in Opposition to Existing International Bodies—  
Statement of the Inception and Objects of the Central Labour Organizations  
Which are Distinctly Canadian—Names and Addresses of the Presidents and  
Secretaries.*

While the great bulk of organized workpeople in Canada are connected with international labour bodies, there are a number which belong to what are termed non-international unions. Eight of the organizations included in this chapter are in direct opposition to the international unions, the two latest being the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen and the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada, both of which were formed in 1921. In some instances these non-international organizations have come into existence as a result of dissatisfaction by certain members with international unions with which they were formerly connected. In the case of the two above mentioned it was argued that the founders of them considered that the return to Canadian branches in the way of benefits and trade protection were not commensurate with the money sent to the respective headquarters in the United States. Other bodies include employees of Government authorities and are distinctly Canadian. The name of the Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association which was under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress is omitted from the list, it being reported that it had ceased to function, most of the members going over to another body of mail carriers known as the Canadian Rural Mail and Postoffice to Railway Station Mail Contractors' Association, an organization dealt with in the chapter discussing non-trade union associations of wage-earners. The name of the Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour, which was incorporated by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1919, and which had two local branches under charter, has also ceased to operate, and its name is accordingly dropped. The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is not strictly a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with those of other Canadian organizations of wage-earners. There are two other central organizations of stationary and operating steam engineers, one with headquarters in Saskatchewan and the other in Alberta. There is also the National Association of Marine Engineers, which, by reason of the conditions governing the certificates of marine engineers, is essentially a national organization. The Canadian Federation of Labour is what is known as a national organization whose members are in direct opposition to the system of international unionism as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Canadian Federation issues charters to central organizing bodies, trades and labour councils and craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

The following statement gives in some detail the date of the inception and the objects of each of the fifteen non-international organizations operating in the Dominion:

The Amalgamated Postal Workers came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the East and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The jurisdiction of the association, which admits to membership all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, extends from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Victoria, B. C., and the idea of the promoters is to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers' associations in the territory named. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress was not

entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the Congress. At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government. Subsequent to this action, proposals were made for the formation of a federation of all postal employees to include the organizations of postal clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, the Amalgamated Civil Servants to disband and the members to identify themselves with the three established associations embracing the classes of postal employees named above. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation identified themselves with the new federation, but the Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the terms laid down for affiliation and is still operating as a separate central organization.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trades Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character 18 years of age and over exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen was formed during the summer of 1921 in opposition to the old-established Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an international organization with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, with which the organized locomotive engineers in Canada have for many years been identified. During 1920 a number of the Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were suspended for violation by their members of what was termed the Chicago joint agreement. (This contract set the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men.) At the 1921 convention of the brotherhood, the charters of three lodges, viz., No. 516 at Humboldt, No. 825 at Kamsack and No. 837 at Trenton, which persisted in ignoring the joint agreement, were cancelled. Subsequently the new Canadian organization of enginemen came into existence, Mr. W. B. Best, who was formerly general chairman of the adjustment committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the Canadian National Railways, taking a prominent part in its formation. Another reason advanced for the organization of a purely Canadian body was the small return received by the members in proportion to the money sent as dues and assessments to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen has established branches in the localities where the charters were cancelled by the international as well as at fourteen other points.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes or in any way interfere between its members and their employers in regard to wages. It shall recognize the identity of interests between employers and employees, and shall not countenance any project or enterprise that will interfere with perfect harmony between them. Neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional, and mechanical knowledge." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch



No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and to become affiliated with a Canadian body. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers, but the organization does not appear to have made much progress, the number of local branches in 1921 being three, the same as for several years past.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers came into existence at a meeting held on June 6, 1919. The brotherhood, which has its headquarters in Edmonton, was established for the purpose of promoting the interests of persons engaged in such trades as engineers, firemen, oilers, watertenders, boiler-washers, pumpmen, temperature men and helpers. Among the duties of members it is stipulated that any member employed on a job with non-union men must notify the district or local representative to that effect, and remain at work until he receives instructions from the proper union officers. Failure to carry out this provision of the law subjects a member to fine, suspension or expulsion. Another provision in the laws is that members must give employers six days' notice before quitting, and notify the union officers at the time of giving notice of leaving, so that the brotherhood men can fill the vacancies. Violation of this rule leaves a member liable to a fine of \$20.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association came into existence. The formation of this new Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, was established on November 24, 1918. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was reorganized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:—

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trades unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may

influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Canadian Federation of Labour has made some progress during the year 1921 in the way of adding to its affiliations, several local unions of workmen eligible for membership in existing international organizations having been chartered by the federation. In some instances local branches have been formed by secessionists from international unions who claimed that they believed their interests would be better protected by a purely Canadian organization. During the year the affiliates of the Canadian Federation have increased by nine, including one central body, viz., the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, which was formed in 1918, is designed to look after the interests of the fishermen coming under its jurisdiction, and to give better service to the employers by seeing that all men hiring as fishermen are qualified. No constitution or by-laws have been adopted, the association working under the regulations of the Trades and Labour Congress, from which body it holds a charter.

The Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada was organized on December 15, 1921, by telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian National telegraphs who were former members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, with headquarters in the United States. Two causes of the secession from the parent organization among others were stated to be dissatisfaction with the small amount of money spent in Canada as compared with the receipts from the Canadian branches, and the failure of the international body to properly organize the commercial telegraphers in the United States. The membership in Canada of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, according to the figures in this report, is 1,500, and in the United States, 3,500. Just previous to the formation of the Canadian body prominent international officers addressed the members of the Toronto branch, with whom it is understood the secession movement originated, and pointed out the ill effects of division in the ranks of telegraphers. Immediately subsequent to this meeting the members who favoured secession reassembled and proceeded with the formation of the new union, a charter being secured from the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association has made much progress in adding members and establishing branches, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Halifax to Vancouver. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers, subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, now known as the Amalgamated Civil Servants.

In May, 1920, the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view of getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise. At present the chief concern of the association is the establishment of a Whitley Council for the adjustment of grievances in the postal service and the incorporation of the present bonus into the permanent salary schedules.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the postal service which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. Recently the railway mail clerks became affiliated with a federation of postal workers, with which is identified two other bodies of post office employees which are connected with the labour movement through affiliation



with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the objects of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid, the membership of which numbers nearly 1,000.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established in 1893 to promote the interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification.

In the list following, giving the names of the non-international central organizing bodies and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, those marked with double asterisks (\*\*\*) are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, those under charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour being indicated thus (†):—

- Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada*.—Pres., F. R. Sutton, 565 Agnes street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. Elrick, 17 Leslie avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees*.—Pres., Allan Paton, 102 4th avenue, Verdun, Que. Sec., C. J. Driscoll, suite 3, 45 Pembroke street, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen*.—Pres., Wm. B. Best, 249 Clare avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., S. T. Starr, 79 Kitson street, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers*.—Pres., F. Harper, 89 Bay street, Kingston, Ont. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 142 East avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers*.—Pres., C. L. Baker, 11839 93rd street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. E. Adair, 10939 101st street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association*.—Pres., A. Kennedy, Guelph Carpet Mills, Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. J. Farmer, 6 O'Hara Place, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers*.—Pres., Alphonse Lamontagne, 1350 Fullum street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 148 King street, Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour*.—Pres., M. F. Tumpane, 545 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., James T. Gunn, 4 Alexander street, Toronto, Ont.
- \*\**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association*.—Pres., George Moore, sen., Port Stanley, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- †*Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada*.—Pres., C. W. Mitchell, Box 65, Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. Macksey, 10 Salisbury avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- \*\**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association*.—Pres., L. N. Santerre, Quebec, Que. Sec., W. E. B. Mann, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation*.—Pres., G. R. Jackson, 93 Christie street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. P. Allen, Box 921, North Bay, Ont.
- \*\**Federated Association of Letter Carriers*.—Pres., E. V. Browning, 283 Withrow avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada*.—Pres., Ephraim Read, Rooms 10-12 Jones Building, Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Neil J. Morrison, Box 886, St. John, N.B.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers*.—Pres., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone street, Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Bolan, 2115 Cornwall street, Regina, Sask.

## XII.—TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

*Recognized as the Chief Labour Body of the Dominion by International Organizations—Objects and Principles of the Congress—Representation at the Thirty-seventh Convention—Membership Standing for Twenty Years—Officers and Fraternal Delegates.*

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is the chief labour organization in the Dominion, and occupies a position corresponding in a measure to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress as far as legislative matters are concerned. The membership of the Canadian congress is derived mainly from international organizations with jurisdictions covering both Canada and the United States and which are operating under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress itself issues charters to unions which are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters and the congress also concedes to the American body the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the federation in union affairs being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership. Since 1898 the Trades Congress and the American Federation have had an exchange of fraternal delegates at annual conventions, and both reciprocate with the British Trades Union Congress in the matter of fraternal representatives. Fifty-eight of the more important international organizations in affiliation with the American Federation have acknowledged the authority of the Canadian organization in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership and paying the regular per capita tax to further the activities of the congress. The congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade unions, an organization which is dealt with in a preceding chapter of this report.

The Trades and Labour Congress appointed a delegate, on invitation of the Dominion Government, to the International Labour Conference held in Washington in October, 1919, under the provisions of the labour covenants (Part XIII. of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations. At this conference Mr. P. M. Draper, representative of the congress, was elected as one of the twenty-four members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, who substituted for Mr. Draper at the meetings of the Governing Body held in January and March, 1920, also attended the annual meeting of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, on October 25, 1921, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Martel, vice-president of the congress, as advisor.

### OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS

The objects of the Trades Congress as declared at the 1921 convention are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;
- (b) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;
- (c) To establish and maintain a Congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labour in each of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting each other;



- (d) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;
- (e) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;
- (f) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;
- (g) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

#### PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

At the 1921 convention of the Trades Congress it was decided to have the platform of principles revised in accordance with the more recent decisions of the congress, the matter being referred to the executive council. The revised platform is as follows:—

1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-four hours per week.
3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) on all government work, direct or indirect.
4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is represented.
7. Revenue by direct taxation.
8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The demand for and use of the union label.
11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
15. The encouragement of establishment of workers' co-operative societies.
16. Unemployment insurance.
17. Old age pensions, State insurance for sickness and disability.
18. Uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion.
19. Disarmament.

The 1921 convention referred to the executive council the question of establishing a publicity department. Acting on this authority, the council in September secured incorporation of the Trades and Labour Congress Publishing Company, and in January, 1922, commenced the publication of the Canadian Congress Journal, Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa being the editor.

#### REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The basis of representation of affiliated bodies at annual or other conventions is: From local branch unions in Canada of international and national organizations and trade unions directly chartered by the congress: One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national organizations which have affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion are entitled to one additional delegate, who must be elected from their Canadian membership. Trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour are entitled to three delegates each. Article III. of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress governing membership and charters is as follows:—

Sec. 1.—The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress shall consist of such trades and labour bodies as are hereinafter defined and conform to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 2.—Any international union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labour shall be entitled to affiliate its entire Canadian membership; and any local unit in Canada of an international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which is not so affiliated shall be entitled to direct membership in this congress.

Sec. 3.—Charters or certificates of affiliation, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress and its seal, may be granted by the executive council of the congress to any body of workers in Canada who are not eligible for membership in a recognized international or national union.

Sec. 4.—The congress shall form and charter Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of Labour, composed of such organizations as are entitled to membership in the congress.

Sec. 5.—No international or national union other than those already enumerated in sections 2, 3 and 4 shall be admitted to membership except by two-third vote of the annual convention of this congress, but in no case shall any organization be admitted to membership whose jurisdiction conflicts with that of an international or national union already affiliated to this congress.

Sec. 6.—The fee for a charter and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labour, Trades and Labour Councils and such labour unions as may be formed and chartered direct by this congress shall be \$10, and each organization so chartered shall be supplied with an official seal.

Sec. 7.—The executive council shall have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members, given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the executive has violated either the letter or spirit of the constitution, or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations: (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits of membership in this congress until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affiliation cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote.

The revenue of the congress, besides the fee charged for charters supplied to such bodies as are entitled to them, is derived from a tax of 18 cents per member per year from international and national organizations and from unions chartered direct by the congress, 36 cents per member from trades and labour councils, and a lump payment of \$10 per annum from provincial federations of labour.

While the activities of the congress are mainly devoted to securing legislation which is believed to be in the interests of wage-earners, it has on occasions concerned itself with matters pertaining to the welfare of organized workers as represented by the international trade union movement. In the provinces where no federation of labour is working under charter from the congress an executive committee is appointed to look after the legislative interests of the members in the respective provinces of the Dominion.

The Trades and Labour Congress was originally established in 1873, but lapsed, and was reorganized in 1886. The annual meeting held in Winnipeg, in August, 1921, was counted as the thirty-seventh, at which credentials for 642 delegates were received. The representatives were divided as follows: Forty delegates represented the headquarters of a similar number of international organizations; two represented national bodies; 39 represented 21 trades and labour councils; one represented a provincial federation; and 558 represented 433 local branch unions. The credentials received also included those of the two fraternal delegates representing, respectively, the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. At this convention the reports of the various officers were presented, among which was that of the secretary-treasurer, which showed a slight increase in the affiliated membership. During the fiscal year six trades and labour councils and two federal unions had been chartered and three international organizations had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership. Per capita tax had been paid during the year by 58 international and three national organizations which had affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion, numbering 160,583, comprised in 1909 local branches, and by 55 local branch unions of other organizations which had affiliated individually, making in all a membership of 173,778, comprising 1964 branches. The international and national organizations in affiliation with the Congress are indicated thus (\*\*) in the tables in a subsequent chapter giving the membership of the respective unions. The receipts for the year, including the balance on hand, amounted to \$49,466.88; expenditure, \$47,881.64, which included the cost of remodelling the newly-purchased headquarters building in Ottawa, leaving a balance of \$1,565.24.

The following table indicates the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:—



Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1902.. . . .	13,465	2,342 41	1,795 57	1912.. . . .	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82
1903.. . . .	16,108	3,858 34	3,363 38	1913.. . . .	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44
1904.. . . .	22,010	3,747 96	3,346 29	1914.. . . .	80,094	23,713 14	12,762 10
1905.. . . .	22,004	4,700 29	4,001 36	1915.. . . .	71,419	13,557 12	11,542 87
1906.. . . .	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 08	1916.. . . .	66,573	13,646 64	10,888 95
1907.. . . .	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917.. . . .	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908.. . . .	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918.. . . .	117,498	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909.. . . .	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919.. . . .	160,605	41,786 86	27,187 41
1910.. . . .	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920.. . . .	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50
1911.. . . .	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64	1921.. . . .	173,778	49,446 88	47,881 64

## OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers, the first five mentioned constituting the executive council, and provincial executive committees, together with the fraternal delegates, for the year 1921-22 is as follows:—

President.—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President.—Arthur Martel, member of the Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que.

Vice-president.—Bert Merson, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 103 Jones avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-president.—Alex. McAndrew, member of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, 427 Iroquois street W., Moosejaw, Sask.

Secretary-treasurer.—P. M., Draper, member of International Typographical Union, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia—Chairman, R. H. Eisnor, 204 North St., Halifax; Committee, M. D. Coolan, 19 Duncan St., Halifax; E. E. Pryde, 70½ Lawrence St., Halifax; A. R. Pearson, 403 Brunswick St., Halifax. Quebec—Chairman, Gustave Franco, 11 St. Paul St. W., Montreal; Committee: Omer Fleury, 85 Frontenac St., Quebec; Arthur Beauhieu, 1308 Lafontaine St., Montreal; O. Hebert, 45 Notre Dame St., Hull. Ontario—Chairman, Jos. Gibbons, 611 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto; Committee: A. Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; R. H. Hessel, 60 Pipeline Road, London; A. E. Whytall, 116 Tancred St., Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoba—Chairman, Chas. Dickie, 13 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg; Committee: D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg; T. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin; A. J. Williams, 842-8th St., Brandon. Saskatchewan—Chairman, James Somerville, 803 Main St., Moosejaw; Committee: G. H. Merlin, 2311 Robinson St., Regina; Harry Perry, 808-16th Ave., Regina; Gerald Dealtry, 609 Ave. I, South, Saskatoon. British Columbia—Chairman, Fred. W. Welsh, 1050 Pacific St., Vancouver; Committee: A. M. Davis, 1506 Holly St., Victoria; W. J. Trotter, Box 12, Penticton; James Wright, Smithers.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour, which are chartered by the congress, no executive committees are elected.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, E. Robinson, 286 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, John W. Bruce, 663 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont.

### XIII.—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

*Provincial Federations of Labour—Building, Metal and Printing Trades Councils—Federations of Railway Shop Mechanics, Theatrical Employees and Employees of Public Authorities—Jurisdiction, Composition and Functions—Federations by Trade Groups, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

For the purpose of dealing collectively with trade and other matters which are of concern alike to the members of local branch unions of kindred trades, federated bodies have been established, to which the consenting units elect delegates to represent them. The expenses of these delegate bodies are met by a per capita tax set by the various federations, the majority of which deal mainly with local matters. Two of them, however, are organized on a Dominion-wide basis, viz., the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and Railway Employees' Department, No. 4 of the A. F. of L. The first-named body covers the organized metal trades mechanics outside of the railways, the latter organization having jurisdiction over the shop workers employed on all of the railroads in the Dominion.

There are two provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to the wage-earners are considered. The legislative demands which have been adopted at the conventions are presented to the respective Provincial Governments by the executive officers who may be accompanied by representatives of affiliated local unions. Other delegate bodies representing particular groups of kindred occupations include building trades, metal trades, printing trades, theatrical employees, and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, its scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. These are local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations. Besides the local federations of civic employees there were established in 1921 two provincial bodies of such workers, viz., the Western Federation of Civic Employees (covering the Province of Alberta) and the British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees. The last-named organization was on March 23, 1921, registered under the Societies' Act of the province and is authorized to issue charters to branch societies.

In addition to the allied printing trades councils in Vancouver and Victoria there is the British Columbia Printing Trades' Council, formed in July, 1919, for the purpose of negotiating joint wage scales and uniform working conditions throughout the province, its composition being similar to that of the local allied printing trades councils.

The federations of railway employees, among which are the largest delegate bodies, embrace the shop mechanics on the respective railroad lines in Canada. These bodies are brought together in the Railway Employees' Department which has jurisdiction over the whole Dominion.

The Canadian Metal Trades District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour was formed in February, 1920, to supersede



the Marine Trades and Labour Federation, which for some time had ceased to function. The council, the membership of which is confined to international trade unions in affiliation with the A. F. of L. or metal trades councils operating in the Dominion, is designed among other things to encourage the formation of local metal trades councils and to adjust trade disputes along practical lines, as well as to bring the members of the crafts concerned into closer affiliation. Conventions are held annually in the month of February, one delegate being allowed for each affiliate. International organizations which may affiliate have the right to a seat at conventions, but without vote. The laws prohibit representation to any seceding or expelled organization. The revenue is derived by an affiliation fee of \$10 per annum. Additional revenue may be derived by a per capita assessment on a unanimous vote of the affiliated bodies. Under the rules governing local councils, which may be formed in localities where three or more local metal trades unions exist, each union affiliated with such council is responsible for the acts of its members. Where it is determined by a local metal trades council or majority of the trades affiliated to seek improved working conditions, the local unions concerned must first receive the sanction of their international organization before pledging support to any programme. No local metal trades council can sanction a strike without the consent of the district council and the international organizations involved. It is also stipulated that all unions affiliated with local councils shall have all local agreements with employers terminate at the same time and that no agreements shall prohibit one union from assisting another in any matters whatsoever.

The Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario was formed in Woodstock in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body. In 1907 the word "Western" was dropped from the name, the annual meeting of the organization having been attended by a number of delegates from eastern cities. The annual conventions of the association are attended by delegates from such recognized labour bodies in Ontario as contribute a small annual per capita tax. The functions of the Labour Educational Association of late years having developed somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation, the name of the organization is given a place in the miscellaneous group.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Employees' Federated Trades Council of Winnipeg represents the organized mechanics and freight handlers employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The council, which meets monthly to discuss local working conditions, and which was somewhat disorganized owing to the One Big Union activity, has almost fully recovered from the desertions from its ranks.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, is the largest of the federations, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines, including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations make up the representation at the conventions of the department, which meets annually, although special sessions may be called. The system federations affiliated with the department represent the shop mechanics employed on the following railway lines: Algoma Eastern, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National Railways, Grand Trunk, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Esquimalt and Nanaimo, Dominion Atlantic, Halifax and Southwestern, Kettle Valley, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The functions of the department include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated system federation. It is the business of the system federations to see that the wage schedules on their

respective railway lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from the department.

On December 10, 1921, the London Local Federated Trades was formed, composed of delegates from the local branch unions of machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carmen, clerks and freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway. The body functions somewhat along the lines of a trades and labour council, but is composed solely of railway employees not connected with the movement of trains. There is also a local federation of Canadian National Railway employees located at Edmonton, its name appearing for the first time in this report.

The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

On November 15, 1920, two of the central organizing bodies of postal employees of the Dominion Government, both of which are connected with organized labour, viz., the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, formed the Canadian Federation of the Postal Employees. In October, 1921, at a meeting in Ottawa, the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation joined the federated body. It was also proposed that the Amalgamated Civil Servants, formerly the Amalgamated Postal Workers, should disband, and the members join either of the three other postal workers' organizations in which they were eligible. At a meeting held subsequently in Winnipeg permanent officers of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees were elected, but the Amalgamated Civil Servants' organization had not accepted the proposal of disbandment, and therefore was not included in the federation. The object of the postal workers' federation is to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies with the view of bringing about improvements in the service, both from the standpoint of the public and the employees. Its functions include dealing with matters referred by the bodies connected with the federation, which may originate activities, but must not take final action until passed upon by the associations comprising the organization. Meetings are held annually in the month of February.

The District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen of Montreal was formed in 1919 for the purpose of assisting the members of these two closely allied trades in bettering their working conditions.

So far as the department has been able to learn, there are in Canada 61 trade union federations of all classes, four less than the number recorded in 1920, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building trades councils, 14; metal trades councils, 6; printing trades councils, 12; railway employees' federations, 15; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 6; miscellaneous federations, 2. The delegate bodies whose names appear for the first time, exclusive of those previously mentioned, are the Building Trades Council of Calgary, which has taken the place of the building trades committee of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council, the Theatrical Federation of Calgary and the Niagara Falls Building Trades Council, which supersedes the former Niagara District Trades Federation. The federations whose names are dropped from the list by reason of having been dissolved or failing to report include the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, metal trades councils in Sorel, Three Rivers, Kingston and Vancouver, and also the Co-operative Board of Brotherhoods, and the railway system federations of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian National Railway (Western lines), the two latter having been absorbed by the federation of the eastern lines which now covers the whole Canadian National Railways.



The names of the federations, which are made up of local branch unions connected with international organizations, are arranged in groups, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries being given:—

#### PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

- Alberta Federation of Labour.*—Pres., F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta. Sec., Walter Smitten, Box 1557, Calgary, Alta.  
*New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High street, St. John, N.B.

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

- Building Trades Council, Moncton.*—Pres., Elmer Hayward, Legere Corner, N.B. Sec., P. H. Gaudet, O'Brien avenue, Moncton, N.B.  
*Building Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., Frank Griffard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lynch, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.  
*Building Trades Council, Brantford.*—Pres., A. Pryor, general delivery, Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. G. Brown, R.R. No. 5, Brantford, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., Frank Dwyer, Frances street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Howard Longfellow, 186 Hess street, N., Hamilton, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Kingston.*—Sec., Jerry Melville, Labour Hall, Princess St., Kingston, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, London.*—Pres., Arthur Bryce, 393 Grey street, London, Ont. Sec., Fred. England, 894 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Niagara Falls.*—Pres., C. Darrah, 48 Allen street, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson street, Niagara Falls, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. H. Thomson, Westboro, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Peterborough.*—Pres., Thos. Lane, 200 London street, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Walter Sindon, 416 Water street, Peterborough, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.*—Pres., C. Wiley, 7 Ottawa street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 188 Russell avenue, St. Catharines, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John Cottam, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Doggett, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Windsor.*—Pres., L. R. Shelson, 82 Elm avenue, Windsor, Ont. Sec., Geo. Wood, Bruce avenue, Windsor, Ont.  
*Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Winning, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.  
*Building Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., J. Worsley, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta.

#### METAL TRADES COUNCILS

- Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.*—Pres., H. Kirwin, Box 28, Birchcliffe, Ont. Sec., J. A. McClelland, 113 Coronation Bldg., Montreal, Que.  
*Montreal Marine and Metal Trades Council.*—Pres., William Baugh, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Griffard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.  
*Metal Trades Council, Sherbrooke.*—Pres., Joseph Breton, 171 Alexander street, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. Lavelle, 5 King street E., Sherbrooke, Que.  
*Metal Trades Council, London.*—Sec., W. Tite, 59 Mount Pleasant avenue, London, Ont.  
*Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John McDonald, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munroe, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.  
*Metal Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., James Dakers, 3261 Harriet road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Davies, 2517 Rock Bay Ave., Victoria, B.C.

#### PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

- Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.*—Pres., E. L. Sage, 294 Princess St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Murray Hastings, 122 Elm St., St. John, N.B.  
*Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., R. Margurette, 1039 Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 35, Herald Building, Craig St., Montreal, Que.  
*Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., B. H. Juby, 33 Province St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., I. D. Scruton, 152 S. Hess St., Hamilton, Ont.  
*Allied Printing Trades Council, London.*—Pres., Wm. Hunter, Jr., Wellington Road South, London, Ont. Sec., A. Elliott, Box 24, London Junction, Ont.  
*Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. A. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.  
*Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. Mitchell, 57 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Woollon, 293 Winchester Hill Road, Toronto, Ont.

- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., H. U. Linnmert, 717 Goulding St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. J. W. Powers, 443 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., D. MacFarlane, "Herald," Calgary, Alta. Sec., Fred. J. White, Box 1388, Calgary, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., Chas. Cosans, 8301-8th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. D. Morgan, 9638-103A Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia Printing Trades Council.—Headquarters, Vancouver.*—Pres., J. R. White, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., J. R. White, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., Geo. Carr, 33 Government St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. H. Ozard, 3066 Albany St., Victoria, B.C.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., Jas. Addison, 2253 Gallagher Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. Robertson, 241 Amherst St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Employees' Department No. 4 (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., R. J. Tallen, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Chas. Dickie, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., F. C. Benson, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. Ross, Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 548 Lonsdale Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Chas. Dickie, Room 23, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- C.N.R. System Federation, No. 11.*—Pres., Wm. Rogers, 433 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B.
- G.T.R. System Federation, No. 89.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 186 Congregation St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Corbett, 4 Riverview Ave., London, Ont.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation.*—Pres., C. Vanderbest, 10532 126th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. D. Wishart, 12815 123A St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway System Federation.*—Pres., G. Grant, Sub. P. O. No. 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Geo. Philbrook, 811 King's Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Chas. Rose, 315 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.*—Pres., A. L. Skinnen, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Frank Harvie, Kentville, N.S.
- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., E. J. Strothard, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Brad Reeves, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Geo. Baer, Penticton, B.C.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Pres., J. Raffin, 11 Bowen Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Fred Cline, 445 Wellington St., S., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Gigg, Regina St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hawkins, Box 1260, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Alf. Smeese, 1394 Cannon St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. C. Wheelton, 171 London Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- London Federated Trades, (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).*—Pres., G. Murphy, 446 York St., London, Ont. Sec., E. Unsted, 110 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

## THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., J. Delaney, 75 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg.*—Pres., V. Armand, Capitol Theatre, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 732 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- Theatrical Federation of Calgary.*—Pres., Thos. Morris, 0929 1st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. Camp, 112 5th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., E. A. Jamieson, 310 London Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. W. Allin, 2835 Stephens St., Vancouver, B.C.

## EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Bouchard, 217 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 82 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.
- Edmonton Civic Service Federation.*—Acting sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.



- Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.*—Pres., Chas. A. Watson, 3216 Turner St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Urquhart, 1145 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.*—Pres., W. G. McPherson, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. E. Archer, 72 Rosslyn Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.
- British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.*—Sec., H. A. Black, 3350 Inverness St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Western Federation of Civic Employees.*—Pres., E. H. Knights, 214 9th St., Bridgeland, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Labour Educational Association of Ontario.*—Pres., J. F. Marsh, 20 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., I. Callaghan, 34 Oxford St., Montreal, Que.

#### XIV.—DISTRICT COUNCILS

*Synopsis of Jurisdiction, Composition, Powers and Objects of Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trades Union Branches—Number of District Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Names of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

The plan of organization that has been developed by the labour bodies operating on the North American continent provides for a still closer affiliation of local branch unions by which delegates from particular trade unions are brought together. These forms of delegate organization are known as "district councils" or "conference boards"; their jurisdiction varies, being in some instances confined to a locality where two or more local branches of the same craft union exist; in other instances including all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to a whole province, or even to cover the same class of workers throughout the Dominion. The expenditure of these district bodies is met by a per capita tax on the branches in affiliation, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Where the councils are purely local, meetings are held at frequent intervals, but in the case of provincial and Dominion-wide bodies the meetings are held annually. The main purpose of these organizations is to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed can be dealt with in a conference of representatives, having the opinions of their respective constituents, more satisfactorily than by individual branches. Some of the more important functions of the district councils in Canada are briefly indicated.

The only remaining conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is chartered by the central organization, and has power to make its own constitution and by-laws. To meet its expenses the board is empowered to collect a per capita tax from the local branches which constitute it. Objects of this board include endeavours to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction; the regulation of apprentice laws; the procuring of favourable legislation for the craft; and the securing of information for its members regarding conditions of employment throughout the country.

As concerns the separate unions embracing carpenters,—the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, now known as the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, both of which had for many years been operating in North America,—a unification for trade purposes was effected in 1913, and the Amalgamated ceased to operate generally. The Canadian executive board, however, of the Amalgamated Society is still maintained to carry on the beneficiary system of the organization. The local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in Canada are now under charters from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the term "Amalgamated Section" being affixed to the title and number of each branch. These local branches, together with those having affiliation only with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, make up the various district councils of carpenters, those of a local character meeting at short intervals and the provincial councils annually. Power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities is conferred on the district councils; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the United Brotherhood.



The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, which came into existence on May 16, 1920, is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance, and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay a per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction in pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

District Council No. 15, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers which was operating under a charter from the Brotherhood has been replaced by a joint committee of the local branches in Montreal. The objects of the committee are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, the establishing of a minimum wage in the district, and the enforcement of a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft whose members are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by a per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. Regular meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The Lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is subdivided into five sections representing the various railway systems, as follows: No. 1, the Canadian Pacific Railway; No. 2, the Canadian National Railway; No. 3, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways; No. 4, Canadian Government Railways; No. 5, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and Algoma Central Railway. Each section has a chairman, who is elected by referendum vote. District Lodge No. 2 issues an official monthly bulletin. District Lodges Nos. 24, 46 and 78 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto and Vancouver, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches composing the respective boards. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal District Council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising its membership, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local differences before they are referred to headquarters. The council, which is entitled to one delegate to represent it at the general convention, has authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among others matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards.

The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions, which was organized on May 21, 1919, has for its objects: (1) to centralize efforts for the present betterment and future welfare of the craft; (2) to secure opinions from the various local unions on all matters affecting the craft in order to obtain uniformity of action; (3) to secure at the international conventions representation which shall be proxy for all pressmen's unions in Western Canada; (4) to work for the equalization of working conditions and scales and to have all agreements throughout the district run concurrently and to expire simultaneously, and (5) to maintain an employment bureau for the membership. Meetings are held annually and the conference is supported by a monthly per capita tax.

There are three district councils composed of members of the International Longshoremen's Association, only one of which, however, is composed entirely of Canadian branches, viz., that at St. John, N.B. This council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association. The Atlantic Coast District Council has jurisdiction over all ports north of Cape Hatteras, including all the Canadian ports on the Atlantic seaboard. There is also a similar district body for the Pacific coast. The constitution of the first-named stipulates that one of the vice-presidents must be located in Canada, and for the latter the law requires that one of the vice-presidents be located in British Columbia. Among the functions of these councils is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under their jurisdiction. They also have power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association.

District Union No. 26 of the United Mine Workers, which came into existence on March 31, 1919, and which absorbed the organization known as the Amalgamated



Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, has jurisdiction over the local branches in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. District Union No. 18, which in 1919 had its charter revoked owing to the members sympathizing with the One Big Union, was re-established in 1921, and has jurisdiction over the mining territory in Alberta and southeastern part of British Columbia. These district unions have power to adopt rules for their own government, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the International Union or joint agreements. They also have control over the locals affiliated, and have power to collect a per capita tax and to levy assessments on their own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. District unions are not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the international executive board, but the unions may order local strikes within their respective districts on their own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international unions, they must be sanctioned by the international executive board.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the Province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

The Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters, which, it is understood, embraces workers of the trade engaged in construction work and ship building. The council, therefore, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (1) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (2) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (3) the granting of federal charters to firemen by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax of ten cents per month.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance, so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades.

New district councils added to the list include the Brantford District Council of Carpenters, Pacific Coast District Council of the International Association of Longshoremen and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers. The delegate bodies whose names are omitted owing to dissolution or failure to report are Ottawa District Council of the International Hodcarriers and Labourers' Union, District Council No. 13 of the United Garment Workers, Ontario Provincial Board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and Council No. 36 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The appended list contains the names of forty-two district councils, one less than in 1920, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 13; machinists, 5; garment workers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, printers, steam shovel and dredge-men and miners, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, pressmen, barbers, plumbers, fire fighters, theatrical employees, 1 each. All the councils mentioned in this chapter are composed of local branches of international unions. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

#### BUILDING TRADES

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., W. W. Beaven, 20 Imperial avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Thorne, 1017 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Canadian Executive Board.*—Pres., Jas. M. Strachan, 55 Hazelton avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.*—Pres., N. Arcand, 217 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefevre, 624 Papineau St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.*—Pres., F. A. Robillard, 701a Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Robert, 217 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., Thos. L. Clancy, 422 Romeo St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Tennison Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Brantford.*—Pres., Mr. Duford, 61 Strathcona Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., W. Taylor, 51 Ontario St., Brantford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Ottawa.*—Pres., J. V. McCaffery, 58 Lloyd St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Rankin, 116 Drummond St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Hamilton.*—Pres., John Briggs, 443 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. F. Dickenson, 176 Balsam avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Toronto.*—Pres., Alex. Lyons, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Room 5, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).*—Pres., Wm. Allen, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ira Barnhardt, Hum-berstone, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., James Leslie, 98 Noble avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.*—Pres., Jas. Rae, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. B. Young, Labour Temple, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Edmonton.*—Pres., J. A. Nicholls, 11225 72nd street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. S. Smith, 11828 95a street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Victoria.*—Pres., R. McLeod, 1609 Redfern street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Ontario District Council.—Pres., H. W. Mackay, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.—Montreal Joint Committee.*—Pres., E. Ratelle, 43 Garnier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Valiquette, 18 Leduc Lane, Montreal, Que.



## METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.*—District Council, No. 39.—Pres., H. B. Foster, 382 Ville Marie, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1585 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., J. Munro, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of, District Lodge No. 2 (all Canadian Railways).*—Pres., D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 24.—Pres., C. Clayton, 10 Peel St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., O. Annon, 27 Hazel avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 46.—Pres., W. J. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 78.—Pres., W. Clark, 309 Pender street W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Evan MacMillan, 1820 30th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., Freeman Felker, 118 Norwich street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowery, 189 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

## CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.*—Montreal Joint Board.—Sec., H. Awerback, 37 Prince Arthur street east, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'.*—Montreal Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Raincoat Makers.—Pres., H. Goldberg, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Shubert, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'.*—Toronto Joint Board.—Pres., N. Freedman, 23 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., I. Lindenberg, 84 Beverley street, Toronto, Ont.

## BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Joint Council, No. 17.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 258 Desjardins St., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Charest, 351 Rivard St., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, Ontario Provincial Council of.*—Pres., E. W. A. O'Dell, 221 Stinson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573 Preston, Ont.

## PRINTING

- Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., A. J. Bolwell, 641 Rhodes Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Hugh S. Bentley, Apt. 3, 1 Hyde Park avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., R. M. Wilson, 1019 13th avenue W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., B. W. M. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions.*—Pres., A. E. Pettitt, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.

## LONGSHOREMEN

- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—District Council of St. John and vicinity.—Pres., Andrew Craig, 23 High St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Matteson, 96 Pond St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—Atlantic Coast District Council.—Pres., Joseph P. Ryan, 164 Eleventh avenue, New York City, N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santuit St., Dorchester Center, Mass.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—Pacific Coast District Council.—Sec., M. E. Wright, Room 4160, Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

## MINING

- Mine Workers of America, United.*—District No. 18.—Pres., E. G. Williamson, Box 1844, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robt. Peacock, Box 1844, Calgary, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, United.*—District No. 28.—Pres., Robt. Baxter, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, N.S.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council.*—Pres., Roy Lamb, Apt. 3, 7 Dundurn Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. E. Oliver, 92 Dufferin St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., H. J. Halford, 22 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.*—Pres., P. S. Herd, 21 New St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 132 Bellevue Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—District No. 6.—Sec., W. R. Speirs, 537 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—District No. 7.—Pres., S. E. Barclay, 2 Moutray St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of.*—District No. 11.—Sec., P. J. Ryan, 448 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.

## XV RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

*Delegate Bodies of the Organizations Embracing Railroad Workers—Lists of the Railways on which they have been Established—Brotherhoods having Legislative Boards—Officers of the Various Bodies.*

Making up a very important group of labour organizations operating in Canada are the railroad brotherhoods, the members of which are engaged in the operation of trains. These several bodies have their local lodges at the various divisional points of the different railway lines. The plans of organization of the railroad brotherhoods provide for the creation of delegate bodies including committees under the names of "grievance," "adjustment," "protective," "legislative," etc., the aims and objects of which having been discussed at some length in a previous issue of this report, the information is not repeated in this volume. As to the importance of the first three-named committees, which are made up of representatives from the local lodges comprising the employees of a particular railroad, it may be stated that one of the functions of these delegate bodies is to deal with matters affecting conditions of employment of their members. Not only have these committees been successful in handling local complaints, but on many occasions they have made satisfactory settlements of disputes involving the whole membership on a given railway system. Four of the railroad brotherhoods maintain bodies known as legislative boards with representatives at Ottawa, which are designed to protect the interests of railway men in any laws which may be proposed in connection with railroad operation, and also in respect to decisions made by the Railway Commission. Other railroad organizations have representatives in Ottawa when the necessity arises.

The list for each organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

### BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

*Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James St. Steelton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Sec., W. J. Young, Box 1143, Sudbury, Ont.

*British Columbia Electric Railway, Limited.*—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1261 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Canadian National Railway System.*—Chairman, H. B. Chase, 11008-106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. Nash, 2 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.—Lines west of Port Arthur—Chairman, H. B. Chase, 11008-106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.—Lines east of Port Arthur—Vice-Chairman, Thomas Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.

*Canadian National Railway—Eastern Lines.*—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., T. W. Hennesay, Box 317, Truro, N.S.

*Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, Box 2015, North Bay, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chapleau, Ont.

*Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, A. A. Palmeten, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. L. Roop, Kentville, N.S.

*Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.*—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.

*Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, J. G. Frizzell, Sub-Office 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Kelly, 12201-111 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.*—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.

*Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.*—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.

*Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak Ave., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., I. J. McKenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.



- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central System*.—Chairman, F. C. Rowe, 1421 Campbell Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., F. E., Gates, 1017 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.
- Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway*.—Chairman, T. J. Mulligan, 81 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. L. Wilson, 43 Southwick St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd St., Saginaw, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company*.—Chairman, Alf. Barette, 16 Scott St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Wm. Cavanagh, 65-4th St., Limoilou, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que. Sec., Jas. Lecroix, Nicolet, Que.
- Quebec and Saguenay Railway*.—Same as for Canadian National Railways.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., H. MacPherson, Reserve St., Glace Bay, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup, Que. Sec., W. J. M. May, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, J. T. Wilson, Box 841, North Bay, Ont.
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- Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, C. Calway, Sudbury, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co.*—Chairman, E. L. DeCoursey, 161 Alexandria St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 112 Dufferin St., Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10709-109th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific)*.—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, Room 308, Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. G. Roe, 11939-104th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, H. H. Lynch, 127 Home St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., W. R. King, Box 65, Woodstock, N.B.
- Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, S. L. Harroun, Mines Jct. Road, Spring Hill, N.S.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, C. G. Gould, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., T. W. Hiltz, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, John W. Cockell, 235 Union St., Sydney, N.S. Sec.-treas., Harry Townsend, Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railway*.—Chairman, J. Glenton, Sub. Sta. 8, McLennan, Alta.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Inverness Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, J. D. McDonald, Box 432, Inverness, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, M. McKay, Penticton, B.C.

- Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, D. C. Laughlin, Room 7, Webb Block, Jackson, Mich. Sec., Wm. McBlain, 422 Ferdinand St., Detroit, Mich.
- Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.*—Chairman, F. H. Moore, Box 30, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., W. E. Somers, Box 267, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Père Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. C. Lash, 1216 Fitzhugh St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. J. McKenna, 533 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, Chas. Letourneau, Notre Dame de Levis, Que. Sec., R. Johns, 189 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.*—Chairman, E. Dussault, Quebec, Que.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. W. Dickson, Louisburg, N.S.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman F. Dobberman, Box 1987, North Bay, Ont. Sec., E. Floyd, Box 2078, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman E. Loose, 557 Aberdeen avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.
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- Canadian National Railway (Lines West).*—Chairman, H. B. Barker, 522 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. J. Doyle, 10220 102nd street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railway (Lines East).*—Chairman, R. A. McDonald, 256 Desjardins St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Wilson, 202 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, W. G. Chester, McLaren Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. E. Cross, 114 Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, D. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S. Sec., Jas. Simmons, Kentville, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, D. R. McCombs, 10908 126th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. K. Peterson, McLennan, Alta.
- Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Garrick avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. C. Stevenson, 111 Detroit street, Durand, Mich.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, B. D. Shaw, Box 354, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Penticton, B.C.
- London and Port Stanley Railway.*—Chairman, L. Dougherty, 438 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., B. W. Dresser, 869 Lovett street, London, Ont.
- Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, Geo. E. Brown, 41 Elysian St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 305 S. Division avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter street, Ionia, Mich.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, D. A. Black, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. R. Peverell, Squamish, B.C.
- Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.*—Chairman, A. Lemieux, St. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., E. Dussault, 2 McMahon street, Quebec, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, P. J. Murray, Box 67, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. J. Miller, Box 718, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Grace, 138 Queen street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Wabash Railway.*—Chairman, C. E. Bishop, 307 N. Walnut street, Danville, Ill. Sec., B. Lindley, Stanbury, Mo.



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- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, J. Dent, 172 Albert street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. McPhail, 452 Charles street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
*Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, L. Fournier, 330 Mable Ave., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., W. Mitchell, Box 1196, Sudbury, Ont.  
*Algoma Steel Co.*—Chairman, A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. T. Devon, 225 Albert St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
*Canadian National Railway (Lines East).*—Chairman, J. W. Hibbits, 751 Victoria Ave., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., M. I. Purdy, 128 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.  
*Canadian National Railway (Lines West).*—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. A. Hardisty, 42 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway System.*—*Board of Adjustment.*—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William).*—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William).*—Chairman, R. N. Urquhart, 607 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McLaughlin, 222 14th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.  
*Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. W. Williams, 82 Roome street, Halifax, N.S.  
*Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, F. Conrage, Ingonish Harbour, C.B., N.S. Sec., W. Long, 368 Esplanade, Sydney, N.S.  
*Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, R. S. Bradburn, 10221 108th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. McArthur, 205 Allen Block, Edmonton, Alta.  
*Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, John Maloney, 62 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 482 Elizabeth street, London, Ont.  
*Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, F. P. McPherson, Box 31, Penticton, B.C. Sec., A. Campbell, Box 389, Penticton, B.C.  
*Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, A. G. W. Coan, 716 Wabash St., Michigan City, Ind. Sec., Geo. Fullaway, 3650 Cass avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
*Nova Scotia Steel & Coal System.*—Chairman, M. McNeil, Cottage St., Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., W. N. Youden, Box 754, North Sydney, N.S.  
*Ottawa and New York Railway.*—Chairman G. P. Seeley, 282 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., F. Allan, 70 Water St., Ottawa, Ont.  
*Pacific Great Eastern.*—Chairman, A. McLeod, Squamish, B.C. Sec., C. F. McKinnon, Squamish, B.C.  
*Père Marquette Railway System.*—Wm. H. Arnold, 134 East 8th St., Traverse City, Mich. Sec., C. A. Jackson, 861 Pearl St., Benton Harbour, Mich.  
*Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Que. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.  
*Quebec Oriental Railway and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.*—Chairman, H. E. Day, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., J. E. Coull, New Carlisle, Que.  
*Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, Louis Morel, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., T. Griffin, 76 St. Ambrose street, Quebec, Que.  
*Sydney and Louisburg Railway.*—Chairman, P. Calder, Box 738, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.  
*Temiscouata Railway.*—Chairman, Hormidas Coté, 17 Delage St., Rivière du Loup, Que. Sec., P. A. Bérube, 2 Delage St., Rivière du Loup Station, Que.  
*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, R. J. McMillin, Box 731, North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Stephenson, General Delivery, North Bay, Ont.  
*Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. J. Goodfellow, 253 Hunter street West, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. Morrison, 342 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

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- Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., D. W. McDonald, Box 227, Stellarton, N.S.
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- Quebec*.—Chairman, James Barker, 355 Fortune St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. McDermott, 185 Denonville St., Montreal, Que.
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- Canadian National Railway, Western Lines*.—General Chairman, W. H. Phillips, Room 522, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. General Sec. and treas., G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin, Man.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—General Chairman, A. E. Chapman, 265 Piccadilly street, London, Ont. General Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways*.—General Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Marcellus Mich. General Sec. and treas., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo street, London, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways*.—General Chairman, J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. General Sec., Wm. Parsons, Box 7, St. Romuald D'Etchemin, Que.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, 608 So. Winona Ave., Bay City, Mich. General Sec. and treas., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—General Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 So. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. General Sec. and treas., C. P. Neff, Lock Box 334, Lowell, Mich.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—General Chairman, R. Workman, North Bay, Ont. Sec. and treas., J. A. Pelkie, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, I. L. Cunneyworth, 132 Fairley Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 76 Carrick Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- General Counsel*.—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

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- Canadian National Railway (Western Division)*.—Chairman, Pat. Woods, 308 Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., George J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (including Atlantic, Eastern, Ontario, Superior, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Divisions)*.—Chairman, Wm. Dorey, 4528 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich. Assistant Chairman (West Lines), A. McAndrews, 427 Iroquois St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Assistant Chairman (East Lines), J. J. O'Grady, 72 Oliver St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barns, N.S.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parkville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Duncan, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Vice-Chairman, G. Gerald, Kinburn, Ont. Sec., F. Foster, Orillia, Ont.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Burnside, Penticton, B.C.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, Joseph Gagnon, Tring Junction, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, T. Blanchette, St. Francois du Lac, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, L. E. Moore, Haileybury, Ont.

## BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Henry Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian National Railway Systems (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., James W. J. Smith, 433 Sumach St., Toronto, Ont. (Western Lines) Chairman, R. Macrorie, 80 Kitson St., Norwood, Man.
- Grand Trunk Railway System*.—Chairman, Jos. Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue, London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullum, 78 Brant St., Stratford, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Pacific*.—Chairman, J. H. Logan, 11902 123rd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Eddy, 12627 125 St., Edmonton, Alta.



### CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, C. E. Cole, 194 Queen street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., E. W. S. Lawrence, 288 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B. Chairman (Western Lines), Robt. Dykes, 407 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321 25th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.
- Canadian National Express Co.*—Chairman, L. Preston, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. H. Ball, 931 Princess Ave., London, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, 509 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Byham, 68 Bowen Ave. South, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, S. Keeler, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. E. Rogers, Box 490, North Bay, Ont.

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- Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, Thos. I. Hillock, 91 Dufferin street, Stratford, Ont. Sec. F. S. Walker, 92 Home street, Stratford, Ont.

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- Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).*—Chairman, W. E. Turner, 2331 Sixth avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., T. H. Llewellyn, 1252 Eighth Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, F. H. Hall, 374 Tenth avenue, Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. O. Clark, Box 181, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Canadian National Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, F. R. Delahunt, 52 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. L. Redmond, 30 Columbus St., Halifax, N.S.
- Grand Trunk Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, F. J. Ainsborough, 626 Cumberland street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James D. Caldwell, 132 Paris street, Montreal, Que.

### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN OF AMERICA—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, Thomas Brand, 1016 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que. Sec., E. T. Simper, 1427 41 Second street, Calgary, Alta.
- Grand Trunk Lines in Canada.*—Chairman, Thomas Gigg, 144 DeGrande Pre street, Montreal, Que.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. Anderson, Welland, Ont. Sec., W. Smith, 166 Bruceale Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

## XVI.—TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

*Delegate Bodies Designed to Give Expression to Opinion of Organized Workers on Public Questions—How Constituted and Financed—Number in Canada—Division by Provinces—Number Chartered by Trades and Labour Congress—Location of Councils Chartered also by American Federation of Labour—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

In addition to the federations and district councils which have been discussed in preceding chapters, there is also another form of delegate body which is commonly known as a trades and labour council. These organizations are usually established in localities where a number of local branch unions are in existence, delegates from these local branch unions in a given city or district constituting the representation. Trades and labour councils are voluntary bodies, it not being compulsory for local branch unions to affiliate, and it is therefore very seldom that all the unions in a given locality join the council. As a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations have urged the importance of their subordinate branches affiliating with the trades councils in their localities. The local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods, however, take little interest in the work of trades councils, affiliating in only a very few localities. Trades and Labour councils have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expenses. These bodies are established principally for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest and are designed in part to be the medium of expression for opinion on certain public questions of the affiliated organizations. In some instances trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made. In some of the more important industrial districts, where the wage-earners are better organized, trades councils have in the past been occasionally brought into prominence by their attitude on matters of more than local importance. In the main the trades and labour councils are working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress, but a number have also been chartered by the American Federation of Labour. The latter organization, owing to certain councils having usurped the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities of the central organizing bodies have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. In addition to the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are similar bodies operating under the auspices of the One Big Union and the Federation of Catholic Workers. Their names and location will be found in the chapters in which the lists of affiliations of these two organizations are published.

The trades and labour councils named in this chapter, all of which are representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, number 60, one less than in 1920. Thirty-one of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 29 being distributed over the provinces as follows: Quebec, 9; British Columbia, 5; Alberta, 4; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, 3 each; and Manitoba 2. All the councils, except those in Fredericton and Shawinigan



Falls, are operating under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, which are made up entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions. The Shawinigan Falls Trades Council is chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which body has also under charters 22 of the councils holding charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, those under dual charters being located as follows: Belleville, Cornwall, Edmonton, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catherines, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sherbrooke, South Waterloo, Thorold, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver.

One new council was organized in 1921, located at St. Hyacinthe, and the Brandon council, which lapsed in 1919, was re-established. The councils formerly operating in Pictou County, Prince Albert and Revelstoke, and which were under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, have ceased to exist, and their names are accordingly omitted.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries.

## NOVA SCOTIA

*Amherst Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Clarence Josie, 18 Mill Ave., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Frank V. Brown, 20 Lower Victoria St., Amherst, N.S.

*Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. A. Elsnor, 204 North St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., E. E. Pride, 70½ Lawrence St., Halifax, N.S.

*Sydney Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John C. McNeil Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Arthur McLellan, 278 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Fredericton Labour Council.*—Pres., James D. Legere, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., W. A. Dickie, Fredericton, N.B.

*Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.*—Pres., R. W. Nickerson, 156 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. A. Robinson, 708 Main St., Moncton, N.B.

*St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. S. A. McMullin, Box 704, St. John, N.B. Sec., Geo. R. Melvin, 37 High St., St. John, N.B.

## QUEBEC

*Hull Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Thibault, Box 192, Hull, Que. Sec., E. Tremblay, Box 192, Hull, Que.

*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. T. Foster, 253 St. Joseph Blvd. East, Montreal, Que. Sec., Alphetus Mathieu, 82 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.

*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 85 Frontenac St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Emile Martel, 90 St. Amable St., Quebec, Que.

*Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., Geo. Mercier, 167 Station Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*St. Hyacinthe Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. M. Bourgeois, St. Rosalie, Que. Sec., Emile Paquette, St. Antoine and St. Marie Sts., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Sherbrooke Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. Hazle, 87 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., H. Sirois, Sr., Apt. 20, Casino Bldg., Sherbrooke, Que.

*St. Johns Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Moise Bourdeau, St. Johns, Que. Sec., George Smith, St. Johns, Que.

*Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Isaac Rousseau, Thetford Mines, West, Que. Sec., Patt McCaffrey, Thetford Mines, Que.

*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Odilon Gauvin, 83 Ste. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. Louthood, Drawer 100, Cap Madeleine, Que.

## ONTARIO

*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. E. Foster, 134 Albert St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. G. Smith, Station Post Office, Belleville, Ont.

*Brantford Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John T. Sloan, 113 West Mill St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., L. Seigny, 188 Albion St., Brantford, Ont.

- Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Albert Bell, Fort Erie, Ont. Sec., F. Amesbury, Box 335, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Brockville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. E. Parker, 15 Granite St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., John Weatherspoon, 10 George St., Brockville, Ont.
- Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., W. Fred Wilson, Box 460, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Cornwall Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. J. McCutcheon, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., D. Cummins, Cornwall, Ont.
- Fort William Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. C. Muste, 818 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. J. Coffey, 435 Prince Arthur Boulevard, Fort William, Ont.
- Guelph Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. McRobbie, 33 Norwich St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. Phil. Evans, 92 Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont.
- Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Ben. Furey, 63 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. G. Fester, Box 323, Hamilton, Ont.
- Kingston Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Fleet, 111 Raglan Road, Kingston, Ont. Sec., M. Morgan, cor Barrie and Ordnance Sts., Kingston, Ont.
- Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres. Geo. Zimmerman, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. P. Strub, 110 Water St., N., Kitchener, Ont.
- London Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. M. McGuire, 766 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Midland Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Steers, Midland, Ont. Sec., Frank Coudry, Midland, Ont.
- Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Rewberry, 258 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Orillia Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. P. McQuiggan, Orillia, Ont. Sec., A. Jackson, Orillia, Ont.
- Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 819 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Leavens, 475 13th St., W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th St., E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. Measley, Armour Road, E., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., F. Ballard, 2 Lows Apt., Hunter St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Renfrew Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Inglis, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., Joseph Lafreniere, Box 742, Renfrew, Ont.
- St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Martin H. Laird, 184½ Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. J. Fishleigh, 79 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Paterson, 43 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., J. Nield, R. R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.
- Sault Ste. Marie and Stettin Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., T. Cline, Box 979, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. H. Smith, 117 Concession St., Galt, Ont. Sec., A. Whitfield, 11 King St., Galt, Ont.
- Stratford District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., E. King, 21 Inverness St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., O. J. Connell, 46 East Gore St., Stratford, Ont.
- Sudbury Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., Paul Gravelle, Box 473, Sudbury, Ont.
- Thorold Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Robt. Widsworth, Merriton, Ont. Sec., John Nicol, Box 520, Thorold, Ont.
- Toronto District Labour Council.*—Pres., Bert Merson, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, 437 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Tomlin, Box 1151, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. H. Jones, Box 188, Trenton, Ont.
- Welland Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., A. McColl, Welland Junction, Ont.
- Windsor Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. McKay, Labour Hall, Windsor, Ont. Sec., F. J. Clancy, 322 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont.

#### MANITOBA

- Brandon Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., B. E. Hickling, 1050 6th street, Brandon, Man.
- Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. E. Wright, 704 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Ernest Robinson, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

- Moosejaw Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Baker, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. A. Watson, 256 Ominica St., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. Wilson, 2070 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. J. Tomlin, 2134 Arthur St., Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask.



## ALBERTA

*Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Poulton, 1233 11th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, 229 11th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

*Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Smeed, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. H. Hawkins, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. Currie, 531F Woodman Ave., Medicine Hat, Alta.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Nelson Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. Fraser, Nelson, B.C. Sec., Felix Pezeril, Box 624, Nelson, B.C.

*New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., Edmonds, B.C. Sec., Miss Mary England, Labour Temple, New Westminster, B.C.

*Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., T. Ross Mackay, Box 1573, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. W. Welsh, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Percy R. Bengough, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Ben Simmonds, Trades Hall, Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. S. Woodward, Trades Hall, Victoria, B.C.

## XVII.—TRADE UNION LOCAL UNITS

*The Source of all Main Labour Bodies—Commercial and Railroad Telegraphers' Systems of Organization—International Local Trade Union Branches in Canada—Large Loss in Number—Small Gain in Non-international Branches—Decrease in Independent Bodies—Division of all Classes of Local Branch Unions by Provinces—Cities Having not Less than Twenty—List of Local Trade Union Branches, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

The basis of all trade union endeavour is the local branch unions which make possible the formation of the central organizations and the delegate bodies which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report. The name and location of every international and non-international local branch, as well as of all independent units in the Dominion, so far as it has been able to secure particulars, are given in this chapter. In the main, the local branch unions in Canada have been established through the efforts of representatives of the labour organizations operating on the North American continent and who include Canada in their respective jurisdictions. Local branch unions consist of followers of a particular trade or calling and their operations are mainly confined to a limited area, although in a few instances a much wider territory is allotted. It is not unusual to find a local branch in a locality close to the boundary line having members living in Canada and the United States, some officials in such cases living on one side of the line, some on the other. Local units provide the funds necessary for the business of the central organizations in the form of per capita tax, the amount of which is determined from time to time.

Where two or more local branches in a craft receive charters from the same central body in the same locality district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned. The commercial telegraphers are organized into what are known as "system" divisions, which include the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The railroad telegraphers, in addition to having local lodges, have also "system" divisions, which cover the operators on a whole railroad system. In the present publication the names of the "system" divisions are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides.

In order to secure the fullest possible particulars of all local branch unions in Canada, application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for lists of their affiliations in the Dominion, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 98 international organizations operating in Canada only seven failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in many instances more than one application for the particulars had to be made. All except one of the non-international organizations supplied the information asked for. In all cases where the local officers failed to furnish particulars on the first application, a second one was mailed, with the result that out of a total of 2,513 branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units in the Dominion replies were received direct from approximately 1,700. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.



At the close of the year 1921 there were, according to the information secured by the department, 2,223 local trade union branches of international organizations, a loss of 232 as compared with the number reported in 1920. The local branches of what are termed non-international bodies made a gain of five, the total for 1921 being 264. In addition to the branches connected with central organizations there are in the Dominion 27 independent units, a decrease of three. These three groups of trade union local units make a total for Canada of 2,513, as compared with 2744 in 1920, a decrease of 231. The total reported membership of the three classes of local trade union branches in the Dominion included in this chapter, and as given in detail in a later chapter, is 263,020 the large decrease during the year of 60,822.

The province of Ontario leads all others as to local branches of international organizations, having 980 of the total of 2,223. Quebec ranks second with 334, and British Columbia third with 205. The standing of the other six provinces is as follows: Alberta, 178; Nova Scotia, 141; Saskatchewan, 139; Manitoba, 124; New Brunswick, 116, and Prince Edward Island, 6. All the provinces show losses except Saskatchewan, decreases being: Ontario, 114; Quebec, 67; Alberta and New Brunswick, 14 each; Nova Scotia, 12; British Columbia, 8; Manitoba, 2; and Prince Edward Island, 1.

The largest number of the local branches of non-international organizations are also found in Ontario, there being 115 out of 264 located in that province. Quebec is also second in this group with 38 branches. Alberta is third, having 33, the remaining six provinces standing as follows: Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 22 each; New Brunswick and Manitoba, 11 each; Nova Scotia, 9, and Prince Edward Island, 3. The provinces which added to their non-international branches were: Saskatchewan with a gain of 5; Alberta with gain of 4; British Columbia with gain of 3; Quebec with gain of 2; Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, 1 each. New Brunswick still retains 11 branches, the losses in the other two provinces being: Ontario, 7, and Nova Scotia, 5.

The only union in Hazelhill, N.S., is branch No. 10 of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, a British organization with headquarters in London, England.

The Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia, whose name appears in the chapter dealing with "Organizations Other Than Labour," has its Victoria branch in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and this branch is accordingly given a place in the list of local labour units, and is known as Victoria branch, Provincial Civil Servants' Association, No. 76.

Three of the bodies which in 1920 were classed as independent units have been transferred to the chapter in which are discussed the organizations which cannot be properly termed labour unions. These are the St. John Clerks' Association, Toronto Police Association and the Western Canada Interior Association. Two independent units, viz., National Lathers' Union of Montreal and the Packing House Workers of Toronto, have been dissolved, and their names are accordingly omitted. No reports being received from Knights of Labour Sillery Assembly (Quebec), Workmen's Club (Pocahontas), and Canada West Employees' Union (Taber), their names are also omitted. Two independent units of electrical workers, located respectively in Toronto and Regina, are now chartered unions of the Canadian Federation of Labour. The Amherst Federation of Labour, which in 1920 was in affiliation with the Canadian Federation, is not now connected with the last named organization, and is therefore classed as independent. New independent units and those whose names appear in this report for the first time number six, three of which were formed by seceders from international organizations, viz., Canadian Independent Federation of Street Carmen and the Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, both located in Winnipeg, and the Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers of Vancouver. Another independent union of street carmen was formed in Toronto on October 22, 1921, by seceders from the international organization of street railwaymen, and on October 24 became an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour. The three remaining inde-

pendent units include the Federated Society of Workmen of Quebec, Labour Association of Joliette and the Commercial Artists' Association of Canada. The independent unit which in 1920 was known as Marine Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia has changed its name to the Federated Seafarers' Union of B.C.

The result of the various changes in independent units is a loss of three, the number in Canada at the close of 1921 being 27, divided by provinces as follows: British Columbia, 9; Manitoba, 6; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 4; Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, 1 each. No independent units are to be found in New Brunswick or Saskatchewan.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international, non-international and independent units is as follows: Ontario, 1,099; Quebec, 377; British Columbia, 236; Alberta, 212; Saskatchewan, 161; Nova Scotia, 151; Manitoba, 141; New Brunswick, 127; Prince Edward Island, 10. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had gains of one and three respectively, and Prince Edward Island remains at 10. The other six provinces show losses as follows: Ontario, 122; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 15; Alberta, 12, and British Columbia, 4.

There are 31 cities in the Dominion having not less than twenty local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units which are included in this chapter, four less than the number recorded in 1920, the localities dropping from the list being Brockville, Guelph, Sarnia and Sydney. Montreal, as formerly, stands in first place with 168, but shows a decrease of 24, Toronto again taking second position with 154, a loss of 9. Winnipeg takes third place with 77, a gain of 2, and Ottawa drops to fourth position, having 76, a loss of 9. The other cities included in this class rank as follows: Vancouver, 75, a loss of 8; Hamilton, 66, a loss of 6; London, 61, a loss of 6; Edmonton, 58, a loss of 3; Calgary, 58, the same as in 1920; St. John, 44, a loss of 5; Victoria, 44, a loss of 4; Quebec, 39, a loss of 1; Saskatoon, 37, no change from 1920; Halifax, 32, a loss of 5; Regina, 32, a loss of 2; Moosejaw, 31, a loss of 2; St. Thomas and Windsor, 30 each, losses of 4 and 3 respectively; Fort William 27, the same as in 1920; Sault Ste. Marie and Brantford, 26 each, losses of 6 and 2 respectively; Brandon, 25, the same as in 1920; Moncton, Kingston and Peterborough, 23 each, losses of 4 each for the two first named places and of 3 for the latter; Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Belleville, 22 each, decreases of 4 for the first two named and of 1 for the latter city; Stratford, 21, a loss of 5; Lethbridge and North Bay, 20 each, losses of 4 and 1 respectively.

During the interval between the date at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review several local branches have been dissolved, and their names are therefore deleted. Where local branches were established in the same interval they are published under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (\*). The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1921.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. Local unions under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are designated by the letters T. and L. C. following the names; unions in Canada under charters direct from the American Federation of Labour have the letters A. F. of L., as an affix; branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour are denoted by the letters C. F. of L., and the independent units are so described. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given.



## NOVA SCOTIA

## Amherst

*Amherst Federation of Labour (Independent).*  
Sec., D. MacDonald, Box 420, Amherst, N.S.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 688, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. P. LeBlanc, 32 Lower Victoria St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Fred. Mattye, 111 Spring St., Amherst, N.S.

*Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.*—Pres., G. W. Walsh, Amherst, N.S. Sec., Joseph Ellis, Amherst, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 605, Inter. Ass'n. of.*—Pres., Alfred Stockall, 30 La Planche St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., George McKeil, 61 Prince Arthur St., Amherst, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.*—Pres., Andrew Jackson, Amherst, N.S. Sec., Chas. E. Carter, Amherst, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. L. Gallant, Church St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., A. J. Harrison, Maccan, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1389, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Bliss Bickerton, 6 Cornwall St., Amherst, N.S.

## Birch Grove

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4538, United.*—Sec., Norman McDonald, Birch Grove, N.S.

## Bridgewater

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. K. Knox, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., J. H. Grant, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Robt. C. Reeves, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 396, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Titus Ramey, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 63, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles T. Munroe, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. S. Manthorne, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 355, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. W. Simmons, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Bustin, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1203, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cornelius Brooks, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Jos. G. Rafuse, Bridgewater, N.S.

*Railway Conductors, No. 671, Order of.*—Pres., H. Mosher, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Cameron, Bridgewater, N.S.

## Bridgeport

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 133, Order of.*—Pres., Alex. McDonald, Bridgeport, N.S. Sec., C. H. Dow, Box 4, Bridgeport, N.S.

## Caledonia Mines

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4530, United.*—Pres., Charles McVicar, Caledonia Mines, N.S. Sec., William Shaw, Caledonia Mines, N.S.

## Chignecto

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4511, United.*—Sec., Chas. Bigney, Chignecto, N.S.

## Deep Brook

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 534, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Norman Sulis, Box 30, Deep Brook, N.S.

## Dominion No. 1

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.*—Sec., M. F. McNeil, Dominion No. 1, N.S.

## Dominion No. 4

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4519, United.*—Sec., Geo. McMullen, Dominion No. 4, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4718, United.*—Pres., Roland McKenzie, Caledonia Mines, N.S. Sec., Wm. S. Watters, Caledonia Mines, N.S.

## Dominion No. 6

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4536, United.*—Pres., Jonathan Kelloway, Dominion No. 6, N.S. Sec., John Stubbart, Dominion No. 6, N.S.

## Florence

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4553, United.*—Pres., J. T. McKay, Florence, N.S. Sec., W. R. Clarke, Florence, N.S.

## George's River

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 115, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Glace Bay

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16570 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Alex. Dooley, Marconi Station, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. Daniel Fletcher, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Parker Holmes, Box 128, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 717, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Kerr, Box 644, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4715, United.*—Sec., William McDonald, Box 572, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4522, United.*—Sec., J. E. McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4523, United.*—Sec., G. W. Wilkenson, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4518, United.*—Sec., Francis Curry, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 684, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Calder, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., D. W. McLeod, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 899, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., Alexander Gallant, Catherine Street, Glace Bay, N.S.

## Halifax

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 580, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Moreashes, 147 Granville St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. W. Clarke, Box 921, Halifax, N.S.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., P. J. Healey, 268 Robie St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Samuel J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Walter Bottomley, 735 Robie St., Halifax, N.S.

## NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

## Halifax—Continued

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 22, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. McDonald, 12 Maine Ave., Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. Leroux, 106 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.
- Electrical Workers, No. 625, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. A. MacRae, Windmill Road, Dartmouth, N.S.
- Letter Carriers, No. 9, Federated Association of.*—Sec., J. F. Day, 400 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 247, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McGrath, 29 Bloomfield St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Albert Wright, 287 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 721, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Shortall, 21½ Longard Rd., Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. McKelvie, 10 Edinburgh St., Halifax, N.S.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.*—Pres., M. D. Coolen, 19 Duncan St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Peter Garnier, 158 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.
- Machinists, No. 1071, International Association of.*—Sec., Clifford Palmer, 98 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1768, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wallace Langille, 34 Atlantic St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. Jackson, Box 773, G.P.O., Halifax, N.S.
- Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.*—Pres., M. G. Doyle, 147 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. A. MacDonald, 78 Albert St., Halifax, N.S.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 326, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., K. T. Creelman, Ester St., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., R. E. MacDonald, 27 Allen St., Halifax, N.S.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.*—Sec., Peter Shaw, 159 Kempt Road, Halifax, N.S.
- Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.*—Pres., Alex. Cook, 52 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S. Sec., H. N. Gough, 52 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 425, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. Spahr, 56 Dresden Row, N.S. Sec., Wm. R. Duff, 529½ Robie St., Halifax, N.S.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 215, Operative.*—Pres., L. M. Hurst, 5 Almon Apts., Almon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.*—Pres., A. R. Pearson, 403 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. B. Murphy, 656 Robie St., Halifax, N.S.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., C. W. Hire, Post Office, Halifax, N.S. Sec., D. H. Johnston, Post Office, Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. J. Fosher, 4 Willow St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. E. Gunn, Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. Wooden, 149 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 36 Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. V. Geddes, 283 Oxford St., Halifax, N.S.

## Halifax—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Phillip Edwards, 21 Gray St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. M. Young, 243 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. A. Fraser, 43 Maynard St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 141, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. D. Mooney, 54 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Jackson, 6 Jennings St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.*—Sec. K. MacKenzie, Erskine St., Dartmouth, N.S.
- Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., W. Camp, 2 W. Clifton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Hugh Henderson, 26 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., A. V. Dexter, 39½ North St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St., Halifax, N.S.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees No. 1436, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. Crosby, 324 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Typographical Union, No. 130, International.*—Pres., Geo. W. Harris, 193 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gottingen St., Halifax, N.S.

## Hazelhill

- Cable Telegraphers, No. 10, Association of Wireless and.*—Pres., Wm. Ross, Hazelhill, N.S. Sec., J. Duguid, Hazelhill, N.S.

## Inverness

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.*—Sec., Hugh G. McDougall, Inverness, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 5163, United.*—Sec., John McDonald, 709 River St., Inverness, N.S.

## Joggins

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.*—Pres., Harry Weatherby, Joggins Mines, N.S. Sec., Chester B. Mills, Joggins Mines, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Skinner, Joggins Mines, N.S.

## Kentville

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Corbin, Kentville, N.S. Sec., A. E. Roberts, Kentville, N.S.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. LeRoup, Kentville, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 504, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walmer C. Lockheart, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Harry Walsh, Kentville, N.S.
- Machinists, No. 786, International Association of.*—Pres., H. C. Wyman, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Walter R. Wood, Kentville, N.S.



**NOVA SCOTIA—Continued****Kentville—Concluded**

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 723, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Foster, Kentville, N.S. Sec., D. McIvor, Box 500, Kentville, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 127, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec. C. B. Schuerman, Kentville, N.S.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1364, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. T. B. Kain, Kentville, N.S. Sec., E. C. Daubin, Box 272, Kentville, N.S.

**Little Bras d'Or Bridge**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4540, *United.*—Sec., Major Adair, Little Bras d'Or Bridge, N.S.

**Louisburg**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4539, *United.*—Sec., Daniel T. Townsend, Louisburg, N.S.

**Marble Mountain**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 116, *International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**McCreadyville**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4482, *United.*—Sec., J. T. McCready, McCreadyville, N.S.

**Mulgrave**

*Railroad Employees*, No. 10, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Austin Martin, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

**New Aberdeen**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4529, *United.*—Sec., J. C. McKinnon, Box 100 A, New Aberdeen, N.S.

**New Campbellton**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4970, *United.*—Sec., Dan Dunlop, New Campbellford, N.S.

**New Victoria**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4528, *United.*—Pres., Jerry Hogan, New Victoria, C.B., N.S. Sec., Chas. Sheldrake, New Victoria, C.B., N.S.

**New Glasgow**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1232, *United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Seward Horton, Box 440, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 638, *International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Cavanagh, West Side, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 520, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. S. MacKenzie, Box 873, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Machinists*, No. 1339, *International Association of.*—Pres., C. C. Arthur, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., Chas. Banks, Box 1648, New Glasgow, N.S.

**New Waterford**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4526, *United.*—Sec., Robert McLean, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4524, *United.*—Sec., Peter Pryor, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4527, *United.*—Pres., Thomas Laing, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., John McMaster, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4525, *United.*—Sec., Patrick J. Power, New Waterford, N.S.

**North Sydney**

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 1170, *International.*—Sec., Jas. Pardy, North Sydney, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4930, *United.*—Sec., Leo. H. McIntyre, Box 253, North Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 42, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Petite, Box 387, North Sydney, N.S.

**Pictou**

*Longshoremen's Association* No. 894, *International.*—Pres., Alex. Sarson, Pictou, N.S. Sec., L. P. Sutherland, Box 597, Pictou, N.S.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 27, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John R. Pringle, Pictou, N.S. Sec., Theo. Thompson, Pictou, N.S.

**Point Edward**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 114, *International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Point Tupper**

*Railroad Employees*, No. 68, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Williams, Point Tupper, N.S. Sec., Nelson Embrie, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

**Port Hood**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4516, *United.*—Sec., David Smith, Port Hood, N.S.

**Port Morien**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4537, *United.*—Pres., Dan Roach, Port Morien, C.B., N.S. Sec., P. T. Hawley, Port Morien, N.S.

**Reserve Mines**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4521, *United.*—Sec., James Fahey, Reserve Mines, N.S.

**River Hebert**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4510, *United.*—Sec., J. R. Skinner, River Hebert, N.S.

**Springhill**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4514, *United.*—Pres., Hugh Brown, Springhill, N.S. Sec., W. C. Brown, Springhill, N.S.

**Stellarton**

*Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 586, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. D. Thompson, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Geo. W. Conway, Box 313, Stellarton, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4481, *United.*—Sec., Colin Jamieson, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 18, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Warren C. Johnson, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Wm. B. Kelly, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 500, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. M. Fleming, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., C. E. Cassidy, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 324, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. L. Briggs, Box 184, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 420, *Order of.*—Chief Conductor, M. McGillivray, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., John R. Dewart, Stellarton, N.S.

## NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded

## Sydney

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres. H. LeDrew, 37 Campbell St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., R. W. Jones, 32 Richmond St., Sydney, N.S.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1588, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. J. Wadman, 1 Ash St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., M. A. Campbell, 467 Esplanade St., Sydney, N.S.
- Coal Truckmen's Federal Labour Union, No. 45, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., Geo. Duguid, 29 Glenwood St., Sydney, N.S.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1096, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Pledge, 133 Cornishtown Road, Sydney, N.S.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Bernard Martin, 25 Havelock St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Arthur McLellan, 278 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alonzo McLean, 43 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., W. E. Atkinson, 59 Union St., Sydney, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Belanger, George St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Frank Crew, Prince St., Sydney, N.S.
- Machinists No. 1334, International Association of.*—Sec., W. B. Campbell, 6 Cabot St., Sydney, N.S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 386, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph McDonald, Gritten Ave., Sydney, N.S. Sec., John Norton, 431 George St., Sydney, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4500, United.*—Pres., Herbert Doyle, Whitney Pier, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Thos. McNamara, 1471 Victoria Road, Sydney, N.S.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, International.*—Sec., Ira Stevens, 662 George St., Sydney, N.S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. N. McNeil, Box 465, Sydney, N.S.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., A. D. MacEachren, 165 Park St., Sydney, N.S.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Hugh MacDonald, Box 100, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Finlay MacDonald, Box 100, Sydney, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 11, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. H. Crawford, 118 Union St., Sydney, N.S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Campbell, 44 Pleasant St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., C. Scothorn, 47 Fairview St., Sydney, N.S.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 765, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. McKinnon, Sydney, N.S. Sec., George Ratchford, 27 Harrington St., Sydney, N.S.
- Typographical Union, No. 460, International.*—Pres., William T. Connolly, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Harry Finch, Box 707, Sydney, N.S.

## Sydney Mines

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 5, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., J. F. Granger, Box 38, Sydney Mines, N.S.

## Sydney Mines—Concluded

- Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. E. Somers, Box 267, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4551, United.*—Sec., John Stewart, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4535, United.*—Pres., Vincent McKinnon, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Enoch Stanway, Box 93, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4544, United.*—Sec., C. E. Butts, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4710, United.*—Pres., Anthony Mugford, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., George Shaw, Box 92, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Sweet's Corner**
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 164.*—Pres., L. H. Gordon, Sweet's Corner, N.S. Sec., Geo. H. Ellis, Sweet's Corner, N.S.

## Thorburn

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4513, United.*—Pres., R. Naismith, Thorburn, N.S. Sec., M. H. Ryan, Thorburn, N.S.

## Trenton

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Henry D. Fraser, Box 53, Trenton, N.S. Sec., H. C. Dunlop, New Glasgow, N.S.

## Truro

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 149, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Smith, Truro, N.S. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Truro, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 171, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry J. Townsend, Brunswick St., Truro, N.S. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733, Truro, N.S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 154, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. N. McDougall, Truro, N.S. Sec., H. D. Geddes, Truro, N.S.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., O. Archibald, Truro, N.S. Sec., W. F. Gould, Truro, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. E. Cribb, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. R. Gasper, Box 9, Truro, N.S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. B. Lane, Truro, N.S. Sec., M. W. Langille, Truro, N.S.
- Railway Carmen, No. 369, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. McKay, Truro, N.S. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322, Truro, N.S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 203, Order of.*—Sec., O. G. Heard, Truro, N.S.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1184, United.*—Sec., E. Yorke, Truro, N.S.

## Tupperville

- Railroad Telegraphers, No. 114, Order of.*—Pres., H. A. Jacques, Middleton, N.S. Sec., Stanley Tavener, Tupperville, N.S.

## Westville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson, Box 434, Westville, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4515, United.*—Sec., Thos. S. McNeil, Westville, N.S.



## NEW BRUNSWICK

**Aroostook Junction**

*Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 523, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Miller, Aroostook Junction, N.B. Sec., H. Burt, Aroostook Junction, N.B.

**Baker Brook**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 312, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edmond Roy, Baker Brook, N.B.

**Campbellton**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., Thomas Dickie, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., Ernest Travis, Campbellton, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 138, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Auley Z. Matthews, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., John A. Gilker, Campbellton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 453, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John S. Shannon, Campbellton, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1110, International.*—Sec., John O'Keefe, Box 81, Campbellton, N.B.

*Machinists, No. 448, International Association of.*—Pres., H. O'Keefe, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., Geo. E. Duncan, Campbellton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 110, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. McNair, New Mills, N.B. Sec., A. B. Gorham, Campbellton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. M. Smith, Campbellton, N.B.

*Railway Carmen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 108, Campbellton, N.B.

**Chatham**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 825, international (Water Front Workers of Miramichi.)*—Sec., Thos. Shanahan, Chatham, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 102, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Samuel Kingston, Chatham, N.B. Sec., Wm. Kirby, Chatham, N.B.

**Chipman**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Kennedy, Chipman, N.B. Sec., John Fairley, Chipman, N.B.

**Durham Bridge**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 186, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. K. Underhill, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Norman Van Horne, Durham Bridge, N.B.

**Edmundston**

*Electrical Workers, No. 1149, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Marmen, Edmundston, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 873, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. A. Palmeter, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., J. F. Pelletier, Edmundston, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James PLOURDS, Box 66, Edmundston, N.B.

**Edmundston—Concluded**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 29, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. DesRosier, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., Martin M. Theriault, Box 187, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 19, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Leon Gagnon, Box 180, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 891, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Raymond, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., J. C. Chenard, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 808, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Honore Dumond, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., John J. Nolan, Edmundston, N.B.

**Fairville**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 32, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harold Upton, Fairville, N.B.

**Fredericton**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Sec., H. Ryan, 728 Union St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Letter Carriers, No. 44, Federated Association of.*—Sec., F. H. Ketch, Fredericton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 738, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. E. MacLaggan, South Devon, York Co., N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 183, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Burns, Fredericton Jct., N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., L. B. C. Phair, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., D. W. Griffiths, Fredericton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 770, United Association of.*—Sec., Frank Flanagan, York St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 84, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. MacDougall, 279 George St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 654, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. M. Mountain, 308 Regent St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., J. P. Duncan, 646 Union St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1526, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Blair, 249 Aberdeen St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., C. A. Hall, 379 York St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Typographical Union, No. 663, International.*—Sec., Frank J. Dow, 556 George St., Fredericton, N.B.

**Hampstead**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 115.*—Sec., Fred. Cameron, Hampstead, N.B.

**McAdam Junction**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John McCully, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 379, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Guest, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., H. Lutwick, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 175, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Estabrooks, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., J. E. Mack, McAdam Junction, N.B.

## NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

**McAdam Junction—Concluded**

*Machinists, No. 115, International Association of.*—Sec., Alex. McWilliams, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 2½, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. B. Jordon, Box 7, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1525, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Lee, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., E. Sari, McAdam Junction, N.B.

**McKinleyville**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1146, International.*—Sec., A. McGregor, McKinleyville, N.B.

**Marysville**

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1468, United.*—Sec., Norman Cochrane, Box 299, Marysville, N.B.

**Milltown**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2360, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry W. Tourtillotte, Milltown, N.B.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1394, United.*—Pres., Fred Kirk, Milltown, N.B. Sec., H. S. Smith, Milltown, N.B.

**Minto**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4552, United.*—Pres., A. D. Hartt, Minto, N.B. Sec., F. Vandenberg, Minto, N.B.

**Moncton**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. B. Wallace, 97 High St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Stanley Steeves, 50 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 378, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Cummings, 146 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Francis M. Cove, 287 Dominion St., Moncton, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 4.*—Pres., Leslie Gaudin, 166 Dufferin St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., H. T. Calkin, 10 Winnipeg St., Moncton, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1698, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. D. Berry, 37 West St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., H. Lutes, 36 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 51 (T. & L.C.).*—Sec., C. I. Letterick, No. 2 Fire Station, Moncton, N.B.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 23, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Murray C. Milton, 276 Park St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. G. Moore, 43 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Electrical Workers, 629, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Buzzell, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 162, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. H. Fryers, 110 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. D. Cook, 321 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 233, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John MacLean, 237 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

**Moncton—Concluded**

*Machinists, No. 594, International Association of.*—Pres., J. A. Godfrey, 30 Pine St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., A. P. Walker, 40 Bromley Ave., Moncton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 106, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. B. Ward, Salisbury, N.B. Sec., W. R. Powell, Rogersons' Way Office, Shediac Road, N.B.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 331, International.*—Pres., Clarence Kay, Lewisville, N.B. Sec., Norman Beaton, 3 Lewis St., Moncton, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 184, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. H. Lovelock, Box 14, Moncton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 558, United Association of.*—Pres., Percy Cooper, Moncton, N.B. Sec., Samuel Cliff, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 600, United Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Cameron, 69 Queen St., Moncton, N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., E. S. Henderson, Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. L. Barnes, 33 Park St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. Peters, 175 Dominion St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. S. Lawrence, Robinson St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. L. Townsend, Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 163, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. F. Kelly, 363 Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. C. Stephenson, 39 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Callaghan, 295 Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. W. Beers, 347 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 245, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. D. Gogone, 112 Archibald St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., D. McNaughton, 42 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1313, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John J. Gratton, 185 Church St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Miss K. A. Major, R.R. No. 1, Moncton, N.B.

*Railway Conductors, No. 214, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. H. Trueman, 25 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. Crockett, 145 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

**Napodogan**

*Railroad Employees, No. 75, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ivan McCluskey, Napodogan, N.B.

**Nelson**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 213, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Martin English, Nelson, N.B.

**Newcastle**

*Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. L. Lawler, Newcastle, N.B.



## NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

## Newcastle Bridge

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1543, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. L. Roberts, Newcastle Bridge, N.B.

## Perth Centre

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 170, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Levi Grant, Aroostook, N.B.

## Sackville

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.*—Sec., Hedley V. Goodwin, Sackville, N.B.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.*—Sec., Reuben Sears, Box 163, Sackville, N.B.

*Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robert Amos, Sackville, N.B. Sec., J. Wm. Dixon, Sackville, N.B.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., Lester R. Tower, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Fred R. Ward, Sackville, N.B.

## St. George

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 559, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Murray, St. George, N.B. Sec., H. C. McKay, St. George, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 47, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Cecil Doyle, Box 60, St. George, N.B.

## St. John

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 298.*—Pres., F. V. W. Boyd, St. John, N.B. Sec., J. Quinn, 42 Somerset St., St. John, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. M. Calvin, McKeigh St., Fairville, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Sec., John Barberg, 92 Moore St., St. John, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. E. Jeblanc, 107 St. Patrick St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. Halsall, Russell St., Marsh Bridge P.O., St. John, N.B.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 154, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Isaac Patterson, Metcalf St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. T. Sharpe, 203 Charlotte St., W., St. John, N.B.

*Cigarmakers' International Union No. 349.*—Pres., John E. Willis, St. John, N.B. Sec., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St., St. John, N.B.

*City Public Service Employees, F.L.U., No. 16576, (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., J. C. Whittaker, Marsh Bridge P.O., St. John, N.B.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Marley, 193 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B. Sec., S. M. Rankin, 23 Paddock St., St. John, N.B.

*Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.*—Pres., James Mills, 38 Exmouth St., St. John, N.B. Sec., T. H. Nichols, 300 King St., W.E., St. John, N.B.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 286, United.*—Pres., Miss Bridget Boyle, 49 Paddock St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Miss Minnie Brewer, 111 Brittain St., St. John, N.B.

## St. John—Continued

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 86, International Ladies.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Janitors and Caretakers' Federal Labour Union No. 16715, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., William Oldford, Victoria School, St. John, N.B. Sec., Ezekiel McLeod, 144 St. John St. West, St. John, N.B.

*Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Moore, 198 Prince Edward St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St., St. John, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. J. Watters, Main St., Fairville, N.B. Sec., J. Stears, 88 Lancaster Ave., St. John, W., N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.*—Pres., J. J. Donovan, 500 Main St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. Monteith, 311 Prince Edward St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 272, International (Scowmen).*—Pres., John McEachern, 549 Main St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Freeland DeVenne, 90 Moore St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 835, International.*—Sec., G. W. Culeton, 134 King St. W., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1150, International.*—Sec., James E. Tighe, 23 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International (Ship Liners).*—Pres., D. B. Webster, 143 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Byers, Fairville, St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Trimmers).*—Pres., Wm. Matteson, 98 Pond St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. Ely, 515 Main St., St. John, N.B.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International, (Marine Freight Handlers).*—Sec., Wm. Williams, 252 Guilford St., St. John, N.B.

*Machinists, No. 1292, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Purdy, 247 St. George St., West St. John, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Davis, 89 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B. Sec., J. J. McGillivray, 98 Co-bourg St., St. John, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 184, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville, St. John, N.B.

*Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.*—Pres., Ernest Murkey, St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. B. Parks, 302 Duke St., W.E., St. John, N.B.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 683, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., J. S. Brown, Union St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Jas. L. Gallagher, 27 Dock St., St. John, N.B.

*Musicians, No. 728, American Federation of.*—Pres., M. C. Ewing, 55 Carmarthen St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. C. Bowden, 74 Sydney St., St. John, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 794, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Sanderson, 50 Stanley St., St. John, N.B.

*Policemen's Federal Protective Association, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Edwin Thomas, 46 Union St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Frank P. Killen, 229 Millidge Ave., St. John, N.B.

**NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded****St. John—Continued**

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., T. F. Walsh, St. John, N.B.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 36, International.*—Pres., John A. Maxwell, 60 Somerset St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. H. Reed, 129 St. James St., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. F. Donovan, 27 Dock St., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 131, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. A. Rennick, 86 Spring St., St. John, N.B. Sec., P. D. Hunter, 12 Richmond St., St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 407, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. W. French, 58 Winter St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. E. Wilson, 37 High St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Carmen No. 221, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. C. Fisher, 60 City Road, St. John, N.B. Sec., G. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, St. John Co., N.B.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1361, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. E. Furze, 1 Cobourg St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Conductors, No. 219, Order of.*—Chief conductor, E. R. Hall, West St. John, N.B. Sec., H. Costley, West St. John, N.B.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., I. D. Farris, 254 Britain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Percy Moore, 235 Britain St., St. John, N.B.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, No. 95, Dominion.*—Pres., W. J. Wood, Fairville, St. John, N.B. Sec., K. H. Colwell, 291 Germain St., St. John, N.B.
- Stage Employees, No. 440, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. A. Whitbone, 22 Peter St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Geo. S. Duperrie, 35 North St., St. John, N.B.

**St. John—Concluded**

- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, No. 661, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. H. Beattie, 21 Durham St., St. John, N.B.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1469, United.*—Pres., Henry Chandler, Marsh Bridge, St. John, N.B. Sec., Herbert Cavanaugh, 264 Prince Edward St., St. John, N.B.
- Timber Workers, No. 180, International Union of.*—Sec., Robt. Burke, 61 Victoria St., St. John, N.B.
- Typographical Union, No. 85, International.*—Pres., Ernest H. Toole, 360 Ludlow St., W. E., St. John, N.B. Sec., H. T. Campbell, 49 Prince Edward St., St. John, N.B.

**West St. John**

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 357, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Henderson, 262 Lancaster Ave., West St. John, N.B. Sec., W. H. Osborn, 318 Champlain St., West St. John, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 854, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Thompson, 196 St. James St., West St. John, N.B. Sec., John H. McGrath, 38 Charles St., St. John, N.B.

**Woodstock**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 341, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie, Box 117, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. G. McGibbon, Box 56, Woodstock, N.B.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Division No. 476, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. H. Craig, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., J. E. True, Woodstock, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 188, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Brewer, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. Hayes, Woodstock, N.B.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****Alberton**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James R. McKay, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Sec., John Bernard, O'Leary, P.E.I.

**Charlottetown**

- Labourers' Protective Union (Independent).*—Pres., Ed. Nicholson, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., David A. Head, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Letter Carriers, No. 27, Federated Association of.*—Sec., John A. Griffith, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 413, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. L. Partridge, 221 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Machinists, No. 1553, International Association of.*—Sec., J. A. Rowe, 99 Hillsborough St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Marine Engineers, No. 15, National Association of.*—Pres., G. S. Gillis, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Chas. Cuming, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Charlottetown—Concluded**

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. J. Duffy, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Geo. W. H. Beers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Railroad Employees, No. 20, Canadian Bro. of.*—Pres., E. W. Beer, 110 Edward St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., J. H. Monaghan, 193 Weymouth St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Port Borden**

- Railroad Employees, No. 65, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henry Gallant, Port Borden, P.E.I.

**Vernon River**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 218, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John H. McKenzie, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Geo. E. Lane, Vernon River, P.E.I.



## QUEBEC

**Allen's Mills**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 417, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henri Marcutti, Allen's Mills, Que.

**Amqui**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 92, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Pelletier, Sayabec, Que. Sec., J. A. Roy, Amqui, Que.

**Beebe**

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., James Duncan, Beebe, Que. Sec., G. H. Newbold, Beebe, Que.

**Beauharnois**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2349, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ulric Primeau, 6 Ellice St., Beauharnois, Que.

**Bienville**

*Machinists, No. 1425, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Lapointe, Lauzon, Que. Sec., R. Boucher, Levis, Que.

**Bristol**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2831, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Cummings, Bell's Corners, Ont. Sec., R. Black, Bristol, Que.

**Brownsburg**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.*—Sec., John Roberts, Brownsburg, Que.

**Cap Magdeleine**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2254, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Amedie Marchant, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., J. F. Plante, Box 54, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bernard Skidds, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Arseneau, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

**Caughnawaga**

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 301, International Association of.*—Pres., Louis Saylor, Caughnawaga, Que. Sec., John M. Jocks, Box 102, Caughnawaga, Que.

**Champlain**

*Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Charny**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. De Boo, Charny, Que. Sec., John Bruce, Charny, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Duclos, Charny, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Desrosier, Notre Dame de Charny, Que. Sec., J. Emile Barnabé, Notre Dame de Charny, Que.

**Charny—Concluded**

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. F. Gosselin, Charny, Que. Sec., J. E. R. Haince, Charny, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., William Richard, Notre Dame de Charny, Levis Co., Que.

**Chaudière Junction**

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1472, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. W. Vermette, St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que. Sec., Rosario Couture, Charny, Que.

**Côteau Junction**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Richard Ross, Coteau Station, Que. Sec., J. W. Nevins, Coteau Station, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1433, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Lefebvre, Coteau Junction, Que. Sec., E. Bourbonnais, Coteau Junction, Que.

**Drummondville**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.*—Pres., H. Gendron, Drummondville, Que. Sec., J. A. Dussault, Drummondville.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Treffe Lauziere, Drummondville, Que. Sec., Gustave Ouellette, Box 18, Drummondville, Que.

**East Angus**

*Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Tourangeau, East Angus, Que. Sec., George E. Coulombe, Box 86, East Angus, Que.

**Farnham**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John R. Bryant, Farnham, Que. Sec., John Lorimer, Farnham, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. B. Stone, Farnham, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 187, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. T. French, Farnham, Que. Sec., Ira Cross, 56 St. Joseph St., Farnham, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. Pattullo, Farnham, Que. Sec., J. L. Ashfield, Farnham, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Bourque, Farnham, Que. Sec., A. Brodeur, Farnham, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1057, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest G. Jensen, Farnham, Que. Sec., Edouard Gouger, Farnham, Que.

**Grand'Mere**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Louis Savard, 15 Bernard St., Grand'Mere, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Graniteville

*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 90.*—Sec., Henry James Wood, Graniteville, Que.

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 60.*—Pres., S. Denney, Graniteville, Que. Sec., Sam. McAllister, Graniteville, Que.

## Guenette

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.*—Sec., George Lowans, Guenette, Co. Labelle, Que.

## Huberdeau

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 435, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Gauthier, Huberdeau, Que. Sec., Chas. Tutching, Huberdeau, Que.

## Hudson

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2279, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. X. Poulin, Hudson, Que.

## Hull

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilfrid Beaudin, 234 Champlain St., Hull, Que. Sec., Wilfrid Michaud, 14 Duquesne St., Hull, Que.

*Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.*—Pres., Z. Leblanc, 156 Maisonneuve St., Hull, Que. Sec., Arthur Thibault, 15 Lois St., Wrightville, Hull, Que.

*Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leon Delfalque, Broad St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Arthur Daoust, 6 Hotel de Ville, Hull, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Charon, Salaberry St., Hull, Que. Sec., Donat Dupuis, 59 Langevin St., Hull, Que.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amal Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer, Que. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer, Que.

## Joliette

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Courtemanche, 91 Mauseau St., Joliette, Que.

*Labour Association of the City of Joliette (Independent).*—Agent, Emery Henry, 119 Charles Borrommee St., Joliette, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. L. Goulet, Joliette, Que. Sec., D. Germain, Joliette, Que.

*Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.*—Pres., O. Ferland, 145 St. Louis St., Joliette, Que. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 St. Barthemy St., Joliette, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 180, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Caron, Louisville, Que. Sec., Fridolin Gravel, Box 662, Joliette, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 184, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Moreau, 76 Notre Dame St., Joliette, Que. Sec., L. Roch, Box 774, Joliette, Que.

## Joliette—Concluded

*Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Dufour, Joliette, Que. Sec., H. Mainville, Joliette, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. E. Sutherland, Joliette, Que. Sec., H. A. Hudson, Joliette, Que.

## Jonquières

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph E. Dufour, Kenogami, Que.

*Papermakers, No. 143, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 335, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

## Kenogami

*Paper Makers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

## L'Ange Gardien

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Fortier, L'Ange Gardien, Que. Sec., Chas. Eugene Huot, L'Ange Gardien East, Que.

## Lachine

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hermes Bellefleur, 221 6th Ave., Lachine, Que. Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave. Lachine, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Arthur Sureau, 40 19th Ave., Lachine, Que.

## La Tuque

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 337, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonse Lesuiet, La Tuque, Que. Sec., Henry Gravel, La Tuque, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Corriveau, La Tuque, Que. Sec., J. E. A. Thibault, La Tuque, Que.

## Lauzon

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2033, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Eugene Godin, Blenville, Levis, Que. Sec., Joseph Poliquin, St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.

## L'Epiphanie

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 476, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Oscar Chaput, L'Epiphanie, Que.

## Lévis

*Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.*—Pres., C. Landry, 10 Deziel St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Philippe Lemelin, St. David, Lévis, Que.

*Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Blanchette, Notre Dame de Lévis, Que. Sec., Louis Ouellet, Bienville, Lévis, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Lévis—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Pelletier, Box 32, Lévis, Que. Sec., J. A. Mercier, Box 156, Lévis, Que.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks. Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees No. 1221, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. O. Couture, St. Onesime St., Lévis, Que. Sec., J. N. Guay, 2 St. Augustine St., Lévis, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. T. Marchesseault, Fraser St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Ant. Gauvreau, Fraser St., Lévis, Que.

## Limouilou

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. No. 975, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Miller, 192-3rd Ave., Limouilou, Que.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., A. H. Sturton, 60 Cremazie St., Quebec, Que. Sec., C. F. Fabyan, 85 Eighth St., Limouilou, Que.

## Mont Joli

- Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Art. Dastous, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., J. Ed. Roy, Mont Joli, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Gagnon, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., E. Banville, Mont Joli, Que.

## Montmorency Village

- Railroad Telegraphers No. 115, Order of.*—Pres., J. E. Potvin, Giffard, Que. Sec., A. Pelletier, Montmorency Village, Que.

## Montreal

- Aqueduct Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16561 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Olier Pigeon, 2522 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Asbestos Workers, Local No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.*—Pres., Chas. Westlake, 856 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Hulley, 118a Pacific Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.*—Sec., A. Suffrin, 1292 Cadieux St., Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.*—Pres., C. E. Godin, 718 Casgrain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Nap. Gauvin, 141 Marquette St., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.*—Pres., S. Berr, 26B Colonial Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., K. Slovisky, 731 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. A. Gagnon, 411 E. de Montigny St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Z. di Muro, Labour Temple, 417 Ontario St., Montreal, Que.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 33, International Alliance.*—Sec., Wm. J. Grammary, 2709 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James Colby, 316 Bourgeois St., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Heppleston, 2326 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.*—Pres., J. H. Dunmore, 1212 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., G. H. Chapman, 1744 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2 (Marble Cutters).*—Sec., J. A. Cameron, 35 Lannes St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of. (Bricklayers).*—Pres., Alfred Charpentier, 554 Mentana St., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Normandeau, 3182 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of. (Masons).*—Sec., Adrien Beauvais, 268A Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 3, Canadian Federation of. (Plasterers).*—Pres., Henri Chartrand, 1376 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. O. C. Leveillee, 657 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. J. Doyle, 1658a St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. H. Chorlton, 2228 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que.
- Bookbinders No. 91, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Pelletier, 3. Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 1215 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arth. Charest, 1215, St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 1215 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arth. Charest, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 428.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 1215 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Art. Charest, 1215 St. Catherine St., East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., L. Lacroix, 1475 Ontario St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 346 (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., Edward Paquette, 219 Carrières Road, Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 280, International Association of.*—Pres., Paul Eberth, 100 Mullarky St., Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.*—Sec., E. W. Jacques, 554 Iberville St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners No. 2008, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).*—Pres., F. A. Robillard, 701A Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ed. Henry, 747 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 134, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Pierre Lefebvre, 624 Papineau St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).*—Sec., N. L. Leduc, 2105 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Levin, 444 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 247, United Brotherhood of (Cabinet Makers).*—Sec., Victorien Senical, 500 Alma St., Montreal, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2617, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., W. R. Johns, 1138 Wellington St., Verdun, Que. Sec., G. H. Ritchie, 342 Church Ave., Verdun, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Martin, 1318 Joseph St., Verdun, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Millmen).*—Pres., E. Tourrault, 481 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Farreau, 951 Lebrun Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. McCallum, Labour Temple, Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lynch, 64a Breboeuf St., Montreal, Que.

*Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.*—Sec., Alb. Duval, 11 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.

*Civic Employees, No. 1, Montreal Mutual Union of (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., J. F. Girard, 162 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. E. Courchesne, 269 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 58.*—Sec., A. Garipey, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 33, United.*—Sec., J. Flexer, 823 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers).*—Sec., J. Quint, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants Makers).*—Sec., S. Salzman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 274, Amalgamated.*—Pres., G. Pasto, 205 Dumas St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. De Benedictis, 1264 Isabeau St., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated.*—Sec., F. Bereznick, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 115, Amalgamated (French Clothing Workers).*—Sec., A. Beausoliel, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters).*—Sec., G. Fleming, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Pressers).*—Sec., S. Borenstein, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car.*—Pres., A. H. Browne, 288 McKay St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Nicholson, 392 Dorchester St. W., Montreal, Que.

*Coopers' International Union of North America.*—Pres., Andrew J. Hanley, 451b Drolet St.,

## Montreal—Continued

Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Rogers, 185 Ontario St., W., Montreal, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. M. Robertson, 1646 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. J. Bickford, 2137a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. Richard, 15 Fortification St., Montreal, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Oscar Belleisle, 455 Frontenac St., Montreal, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Jardine, 368 St. Philippe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. A. McEwan, 1121B Wellington St., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Federal Employees, No. 26, National Federation of.*—Pres., George M. Hartnett, 337 Lagauchetiere St., West, Montreal, Que. Sec., H. N. Phillips, 337 Lagauchetiere St. W., Montreal, Que.

*Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of.*—Pres., Arthur Beaulieu, 1308 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Adam, 432 Beaubien St., Montreal, Que.

*Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., O. Raymond, 311 Elm St., Montreal, Que. Sec. F. Griffard, 417 Ontario East, Montreal, Que.

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers).*—Pres., M. Amos, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. East, Montreal, Que.

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters).*—Pres., M. Kaiser, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St., East, Montreal, Que.

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers).*—Pres. O. Lapolsky, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 102, International Ladies' (Raincoat Makers).*—Pres., Rob. Watson, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18.*—Sec., Chas. Brookes, 1615 Des Erables St., Montreal, Que.

*Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint.*—Pres., John Quinlan, 25 Overdale Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Walsh, 211 Dorion St., Montreal, Que.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America, No. 136.*—Sec., Arthur Dubord, 475 LaSalle Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

*Harbour Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 16298 (A.F.L.).*—Pres., A. Hogue, 529 De Lanaudiere, Montreal, Que. Sec., A. E. Thivierge, 269 Stadacona Ave., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America*, No. 440 (Cooks).—Sec., Pierre Miquieu, 380 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America*, No. 315 (Waiters).—Sec., M. Brown, 198 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Hotel Employees of Canada, National (C.F. of L.)*.—Sec., T. Owen, 129 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Insurance Agents' Federal Union*, No. 65 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., A. L. Hawsworth, 250 Metcalfe St., Montreal, Que.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers*, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of.—Pres., H. Hill, 174 Grand Trunk St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. Sec., T. Naismith, 7 Ryde St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
- Jewellery Workers' Union*, No. 43, International.—Pres., Theodore Mathieu, 459A Lasalle Road, Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., John Maher, 377 Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Lathers' International Union*, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., A. Dussault, 90A St. Jerome St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. J. Wickham, 2584 Drolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Leather Workers' International Union*, No. 71, United.—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 681 Logan St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Gauthier, 50 Delinelle St., Montreal, Que.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 10, Federated Association of.—Pres., Jos. Henault, P. O. St. H., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Lapointe, 469 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Lithographers of America*, No. 27, Amalgamated.—Pres., Stanley Smith, 165 Querbes Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Hitchcock, 319 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 89, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Torrence, 84a Girouard Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., S. Lees, 5289 Western Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 885, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Beliveau, Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., Thos. Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Farley 21 Duverger St. Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Sarazin, 205 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 689, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Larocque, 74 Wolesley Ave., Montreal West, Que. Sec., John Williams, 2584a Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. V. Cook, 70 Walnut St., St. Henry, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Robert, 75-4th Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Leduc, 234-4th Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Sloan, 2551a Mance St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Baldwin, 656 Champagneur Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 335, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. McGilly, 154

## Montreal—Continued

- Desery St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Gauthier, 730a Champagneur St., Montreal, Que.
- Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent)*.—Pres., John Ryan, 443 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Bujold, 371 Aylwin St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists* No. 631, International Association of.—Sec., R. Walker, 289 Magdeline St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists*, No. 711, International Association of.—Sec., T. E. Wood, 807 Fullum St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists*, No. 111, International Association of.—Pres., H. Brothers, 568 Bourbonniere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. E. Wood, 807 Fullum St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists*, No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Pres., Edw. Rogers, 72a Milton St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Benoit, 305 Chambly St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists*, No. 1189, International Association of.—Sec., John Featherstone, 854 Colonial St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 190, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Giroux, 153 St. Martin St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alex. Pilotte, 367 Gifford St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 148, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Fortier, 1027 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alfred Derome, 38 Galt Ave., Verdun, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1284, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Bertrand, 35 Azilda St., Tetreaultville, Montreal, Que.
- Marine Engineers*, No. 5, National Association of.—Pres., Eugène Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., N. Lazure, 120 Rivard St., Lachine, Que.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots*, No. 69, National Association of.—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 116, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Paul Genereux, 554 Wolfe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 251, Amalgamated Sheet.—Sec., J. Boivin, 405 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 180, Amalgamated Sheet.—Sec., F. W. Bartlett, 3190 Clark St., Montreal, Que.
- Millmen*.—See Carpenters and Joiners.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 21, International.—Sec., Henry Lemieux, 305 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.
- Musicians*, No. 406, American Federation of.—Pres., J. C. Molinari, 182 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. I. Paquet, 182 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Newswriters' Union of Montreal*, No. 10 (I. T. U.).—Sec., F. Marrie, 7-11 St. Paul St., W., Montreal, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*.—No. 349, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Langlamet, 533a Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Huot, 526 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1024, Brotherhood of (Sign Painters).*—Pres., J. J. Anderson, 1018 Berri St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ed. Rousseau, 765 Craig St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1135, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).*—Sec., S. Danby, 1980b. Boyer St., Montreal, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 399, Brotherhood of. (Railway Equipment Painters).*—Pres., James Abbott, 417 Ontario St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 359, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. Brown, 2698 Christopher Colomb St., Montreal, Que.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., A. Trudel, 1792 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que. Sec., William Kirby 1983 Chabot St. Montreal, Que.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 9, International.*—Pres., Hector Genereux, 2017 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Frank Cox, 287 Valois St., Montreal, Que.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 578 (Cement Finishers) Operative.*—Pres., Chas. A. Brosseau, 1524 Cartier St., Montreal Que. Sec., James Howitt, 417 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 33, Operative.*—Pres., G. Morache, 417 Ontario St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. S. Cross, 1935 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que.
- Plasterers, National Union of, (C. F. of L.).*—The Secretary, 301 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 144, United Association of.*—Sec., J. R. Blais, 417 Ontario St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 292, United Association of.*—Pres., F. Walsh, 1672 De la Roche, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Gauthier, 1109 Orleans Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Albert Carle, 276 De Lanaudiere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Real Le Jeune, 379 Champlain St., Montreal, Que.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Jules Ste-Marie, Montreal, Que.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52, International.*—Pres., E. Pelletier, 183 Drolet St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Dube, 290 Charlevoix St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 121, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec. Mrs. A. Magurin, 294 Liverpool St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 117, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Upstone, Notre Dame St., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., R. Cannon, 101 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 115A, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss Daisy Seale, 1 Dufferin Ave., off Richmond St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 178, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. E. Picard, 329 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 115, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. L. Shepard, 2229B Mance St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. F. Rummens, 33 St. Genevieve St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

- Railroad Employees, No. 118, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. H. Broadbent, 16 Brandon Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Walsh, 166 College St., St. Henri, Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 128, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John M. Lewis, 226 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Philip V. Langton, 377 St. Phillippe St., St. Henri, Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 89, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. G. Harbour, 759 Ethel St., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Smith, 128 Selley St., Westmount, Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 160, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. F. Gill, 122A Pacific Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. McIntosh, 1734 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 146, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Kensington, 203 Murray St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 176, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Labelle, 176 Desery St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Singher, 772 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 104, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. E. Farrell, 25 Mansfield St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 160, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. G. Lunn, 118 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 157, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. W. Guilmette, 77a Quesnel St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. M. Cappiello, 163 Vinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John C. Berry, 1289 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal Que. Sec., George Sisco, 185 Manufacturers' St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 490, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Woodward, 62 Somerville St., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. L. Labreche, 3739 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 802, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Rattelade, 486 Aylwin St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Jenkins, 286a 3rd Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 506, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Third Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278 de Lanaudiere St., Montreal, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1238, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Aubin, 25 Bourassa St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Rodrigue, 130 Delinelle St., Montreal, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 72, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joe Hall, 1282 Fullum St., Montreal, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Zoel Tardif, 67 William David St., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Tardif, 891 Letourneux Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Brault, 600 De Gaspe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Leduc, 192 St. Ferdinand St., Montreal, Que.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 182, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Ste. Marie, 803 Dorion St., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Parkin, 700 Claudarnald Ave., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alf. Jolivet, 23½ Soulanges St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arcade Lecuyer, 102 Laprairie St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., R. Labadie, 142 Laval Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., L. P. Bedard, 1415 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1191, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Atkins, 297A Grand Trunk St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Scott, 87A Congregation St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Bousquet, 33 Sheppard St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Lefebvre, 2071 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Cloutier, 89 St. Zotique St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 80, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. Church, 2062 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. J. Crosby, 2353 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 75, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. Shea, 113 St. Charles St., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charron St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Joseph Therrien, 551 Plessis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Leon Bourbonniere, 829 St. Valier St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Enginemen No. 3, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., P. Tremblay, 70 Bennett St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Bell, 2448—20th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Agent, Michael J. Flynn, Midland, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., E. G. Fortune, Box 1333, Montreal, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., E. A. Fassio, Box 362, Station B., Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., A. L. Jones, 49A Third Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 345, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Rouley, 515 Gordon Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Strapps, 1027 Verdun Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 606, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 588, International Union of.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Germain, 7 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 593, International Union of.*—Sec., E. Veary, 7 Trudel St., Longue Point, Montreal, Que.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33, International.*—Pres., Henry Malo, 1473 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., George Poitras, 208 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Concluded

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. Maisonneuve, 375 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Poulin, 619 Chambly St., Montreal, Que.

*Stonecutters, National Union of (C.F. of L.)*—The Secretary, 301 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.

*Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.*—Sec., Art. Bannerman, 233 Knox St., Montreal, Que.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 448, International Brotherhood of (Milk Distributors and Dairy Employees).*—Sec., M. D. Cordes, 845 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 409 (Sanitary Drivers and Helpers), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Dubois, 37 St. Emilie St., Montreal, Que. Sec., S. Valiquette, 18 Leduc Lane, Montreal, Que.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 360, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alfred Cote, 982 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21, Commercial (Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division).*—Pres., D. W. Lawson, 485 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., G. C. Gorman, 2020 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.*—Pres., Jos. Gauthier, 62D. St. Philippe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 22 St. Augustin St., Montreal, Que.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1112 (Oilcloth Workers), United.*—Sec., Hector Leblanc, 1296B. Logan St., Montreal, Que.

*Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigar-makers), (Independent).*—Pres., T. Perez, 481 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Samalea, 94 Buller St., Montreal, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).*—Sec., Louis Gadoury, 201 Drolet St., Montreal.

*Typographical Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Thos. Black, 2674 Waverley St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, room 35, Herald Building, Montreal, Que.

*Upholsterers' International Union, No. 78.*—Pres., W. Belanger, 2590 Drolet St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. W. Chambers, 51A Mozart St. W., Montreal, Que.

## Mount Johnson

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 53, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Romeo Lefevre, 40 Guillaume St., Longueuil, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette, Mount Johnson, Que.

## New Carlisle

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ben Le Blano, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., W. Chisholm, New Carlisle, Que.

## O'Brien

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 328, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Theo. Imobersty, Launay, via O'Brien, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Parent

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sam Brown, Parent, Que. Sec., E. T. Bulmer, Box 383, Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. Turmel, Parent, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 731, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Boily, Monet, Co. Pontiac, Que. Sec., J. A. Robiteille, Strachan, via Parent, Que.

## Quebec

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. McLaren, Little River, Que. Sec., Wm. G. Jones, 29 Gamelin St., St. Malo, Que.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Antonio Ducharme, 130 La Canardiere St., Limouilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., Jos. A. Guay, Box 324, Levis, Que.

*Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., O. Caron, 183 Chateauguay St., Quebec, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1 Canadian Federation of.*—Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beauport Village, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.*—Pres., Adjutor Poulin, 114½ Latourelle St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Joseph Morency, 182 St. Luc St., Quebec, Que.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 330, International Association of.*—Pres., John G. Masson, 266½ St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Jos. Alf. Jacobs, 143 St. Patrick St., Quebec, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Georges Philippon du Picard, 92-6th Ave., Limouilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., Gerard Godbout, 315 Prince Edward St., Quebec, Que.

*Civil Service Association, No. 36, Provincial (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., O. E. Talbot, P.O. Drawer 385, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchamp, Box 8, St. John Baptist, Quebec, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Dion, 162 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Nap. Brisebois, 138½ King St., Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1118, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Lyons, 643 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. A. Moisan, 12 Dorchester St., Quebec, Que.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 492.*—Pres., J. J. Mallin, 220 St. John St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Manfred Roebling, P.O. Box 493, Quebec, Que.

*Inspectors, Fire Rangers and Cutlers, No. 49, Protective Association of, (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., J. A. Fournier, 90 Sous le Cap, Quebec, Que. Sec., F. Blanchet, 272 Des Fosses St., Quebec, Que.

*Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship. (Independent).*—Pres., Patrick Joynt, 314 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Rich. Butler, 309 Champlain St., Quebec, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. M. Jolicoeur, 1064½ St. Valier

## Quebec—Continued

St., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. Beaumont, 17 Dorchester St., Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 753, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Paré, 134 Canardiere Rd., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 125 6th St., Limouilou, Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 388, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George Plean, 270 St. Julie St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. R. MacLean, 207-3rd Ave., Limouilou, Quebec, Que.

*Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.*—Pres., Alphonse Thevierge, 18 Tourangeau Ave., Quebec, Que. Sec., Henri Beaudry, 163 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.

*Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.*—Pres., Leo. Blouin, 113 Lavigueur St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Edouard Lamay, 363 Richardson St., Quebec, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Oct. Flageol, 52 5th St., Quebec, Que. Sec., A. Cholet, 53 3rd St., Quebec, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2629, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Brennan, 644 St. Valier St., Quebec, Que.

*Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.*—Pres., Geo. H. Fanar, 19 Lachevrotiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. A. Clapperton, 18 D'Youville St., Quebec, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.*—Sec., E. Lamontaga, 60 King St., Quebec, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Alderic Beauchamp, care of Supt. R.M.S., Quebec, Que.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 152, International.*—Sec., Edouard Poitras, 318 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. P. Kelly, 10 Lachevrotiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., U. Fortin, 104 Wolfe St., Lévis, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 71, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Lapointe, 81 Canardiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., P. R. Matte, Beauport, Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 122, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Martel, 60 Lavigueur St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Emile Patry, 147½ D'Aiguillon St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 177, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Cloutier, No. C, Des Salaberry St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. Brady, 49 Claire Fontaine St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 220 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que. Sec., H. H. Pageau, 536 St. Francois St., Quebec, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 283, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Lucien Girard, 41 St. Leon St., Quebec, Que.



**QUEBEC—Continued****Quebec—Concluded**

*Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.*—Sec., E. Lemieux, 115-4th Ave., Limoilou, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Boisjoli, 62B Latourrelle St., Quebec, Que

*Stage Employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Ant. Pilon, 6 St. Madeleine St., Quebec, Que. Sec., F. B. Kipling, 87 Joachim St., Quebec, Que.

*Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Victorin Beaucage, 170 L'Incarnation St., Quebec, Que.

*Typographical Union No. 302, International.*—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 44½ Artillery St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St., Quebec, Que.

*Workmen of Quebec and District, (Independent) Federated Society of.*—Pres., Joseph Appleman, 142-11th St., Limoilou, Quebec, Que.

**Richmond**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 741, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. Michaud, Box 185, Richmond, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 112, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Goyette, Richmond, Que. Sec., J. J. Pepler, Richmond, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Custeau, Box 31, Richmond, Que. Sec., W. P. Hill, Richmond, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.*—Sec., J. I. Hawker, Richmond, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 199, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Faucher, Box 270, Richmond, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 865, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Jones, Box 82, Melbourne, Que. Sec., J. W. J. Duquet, Box 374, Richmond, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1234, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. B. Davis, General Delivery, Richmond, Que.

**Rivière-du-Loup**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 398, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Bourgoin, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Ludger Ouellet, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1545, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Martin, Rivière-du-Loup en Bas, Que. Sec., Omer Bernier, Blaisville, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 204, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Lacombe, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Joseph Scott, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Lodge No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Couturier, Blaisville, Que. Sec., J. A. Gagnon, Box 30, Blaisville, Que.

*Machinists, No. 656, International Association of.*—Pres., Louis Plourde, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Alphonse St. Laurent, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 151, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Marmen, 10½ St. Cyrille St. Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

**Rivière-du-Loup—Concluded**

*Railroad Employees, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. X. Desrosiers, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., J. L. Gagne, Box 32, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 539, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph E. Bouchard, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Aurele Dumont, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. Joseph Parent, 1 Bellevue St., Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 489, Order of.*—Sec., Omer Langlois, 143 Lafontaine St., Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

**St. Agathe des Monts**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Mainville, Box 225, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Sec., Geo. E. Fulker, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

**St. Alexandre Station**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 171 Order of (Central Vermont).*—Sec., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexander Station, Que.

**St. Anselme**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 308, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Carron, Monk, Que. Sec., O. Audet, St. Anselme, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 569, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Nadeau, St. Anselme, Que.

**Ste. Anne de Bellevue**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1584, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Victor Francoeur, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Sec., J. H. E. Lepine, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

**St. Blaise**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 129, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates, St. Blaise P.O., Que.

**St. Charles de Bellechasse**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 206, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonse Morin, St. Jean, Port Joli, Que. Sec., G. A. Montreuil, St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.

**St. Helene de Bagot**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 290, United Bro.*—Pres., Ernest Cantin, St. Helene de Bagot, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras, St. Helene de Bagot, Que.

**St. Hyacinthe**

*Barbers' International Union No. 423, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. Arcand, St. Joseph, Que. Sec., L. J. E. Choquette, 22 Piete St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 257.*—Pres., Ovila Bonnette, 70 St. Pascal St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Jules Deschesnes, 59 Cascade St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

**St. Hyacinthe—Concluded**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 108, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Adolphe Lusier, 16 Lafontaine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 29, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Valliere, Windsor Mills, Que. Sec., Oscar Levesque, 84 Bourdage St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Henry Provost, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Jules L. Boucher, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1405, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Beuregard, 120 Bourdage St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1419, United.*—Sec., Ernest Hamel, 29 St. Pierre St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 788, International.*—Pres., Pierre Nobida, La Providence, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Albert Pagé, 42½ St. Hyacinthe St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

**St. Johns**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1729, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ovila Morin, 68 St. James St., St. Johns, Que.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 1596½ (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., A. R. Pare, Box 433, St. Johns, Que.

*Potters, No. 78, National Brotherhood of Operative.*—Pres., Edward Maguire, Box 345, St. Johns, Que. Sec., Geo. Smith, Box 495, St. Johns, Que.

**St. Lambert**

*Railroad Employees, No. 179, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. A. Charles, St. Lambert, Que.

*Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Gigg, 1440 De Grandpre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. J. King, 430 Riverside Drive, St. Lambert, Que.

**St. Marc des Carrieres**

*Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Laurent Petit, St. Marc des Carrieres, Portneuf Co., Que. Sec., John Matte, St. Marc des Carrieres, Portneuf Co., Que.

**St. Romuald d'Etchemin**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 11, Order of.*—Pres., J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., William Parsons, St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.

**St. Rose du Degele**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2656, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Duchene, St. Rose du Degele, Que.

**St. Rosalie Junction**

*Railroad Employees, No. 17, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Leveille, St. Rosalie Junction, Que. Sec., Georges Lussier, St. Rosalie Junction, Que.

**St. Thérèse de Blainville**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2189, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Thearet, St. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 319, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Malboeuf, St. Faustine Station, Que. Sec., A. Thiboutot, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

**Shawinigan Falls**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1775, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Max Ferron, 291 Lambert St., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 52, Federated Association of.*—Sec., J. E. Trudel, Post Office, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

**Sherbrooke**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 502, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. E. Breton, 171 Alexander Boulevard, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 641, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Rocheleau, 2 Armstrong St., E., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. A. Pare, 17 2nd Ave. E., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Sec., Herbert Banks, 51 Birch St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1684, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Belisle, 141 Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Henri Sirois, Apt. 24, Casino Bldg., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 373.*—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 21, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Melvin Ferguson, 13 Esplanade Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. Ingham, 151 London St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 25, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Daniel Fisette, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Eudore Marcotte, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 694, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. Buchanan, Levis, Que. Sec., F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 706, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Riff, 25 Drummond Road, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., R. Johns, 189 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Machinists, No. 164, International Association of.*—Pres., F. Twyman, 445 Wellington St., So., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. D. Hazle, 87 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 432, International.*—Pres., Wm. Tobin, Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Dan. Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Musicians, No. 577, American Federation of.*—Pres., T. E. Coley, 14 Morkill Road, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. G. Edgecombe, Sinclair House, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1319, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. Cote, 228 King St., W., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., W. K. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., P. W. Powers, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 107, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss Regina Laflamme, R.R. No. 4, Lennoxville, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 776, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Roy, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. Morin, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 31, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Burbridge, 16 London St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., W. H. Tribble, 158 McManamy St., Sherbrooke, Que.



**QUEBEC—Concluded****Sherbrooke—Concluded**

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1307, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Oddy, Waterville, Que. Sec., J. A. Largy, 306 King St., E., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 438, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Joseph Hand, 15 Mount Pleasant St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Alex. Normandin, 84 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

**Sorel**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 373, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Victor Gabriel, Roy St., Sorel, Que. Sec., Rodique Carpentier, 8 Albert St., Sorel, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 761, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Delphis Pelouquin, Sorel, Que. Sec., Joseph Cournoyer, Box 258, Sorel, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 797, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Lequin, Nicolet, Que. Sec., Jos. Lacroix, Nicolet, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1374, International Association of.*—Sec., Wilford Cassanton, Box 709, Sorel, Que.

**Tetreauville**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Vigeant, 952 Pie IX. Blvd., Montreal, Que. Sec., O. Proulx, 974 Pie IX. Blvd., Montreal, Que.

**Thetford Mines**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2031, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ludger Leblond, Thetford Mines, Que. Sec., Willie Grondin, Thetford Mines, West, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1124, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edgar Beattie, 108 St. Alfred St., Thetford Mines, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1327, International Association of.*—Pres., Isaac Rousseau, Thetford Mines West, Que. Sec., Napoleon Valle, Thetford Mines West, Que.

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 143, International Union of.*—Pres., Joseph Boldard, Thetford Mines, Que. Sec., Patrick McCaffrey, Thetford Mines, Que.

**Three Rivers**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 315, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George O. Lacroix, Pont St. Maurice, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Sec., Hector Pepin, 227 Ste. Angele St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1793, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. P. Auclair, 262 St. Genevieve St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Electrical Workers, No. 915, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Duval, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Drawer 100, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 47, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Jules Lupien, 91 St. Genevieve St., Three Rivers, Que.

**Three Rivers—Concluded**

*Machinists, No. 1234, International Association of.*—Sec., Harry Myers, 14 St. Ursule St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., J. A. Boucher, Three Rivers, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 924, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. La France, 93 Laviolette St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., B. Beaubien, 137 St. George St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 856, International.*—Pres., Eugene Soulard, 148 De Laverendrye, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., C. J. Saunders, Box 664, Three Rivers, Que.

**Thurso**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 232, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Pelletier, Thurso, Que.

**Timiskaming**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Roullard, Timiskaming, Que. Sec., O. Blais, Timiskaming, Que.

**Tourville**

*Railroad Employees, No. 50, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Donat Tizotte, Monk, Que. Sec., Amedee Rancour, Monk, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.*—Pres., Jos. La Brecque, Charny, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Couturier, Tourville, Que.

**Tring Junction**

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 131, Order of.*—Pres., A. C. Cote, Garthby, Que. Sec., J. E. Marcoux, Tring Junction, Que.

**Turoot**

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 41, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Rankins, 734a St. Valier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ed. Lamont, 56 Cartier Park, Montreal, Que.

**Valleyfield**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Caron, Valleyfield, Que. Sec., D. J. Viau, Valleyfield, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2649, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alouine Charlevoix, Valleyfield, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 152, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Brownlee, 16 Anderson St., Valleyfield, Que.

**Windsor Mills**

*Paper Makers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. McCarthy, Windsor Mills, Que. Sec., Leo. Broderick, Windsor Mills, Que.

## ONTARIO

## Allandale

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 486, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Patton, 62 William St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., John Clark, 77 Essa Road, Allandale, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 442, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Long, 90 Essa St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., J. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave., Allandale, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 575, International Association of.*—Pres., A. H. Ferguson, 54 Baldwin St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., W. G. Wardman, 50 Brock St., Barrie, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 200, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. T. Carson, 104 Tiffin St., Allandale, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 119 Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Wooland, Barrie, Ont. Sec., F. Collins, Allandale, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 377, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. W. Schrieber, 28 Cumberland St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., W. F. Dunn, 200 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 620, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walter Kettle, Allandale, Ont. Sec., William Wiles, Barrie, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 355, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, S. H. Walker, Allandale, Ont. Sec., J. P. McMillin, Box 35, Allandale, Ont.

## Almonte

- Textile Workers of America, No. 2000, United.*—Sec., Joseph Brook, Box 266, Almonte, Ont.

## Amherstburg

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 504-1, International (Rock Drillers).*—Sec., L. A. Parker, Amherstburg, Ont.

## Anten Mills

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 217, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Treadwell, R.R. No. 1, Anten Mills, Ont.

## Armstrong

- Railroad Employees, No. 22, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Armand Lucas, Armstrong, Ont.

## Aylmer

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 530.*—Pres., Clifford Macklem, Aylmer, Ont. Sec., Beecher Hunter, Aylmer, Ont.

## Belleville

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Cope, 42 Baldwin St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. J. Looker, 84 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 30.*—Pres., A. Ayling, Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. Bradden, R.R. No. 6, Belleville, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2366, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. E. McKnight, 27 Murney St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Jas. P. McGorman, 106½ Station St., Belleville, Ont.

## Belleville—Concluded

- Federal Labour Union, No. 17314, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., H. Taylor, South John St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Paul Smith, 160 Mary St., Belleville, Ont.
- Fishermen, No. 27 (T. & L.C.), Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario.*—Pres., Robert Howard, Point Anne, Ont. Sec., Edgar Irwin, Deseronto, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., George Giffin, George St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., George E. Foster, 134 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.*—Pres., W. R. Hinchey, 168 Charles St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., A. C. Burton, 144 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Fitzgerald, 356 Blecker Ave., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Homer Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave., Belleville, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. H. Moon, 409 Blecker Ave., Belleville, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Quincey, Coleman St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Gunn, 42 Evans St., Belleville, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1545, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. G. Ormond, 277 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Peters, 131 North Front St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St., Belleville, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., P. Drumm, 19 Cedar St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., David Johns, 31 North Front St., Belleville, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 479, International.*—Sec., Geo. Glovar, 223 Coleman St., Belleville, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.*—Pres., Prof. E. Wheatley, 24 Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St., Belleville, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 811, United Association of.*—Sec., A. Johns, 94 Station St., Belleville, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. V. C. Truaisch, Post Office, Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. C. Waddell, Post Office, Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 126, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Lee, 240 William St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. L. Johnstone, 25 Alexander St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Cecil Warren, 132 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 617, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Follawell, 7 Elm St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., G. H. Smith, 179 College St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.*—Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 551, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)



**ONTARIO—Continued****Bluevale**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 406, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McCrea, Belgrave, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes, Bluevale, Ont.

**Brampton**

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 536.*—Pres., M. Ashley, Box 826, Brampton, Ont. Sec., C. Campkin, Box 826, Brampton, Ont.

**Brantford**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 187.*—Sec., Percy Patrick, Ferrace Hill, Brantford, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journeymen.*—Pres., Ed. Beal, Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. A. Symington, 69½ Colborne St. W., Brantford, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 136.*—Pres., E. C. Warning, 104 St. George St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., F. H. Warning, 151 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.*—Pres., G. Stinchcombe, 21 Wade Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Fitness, 123 East Ave., Brantford, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Hoag, 94½ Arthur St., Brantford, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2602, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., C. Greenman, 131 Drummond St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. Tooke, 78 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 559, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charlton H. Baker, 48 Waller St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Norman Cousland, 68 Rawdon St., Brantford, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.*—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A., Brantford, Ont. Sec., E. Franklin, 56 Grant St., Brantford, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.*—Pres., B. E. Pearcey, P.O., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. L. Cutmore, 11 Elizabeth St., Brantford, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.*—Sec., A. Gage, 237 Sheridan St., Brantford, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 495, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Miller, Cainville, P.O., Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 745, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., D. J. Ross, 102 Sarah St., Brantford, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.*—Sec., Morton Croley, 15 Alfred St., Brantford, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. Miskelly, 302 Sheridan St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Geo. Beattie, 10 Superior St., Brantford, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Osborne, 63 Sheridan St., Brantford, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).*—Pres., J. Doan, 116 Albion St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. R. Benson, Grandview, P.O., Brantford, Ont.

**Brantford—Concluded**

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 186, United Association of.*—Pres., O. N. Taylor, 394 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ash-ton, 45 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Wm. Ness, P.O., Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hartley, P.O., Brantford, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.*—Pres., G. A. Hannan, 18 Edwin St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. W. Frank, 160 Eagle Ave., Brantford, Ont.

*Railroad Employees No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Patullo, Box 294, Brantford, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hands, 27 Spring St., Brantford, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Patrick Walsh, 175 Albion St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Edwin B. Mitchell, 136 Albion St., Brantford, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 582, International Alliance of Theatrical, (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Alfred Harris, 99 Waterloo St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., D. B. Orcutt, 26 Darling St., Brantford, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. J. Walker, 107 West Mill Street, Brantford, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.*—Pres., Roy Batson, 225 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Wm. Powell, 213 West Mill St., Brantford, Ont.

*Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.*—Sec., F. I. Dempsey, 151 Sydenham St., Brantford, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 378, International.*—Pres., William B. Shaw, 128 William St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., James Cooper, 46 Grand St., Brantford, Ont.

**Bridgeburg**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 642, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Lathberry, 974 West Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., S. Wilkinson, Amigari, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Duncan, McTavish, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., Orville Sherk, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Walsh, 411 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Harvey, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Lyon, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., W. E. Near, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Machinists No. 1263, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Ineson, Amigari, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Woodle, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., J. N. Smith, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Follick, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., Fred Hesler, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Gilles, General Delivery, Bridgeburg, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Glauser, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Box 246, Bridgeburg, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Brockville

- Barbers' International Union, No. 283, Journeymen.*—Pres., Edward Stewart, 21 Perth St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Fred Clutterbuck, 7 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 7½, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. H. Neete, 12 Front Ave., Brockville, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 13.*—Sec., Morden Fox, 56 Murray St., Brockville, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. E. Henry, 1 North Broadway St., Brockville, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Hislop, Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Watson, 64 George St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., A. Fowler, 143 Park St., Brockville, Ont.
- Machinists No. 1153, International Association of.*—Pres., J. A. Marchand, 73 Buell St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., R. Fraser, 35 Church St., Brockville, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 315, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Serviss, 11 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. R. Caldwell, 213 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont.
- Moulders Union of North America, No. 485, International.*—Sec., C. J. Seymour, 25 St. Andrew St., Brockville, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. E. Wooding, 25 Bennett St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., J. B. Simpson, 17 Ford St., Brockville, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees Alliance, No. 166, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Lachapelle, Brockville, Ont. Sec., D. M. MacInnes, 97 Bethune St., Brockville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. McEwan, 109 Orchard St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 616, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Farge, 259 Brock St. W., Brockville, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Price, 14 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., F. S. Miller, 1 Holliday St., Brockville, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 345, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Casey Markell, 116 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., M. D. Frego, 7 Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 553, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.*—Pres., Ed. Devine, 44 Victoria Ave., Brockville, Ont. Sec., J. E. Wotherspoon, 10 George St., Brockville, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 262, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. Stinson, Brockville, Ont. Sec., D. Muirhead, 10 King St. East, Brockville, Ont.

## Burlington

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2603, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., E. D. Bulley, Burlington, Ont. Sec., W. F. Broom, Box 395, Burlington, Ont.

## Capreol

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. M. Flowers, Capreol, Ont. Sec., H. Danders, Capreol, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 584, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Matthews, Box 1402, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., A. J. Wicks, Box 11, Capreol, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.*—Sec., A. A. Ling, Capreol, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. K. Polk, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Miss A. J. Brown, Capreol, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 894, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Willard, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Chas. C. Hart, Box 3, Capreol, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 422, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Turner, Capreol, Ont. Sec., F. G. Chubb, Box 206, Capreol, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.*—Chief Conductor S. H. Furness, Capreol, Ont. Sec., W. W. Rossman, Capreol, Ont.
- Railway Enginemen No. 5, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., A. A. Stewart, Box 135, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., C. A. Virtue, Capreol, Ont.

## Carleton Place

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 325, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. Kerrigan, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Wilfrid L. Campbell, Box 151, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Porter, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., A. Hinchsliff, Box 604, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 96.*—Pres., Geo. W. Carson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Jos. J. Sinnott, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.*—Pres., Geo. Bleach, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., W. B. Cram, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 229, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Simpson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., George Carmicheal, Carleton Place, Ont.
- Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., Fred. Tinkler, Carleton Place, Ont.

## Chapleau

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. McAdam, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., L. F. Block, Chapleau, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Connaughton, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., C. W. Darby, Chapleau, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.*—Pres., N. Beardmore, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., T. Goldstein, Chapleau, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 237, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Pearson, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., J. H. Turcotte, Chapleau, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Chapleau—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. O. Wilson, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., P. J. Collins, Chapleau, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Sommers, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., W. Westerman, Chapleau, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. J. Killins, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., L. E. Racicot, Chapleau, Ont.

## Chatham

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 28.*—Pres., John Softley, Louise St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., J. H. Thomas, 37 Lorne Ave., Chatham, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2234, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Hackney, Taylor Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., H. Chandler, 191 Edgar St., Chatham, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 44, United (Shirt and Overall Makers).*—Pres., Verna Johnson, Chatham, Ont. Sec., Miss Tilley Cook, Chatham, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 29, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Sidney Carder, P.O., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Geo. Holmes, P.O., Chatham, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 502, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Carder, Rodney, Ont. Sec., Stephen Tilley, 48 Park Ave., W., Chatham, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 629, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Morrison, 65 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., L. D. King, Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. B. Chalmers, 148 West St., Chatham, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 21, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Harry Sanderson, King St. E., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Wm. Congdon, 21 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.

## Chesley

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1070, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. J. English, Box 241, Chesley, Ont.

## Cobalt

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 894, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bernard Marker, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., James Kennedy, Cobalt, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Bert Normandy, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. G. Mills, Haileybury, Ont.

## Cobourg

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1071, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Harden, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92, Cobourg, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1339, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Kanaley, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., E. F. Dalzell, Cobourg, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 168, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Lafay, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., J. G. McNab, Cobourg, Ont.

## Cochrane

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 862, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Penny, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Geo. St. Louis, Cochrane, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 587, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Atkinson, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., T. O. Thurning, Box 413, Cochrane, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1078, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. G. Verner, Box 232, Cochrane, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 326, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Carnell, Box 81, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233, Cochrane, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 149, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Martin, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., A. Jameson, Cochrane, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 29, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. M. McNutt, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., C. L. Cavanaugh, Cochrane, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 882, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Thom, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Thos. Wilson, Cochrane, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 209, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Eaton, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Louis Houle, Cochrane, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 630, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. E. Cavanaugh, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., D. MacVicar, Cochrane, Ont.

## Coldwater

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 233, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. Foster, Orillia, Ont. Sec., C. L. Brown, Coldwater, Ont.

## Collingwood

- Barbers' International Union, No. 528, Journeymen.*—Pres., Joseph Gardipey, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Robert Newton, Box 525, Collingwood, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 19.*—Pres., John Gilham, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Willis Court, Collingwood, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1008, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).*—Sec., Bert Ridgway, Box 303, Collingwood, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 627, International Association of.*—Sec., Jas. J. Evans, St. Marie St., Collingwood, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 3, National Association of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

## Cornwall

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2307, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. D. Cummins, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., Geo. E. Williams, Box 217, Cornwall, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16871 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., Ed. La Rose, Box 975, Cornwall, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. Rankin, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., H. Pitts, Cornwall, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 760, International Union of.*—Pres., John Derochie, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., G. Adams, Box 472, Cornwall, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Cornwall—Concluded**

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1382, United.*  
—Sec., Miss Tina Atchison, Box 70, Cornwall, Ont.

**Depot Harbour**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 293, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Nelson, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., W. E. Quinn, Depot Harbour, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 156, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., David Hay, Depot Harbour, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 563, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Carson, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., J. F. Anderson, Depot Harbour, Ont.

**Desbarats**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 491, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. W. Colman, Echo Bay, Ont. Sec., R. McCrea, Desbarats, Ont.

**Dryden**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. M. Davidson, Dryden, Ont.

**Dundas**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2034, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. Hilbert, R.R. No. 2, Dundas, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1534, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. D. Leeson, Dundas, Ont. Sec., E. H. Steinacker, Dundas, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1144, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Cunningham, Dundas, Ont. Sec., J. W. Coyle, Box 261, Dundas, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269, International.*—Pres., Jas. Carmichael, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Arthur J. Gamble, Box 153, Dundas, Ont.

**Englehart**

*Railroad Employees, No. 40, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edwin Gray, Englehart, Ont. Sec., Chas. S. Jones, Englehart, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 815, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. Belec, 14 Main St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., I. W. Barlow, 18 King St. W., North Bay, Ont.

**Espanola**

*Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.*—Sec., Percy La Rocque, Box 319, Espanola, Ont.

*Papermakers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).  
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Louis Frappier, Espanola, Ont.

**Essex**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1994, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James McKeegan, Leamington, Ont. Sec., John Wagner, Box 531, Essex, Ont.

**Fort Frances**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Arthur E. Sexton, Box 160, Fort Frances, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McCrank, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., O. L. Armstrong, Fort Frances, Ont.

**Fort William**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 311, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Samuel Morgan, 419 Bernard St., Fort William, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 Brodie St., Fort William Ont. Sec., A. K. Cruickshanks, 227 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., A. Haley, 106 Bruce St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., E. Parry, 362 Broncho St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2610, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., C. Lea, 1014 River Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., H. A. Hayes, Fort William, Ont. Sec., H. Corless, Fort William, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Shore, 330 Cameron St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. E. Martin, 359 N. Syndicate Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Electrical Workers of America, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Raine, 207 Balmoral St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Chas. Doughty, 137 Francis St. W., Fort William, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. McCart, 123 Cameron St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Alex. S. Johnston, 112 South Vickers St., Fort William, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Whitehurst, 113 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. E. Grant, 408 N. Brodie St., Fort William, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Howland, 231 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. W. Lightfoot, 233 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).*—Sec., F. Moran, 1402 So. Sprague St., Fort William, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.*—Pres., P. W. Martin, Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., C. Leggett, 237 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 128, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Stinson, 319 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 277, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Mines, 129 E. Frederica St., Fort William, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.*—Pres., John W. Farquharson, 169 College St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Ruttan St., Port Arthur, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**Fort William—Concluded**

*Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Harris, 1220 Edward St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Wilson, 301½ Simpson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. O. Foster, 132 Dease St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 298, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Hill, 136 Francis St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. K. Orton, 315 Vickers St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 361, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Roberts, 332 Ogden St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. C. Manning, 334 Ogden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robert Hunter, 1433 Hamilton Ave., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Arthur Pearson, 129 North John St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 605, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Hamilton, 330 Bethune St., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. A. Dougherty, 112 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., P. S. Hollinsworth, 332 S. Syndicate Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Railway Employees of North America, No. 218, United Association of.*—Sec., W. J. Homer, Queen's Hotel, Fort William, Ont.

*Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Sec., F. T. Hackett, Fort William, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 467, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., E. Ree, 126 S. May St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Owen Beatty, 231 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.*—Sec., C. H. Lundgren, 267 Francis St. W., Fort William, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 417, International.*—Sec., G. H. Fowler, Box 396, Fort William, Ont.

**Galt**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur Last, 6 Queen's Square, Galt, Ont. Sec., E. D. Campbell, 114 State St., Galt, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330.*—Pres., Geo. Peeling, 24 Brant Place, Galt, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 15.*—Sec., A. S. Underhill, Box 517, Preston, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. W. Holden, 35 Augusta St., Galt, Ont. Sec., W. A. Barber, Box 433, Galt, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Thos. V. Boyd, Hoddington St., Galt, Ont. Sec., Edwin Smith, Park Ave., Galt, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Steel, 142 Selkirk St., Galt, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.*—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., David Melvir, Box 366, Galt, Ont.

**Galt—Concluded**

*Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.*—Pres. Mark Reed, Galt, Ont. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 78 Bond St., Galt, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. F. Beattie, Galt, Ont. Sec., A. E. Cunningham, 103 Elliott St., Galt, Ont.

*Typographical Union No. 411, International.*—Pres., J. W. Lepine, Galt, Ont. Sec., G. J. Hogan, 137 North Water St., Galt, Ont.

**Gananoque**

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America No. 4, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., John Lunman, Gananoque, Ont. Sec., Wm. Waring, Gananoque, Ont.

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 65.*—Pres., J. Rounds, Gananoque, Ont. Sec., Andrew Hutcheon, Gananoque, Ont.

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 157.*—Pres., Oscar Peterson, Findlay, Ont. Sec., Alfred H. Orcutt, Findley, Ont.

**Grimsby**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Page, Box 474, Grimsby, Ont. Sec., E. LePage, Box 493, Grimsby, Ont.

**Guelph**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. McLaren, 136 Paisley St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St., Guelph, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., Jas. Erskine, 131 Quebec St. E., Guelph, Ont. Sec., P. Hill, 186 York Road, Guelph, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2611, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., G. A. Wagatha, 121 Waterloo Ave., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Geo. Preece, 380 Exhibition St., Guelph, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 2, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., George Jennings, 55 Manitoba St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St., Guelph, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 4, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., John Robertson, 147 Neeve St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Samuel Cook, 25 Richardson St., Guelph, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 123, International Association of.*—Pres., D. McDougald, Fire Station, Guelph, Ont. Sec., Charles Vince, Fire Station, Guelph, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Gus. Murray, Guelph, Ont. Sec., Robt. Masson, 56 St. Arnaud St., Guelph, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.*—Sec., John McGillivray, 7 Glasgow St., Guelph, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. Reilly, 14 Durham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Cronk, 78 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1262, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lewis McGurty, Norfolk St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., A. McRobbie, 33 Norwich St. E., Guelph, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Guelph—Concluded

*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 34.*—Pres., A. V. Foltz, Paisley Road, Guelph, Ont. Sec., Wm. Stephens, 20 Suffolk St., Guelph, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., R. Cordiner, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. H. Mogk, Guelph, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter Blenco, Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Briggs, 7 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Parker Smeltzer, 92 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Roland McRae, 15 Tiffaney St., Guelph, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 155, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Mackin, 2 Yorkshire St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Geo. Kuehner, 156 Inkerman St., Guelph, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., David Fyfe, 172 York Road, Guelph, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1474, United.*—Sec., Miss Sarah McConnell, 12 Beverly St., Guelph, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 391, International.*—Pres., A. O. Farley, 570 Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Fred. Kinsey, 43 McTague St., Guelph, Ont.

## Hagersville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1837, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robert Smith, Box 193, Hagersville, Ont.

## Haileybury

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 3, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Swayne, Ramore, Ont. Sec., Jas. MacFarlane, Box 343, Haileybury, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 33, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Ramsay, New Liskeard, Ont. Sec., C. H. Taylor, New Liskeard, Ont.

## Hamilton

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 2, (C.F. of L.).*—Pres., Alex. Davidson, 22 Sunset Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Britton, 15 Earl St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 131, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Manfredo, 124 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., L. A. Kavanaugh, 4 Barton St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 354, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Dyson, 60 Dundurn St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Exley, 279 Hunter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Houson, 12 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Fred W. James, 183 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Cutters), No. 232.*—Sec., E. E. Peters, 119 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont.

## Hamilton—Continued

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444 (Sole Leather Workers).*—Pres., Wm. Ormond, 12 Alanson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Taylor, 74 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228.*—Pres., A. Will, 83 Burris St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Women Stitchers), No. 234.*—Pres., Miss Jean Park, 58 Park St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Kate Cassel, 162 Markland St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312 (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., James Cleeves, 168 Market St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Tuck, 453 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 186, International Association of.*—Pres., Chas. Gacin, General Delivery, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. R. Irvine, 136 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., H. Callaghan, 264 Roslyn Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Woods, 131 Park Row Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International.*—Pres., W. Richardson, 407 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. J. Sleeth, 135 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2612, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., J. Lepley, 180 Park Row Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. Wood, 1329 Cameron St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2659, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., F. King, East 24th St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. H. Smith, 17 East 19th St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Poag, 226 Barton St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert Blythe, 55 Sherman Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55.*—Pres., J. Canary, 167 Strachan St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. Wren, 168 Hess St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 210 (Tailors) Amalgamated.*—Sec., Miss G. B. Hand, 121 Hughson St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Temple, 47 Somerset Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 145 Birge St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Albert Marsh, 198 Roxborough Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., David C. Thomson, Box 8, Hamilton Beach, P.O., Hamilton, Ont.

*Electrical Workers of America, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. J. Ellis, 493 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Chas. Osier, 98 Catherine St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., L. Launder, 8½ Rebecca St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., D. L. McCarthy, 636 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 278, United.*—Pres., Wm. M. Hunter, 196 Maple Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Edith Doherty, 197 Victoria Ave., Hamilton, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Hamilton—Continued

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.*—Pres., James Myers, Stroud's Hotel, Merrick St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 293 Hughson St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 7, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Cheeseman, 123 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. Furey, 63 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., C. T. Bowser, Stirton St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. T. Bar-ringer, 25 Robert St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 10, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Kett, 24 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Leo Kett, 24 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 62, International.*—Sec., H. Bell, 294 Carmon St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 145, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., John McFarlane Garside Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Guy O. Potter, 68 Cameron Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.*—Sec., H. Harcastle, 83 Rosedene Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Chris J. Kerner, 6 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. S. Stevenson, 150 Grant Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Wilson, 50 Pearl St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 Barton St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edward Rohr, 6 McNeil St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.*—Sec., S. Clark, 329 Locke St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1260, International Association of.*—Pres., R. J. Boyd, 60 George St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jas. T. Hinks, 171 Florence St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 177, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. McKenzie, 42 Lochearne St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. Connor, 485 Catherine St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.*—Sec., C. J. Johnson, 135 East Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 61, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., A. Pullan, 52 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. A. Turner, General Delivery, Hamilton, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.*—Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 117 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. J. Lindsay, 15 Burris St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. J. Nelligan, 81 Picton St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Feggans, 38 Mayflower Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. E. Pearson, 427 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

## Hamilton—Continued

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., A. J. Pitts, 405 Barton St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 298, Operative.*—Sec., G. F. Nicholls, 109 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.*—Pres., F. Edmondson, 78 Cannon St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Bonner, 6 Roxborough Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Jas. Keenan, Alpine Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Way, 161 Victoria Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Fred W. Macted, 132 Balmoral Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., L. Riley, 77 Wood St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Andrew Low, 25 Picton St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. McLean, jr., 439 York St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wilson, 59 Hamilton Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. Kershaw, 45 East 24th St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. J. O'Reilly, 307 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Chief, W. Anderson, 36 Oakland Ave., Welland, Ont. Sec., W. J. Field, 34 Connaught Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 155, Order of (T. H. and B. Railway System Division).*—Chief Telegrapher, J. L. Cunneyworth, 221 Fairleigh Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 76 Carrick Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 226, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Goodfellow, 253 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. S. Reid, 3 Elizabeth St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Place, 178 Napier St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Smees, 1394 Cannon St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., G. Lane, West Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 27, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, G. L. Swenor, 149 Napier St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Cameron, 297 York St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Edgar Vansickle, 44 Arthur Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Herbert A. Robbins, 100 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., James McIlwraith, 303 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Arthur Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees No. 129, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. Adams, 45 Queen St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 257 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 303, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Hugh Sedgwick, 86 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Charles Purcell, 204 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****Hamilton—Concluded**

- Stationary Engineers, No. 2, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., A. W. Heath, 177 Burris St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 366, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S., Hamilton, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 700, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. Dennison, 3 Madison Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. W. Longfellow, 186 Hess St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, No. 113, International.*—Pres., Kenneth Wakeham, 92 Margaret St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Herbert E. Eastbury, 78 Cannon St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Edward Brewer, 155 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Sam. Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Tailors' Union of America, No. 149, Journeymen.*—Pres., John Mosgrove, 103 Gladstone Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Harry J. Eickoff, 234 Locke St. No., Hamilton, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 129, International.*—Pres., L. T. Spalding, 241 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred Aldridge, sr., 94 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

**Hanover**

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2013, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edwin Winkler, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Robert John Hodder, Box 231, Hanover, Ont.
- Cement Makers' Federal Labour Union, No. 17106 (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., Barney Meyers, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Edward Holler, Hanover, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1205, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Gideon Gross, Hanover, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 38, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., C. Falconer, Hanover, Ont.

**Havelock**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 638, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Burnett, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., John S. Finley, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 648, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. J. Stranberg, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., P. Young, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 578, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, E. D. Timmerman, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., J. A. Garratt, Havelock, Ont.

**Hearst**

- Railroad Employees, No. 21, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. J. Nicholls, Hearst, Ont.

**Hornepayne**

- Railroad Employees, No. 186, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Enborg, Hornepayne, Ont. Sec., M. W. Tompkins, Hornepayne, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1393, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. F. Knight, General Delivery, Hornepayne, Ont.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 6, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., O. S. Wentzell, Hornepayne, Ont.

**Huntsville**

- Musicians, No. 682, American Federation of.*—Sec., Walter D. Collins, c/o Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Huntsville, Ont.

**Ingersoll**

- Musicians, No. 780, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. H. Murray, Ingersoll, Ont. Sec., Chas. Phillips, Ingersoll, Ont.

**Iroquois Falls**

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2460, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Kenney, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., Ed. Thayer, Box 138, Iroquois Falls, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1371, International Association of.*—Pres., David McDougall, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., E. A. Morley, Iroquois Falls, Ont.
- Papermakers, No. 109, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Vanice, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., J. E. Skene, Iroquois Falls, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 207, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Nutting, Ansonville, Ont. Sec., J. O. Bernier, Ansonville, Ont.

**Jackfish**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 231, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Lerwill, Heron Bay, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, 36 Centre St., Port Arthur, Ont.

**Jarvis**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 126, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Johnston, North St., Simcoe, Ont. Sec., C. Leslie, Box 192, Jarvis, Ont.

**Kenora**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 535, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Seabrooke, General Delivery, Kenora, Ont. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212, Kenora, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Husselman, Y.M.C.A., Kenora, Ont. Sec., C. A. Clark, Y.M.C.A., Kenora, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 28, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Osling, Kenora, Ont. Sec., A. J. Baker, Kenora, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 270, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Vincent E. Peach, Kenora, Ont. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135, Kenora, Ont.
- Railroad Telegraphers, No. 7, Order of (Canadian Pacific Ry. Division).*—Gen. Sec., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 236, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Milson, Kenora, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 688, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. Nicholson, 356—7th Ave. S., Kenora, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 352, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. Stover, Kenora, Ont. Sec., A. Hargrave, Box 34, Kenora, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Kincardine

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2368, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Fred. Blackwell, Kincardine, Ont.

## Kingston

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 514, *Journeymen*.—Pres., J. O. Elliott, 185 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., F. J. McGinty, 161 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 194, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Irwin Carr, 125 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. McGill, 23 Main St., Kingston, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers*, No. 210, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Gibbs, Kingston, Ont. Sec., Jas. Gowsell, 52 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 10.—Pres., Wm. Eva, 109 Collingwood St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Stagg, 243 Colborne St., Kingston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 249, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. Morgan, Bay St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. H. Hubble, 26 Quebec St., Kingston, Ont.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 573, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., E. R. Menzies, 139 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 15959 (A. F. of L.). Sec., F. H. Howitt, care of 455 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America*.—Sec., W. Cole, 14—6th St., Kingston, Ont.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 8, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., W. Green, 92 Elm St., Kingston, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 54, *International Association of*.—Pres., R. C. Gilmour, 20 Rideau St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 4, *National Association of*.—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 117, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Sec., Wm. Bryson, 210 University Ave., Kingston, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 252, *International*.—Pres., James Tisdale, corner Princess and King Sts., Kingston, Ont. Sec., F. J. Reynolds, 290 Victoria St., Kingston, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 93, *American Federation of*.—Pres., O. Telgman, 216 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., S. Allan, 430 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 114, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. B. Coward, 386 Albert St., Kingston, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America* (*Kingston Branch of Toronto Association*).—Sec., D. M. Barr, 301 Barrie St., Kingston, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 221, *United Association of*.—Pres., T. Blomley, Kingston, Ont. Sec., C. Murray, 77 Frontenac St. N., Kingston, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., W. F. Hubbard, 189 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. B. Scott, 307 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.

## Kingston—Concluded

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1416, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. E. Watts, 51 L. Rideau St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., R. V. Brown, Place D'Armes St., Kingston, Ont.

*Stage Employees*, No. 528, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., Clarence Gibson, 179 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Harry Thompson, 106 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers*, No. 27, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., James McGarrity, Montreal St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. A. Milne, 124 Raglan Road, Kingston, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Sec., W. B. Taylor, 84 William St., Kingston, Ont.

*Typographical Union*, No. 204, *International*.—Pres., H. L. McCrum, Earl St., near Division St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. C. Bennett, 56 Raglan St., Kingston, Ont.

## Kingsville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 302, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alphonse Allen, Leamington, Ont. Sec., Wm. Howe, Kingsville, Ont.

## Kitchener

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 304, *Journeymen*.—Pres., O. C. Boll, Queen St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Eddie Seibert, 10 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.

*Root and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 206.—Sec., Edw. Weinstein, 129 Ahrens St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 170 (*Brewery Workers*), *International Union of the United*.—Sec., C. Dahmer, Waterloo, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 12.—Pres., John Davenport, 13 Pine St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2096, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., James Furlong, 129 Wilhelm St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 422.—Pres., Fred Schultz, 9 Martin St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Chas. Shippanowski, Jr., 26 Louisa St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 373, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Benninger, 46 Scott St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 17 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., Joseph Kaiser, 128 Wilmot St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., J. Hammond, 28 King St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 20, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., Hugh Cuthbertson, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Harvey A. F. Piellusch, 60 Simeon St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 484, *International*.—Sec., John R. Mason, 105 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 226, *American Federation of*.—Pres., Geo. Blinkhorn, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Frank Spaulding, 111 E. Franklin St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1107, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. Schaaf, 61 Albert St., Kitchener, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Kitchener—Concluded

- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 527, *United Association of*.—Pres., Eldon Weber, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Aug. Hollatz, 26 Blucher St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., T. H. Hackborn, 66 Elgin St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Alfred Cottingham, 27 Pequegnat St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 164, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Wieck, 21 Oak St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., N. A. Bechtel, 228 King St. E., Kitchener, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers*, No. 9, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., Fred Pflug, Ahrens St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 809, *International Union of*.—Pres., William F. Mitzel, 15 Wilhelm St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Peter Murawsky, 287 Victoria St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 366, *International*.—Pres., Chas G. Wm. Schmitt, 65 Cameron St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Fred W. Farley, 111 Weber St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

## Lindsay

- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1240, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. Smith, 33 St. Peter St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 51, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., Gordon Bates, P.O., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., Ernie Perry, P.O., Lindsay, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 174, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ed. S. McConnell, 10 Glenelg St. W., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 136, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. G. Graham, 18 Russell St. E., Lindsay, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 307, *International Association of*.—Pres., P. J. Cunningham, 29 Georgina St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., John Brown, 23 Russell St. W., Lindsay, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 351, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Frank Reynold, 29 St. Paul St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 189, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. W. Hill, Omamee, Ont. Sec., James J. Shaw, 14 George St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 733, *American Federation of*.—Pres., H. Batt, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 77 Lindsay St. N., Lindsay, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., John F. Murphy, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. C. Moore, Lindsay, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 169, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. J. Waker, 39 Glenelg St. E., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St. S., Lindsay, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 308, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Sandercock, 94 Huelg St. W., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., R. Willis, 17 Peel St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 372, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. J. Smith, 5 Elgin St., Lindsay, Ont.

## Lindsay—Concluded

- Railway Conductors*, No. 322, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. R. Way, 57 Durham St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. Mercer, Glenelg St. W., Lindsay, Ont.
- Stage Employees*, No. 411, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., Norman H. Clark, 69 Peel St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 77 Lindsay St. N., Lindsay, Ont.

## London

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union*, No. 270. —Pres., J. Fox, 30 Carlton Ave., London, Ont. Sec., A. Hall, 53 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union*, No. 366, *Journey-men*.—Pres., M. Smith, Princess Ave., London, Ont. Sec., John Frezell, 617 Dundas St., London, Ont.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America*, No. 22, *International Alliance of*.—Sec., F. W. Parker, 1197 Florence St., London, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 183, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Sanderson, 71 Evergreen Ave., London, Ont. Sec., R. Foxcroft, 443 English St., London, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers*, No. 203, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jack Graham, 141 Adelaide St., London, Ont. Sec., Frederick White, 490 Quebec St., London, Ont.
- Bookbinders*, No. 206, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. H. Stewart, 1178 York St., London, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 88. —Pres., S. G. Mandell, 248 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Clements, 34 Byron Ave., London, Ont.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 381, (*Brewery Workers' International Union of the United*).—Pres., F. R. Campbell, 127 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., John Jenkins, 200 Horton St., London, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 5. —Pres., W. Hollawell, 27 Partridge St., London, Ont. Sec., Harry Ry-mill, 491 Oxford St., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2390, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Dallimore, 6 Edna St., London, Ont. Sec., Hector McFee, 438 Hill St., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1946, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Charles Bayless, 711 Central Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Frederick England, 894 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2615, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., Chas. Bayliss, 711 Central Ave., London, Ont. Sec., John Tanton, 379 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 278. —Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 288 Dundas St., London, Ont.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 60, (*T. and L. C.*).—Sec., E. Hancox, 836 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America*, No. 249, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., Arthur Wilson, 81 Askin St., London, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## London—Continued

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 8, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Stewart, 22 Pipe Line Road, London, Ont. Sec., D. M. Stevens, 755 Maitland St., London, Ont.

*Electrical Workers of America, No. 120, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Costello, 497 Quebec St., London, Ont. Sec., L. Smith, 807 Maitland St., London, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16523, (A. F. of L.)*—Sec., A. Nobly, 263 William St., London, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 142, International Association of.*—Pres., R. McDonald, No. 1 Fire Hall, London, Ont. Sec., W. Reid, No. 1 Fire Hall, London, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 247, United.*—Sec., Miss M. Taylor, 197 Cromwell St., London, Ont.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, No. 492, International.*—Pres., C. Jameson, 456 Pall Mall St., London, Ont. Sec., A. W. Field, 423 Ridout St., London, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 8, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., B. McIntosh, 83 Smith St., London, Ont. Sec., D. Smith, 62 Dillabough St., London, Ont.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 360, Wood-Wire and Metal.*—Pres., E. A. Talbot, 1030 William St., London, Ont. Sec., S. Miller, 863 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 4, Federated Association of.*—Sec., T. Thorogood, 26 Major St., London, Ont.

*Lithographers of America, No. 47, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Robert Brown, 245 Wortley Road, London, Ont. Sec., Fred Henshaw, 15 Wyatt St., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 68, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. G. McHarg, 326 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., H. M. Heenter, 386 Ontario St., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 528, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gartley, Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Sec., George Dowling, 583 Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George G. Byron, 138 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., George F. Birch, 144 William St., London, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 468, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Y. Yorke, 624 Princess Ave., London, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 333, International Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Murphy, 446 York St., London, Ont. Sec., F. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St., London, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 195, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. Schott, 841 Elias St., London, Ont. Sec., D. Campbell, 259 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 497, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Tilley, 200 William St., London, Ont. Sec., R. Huston, 986 Hackett St., London, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 32.*—Pres., John Maudsley, 206 Richmond St., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thompson, 854 Lovett St., London, Ont.

## London—Continued

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 673, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Robert Temple, 145 Waterloo St., London, Ont. Sec., E. B. Hessel, 49 Tecumseh Ave., London, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37, International.*—Pres., J. Delmage, 212 Huron St., London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 279, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. Wooster, 23 Byron Ave., London, Ont. Sec., C. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 910, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. A. Bamford, 77 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 159, Operative.*—Pres., J. Proudfoot, 640 Hamilton Rd., London, Ont. Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St., London, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 593, United Association of.*—Sec., Frank Avery, 728 York St., London, Ont.

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 26 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., William Middaugh, 4 Euclid Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Walter P. Harpur, 3 Barrington Ave., London, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Mr. Wilson, London, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 173, International.*—Sec., H. Smythe, 515 Grey St., London, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Feeders' Union, No. 151 (C. F. of L.)*—Pres., F. F. Bell, 685 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., A. G. Watson, 898 Trafalgar St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 35, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. J. Dundas, 9 Bellevue Ave., London, Ont. Sec., A. I. Craig, 567 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 96, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Clift, 650 Princess Ave., London, Ont. Sec., G. Bathgate, 52 Wilson Ave., London, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Albert Jessop, P. O. Sub. 6, London, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers (G.T.R. System Division), No. 1, Order of.*—Pres., J. T. Eddy, Marcelus, Mich. Sec., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 240, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Lane, London East, Ont. Sec., Wm. Harris, 565 Richmond St., London, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 445, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Higman, 691 William St., London, Ont. Sec., L. P. Johnston, 478 Central Ave., London, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 488, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Emither, 36 Rathgar St., London, Ont. Sec., E. Unstead, 110 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 16, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. W. Drake, 771 King St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Heath, R.R. No. 3, London, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. Colbert, 773 King St., London, Ont. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Continued****London—Concluded**

- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Brandon, 948 Princess Ave., London, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 105, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., H. A. Holden, Box 427, London, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 30, Canadian Association of.*—Sec. F. H. Ward, 90 Rectory St., London, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 115, International.*—Pres., L. Petrie, 300 Rectory St., London, Ont. Sec., Fred T. Allen, 396 Glebe St., London, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. Harper, 2 Shirley Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 33.*—Sec., Wm. Beck, 781 Nelson St., London, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 30, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. G. Hussey, 342 Colborne St., London, Ont. Sec., W. Mottashed, 567 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 133, International.*—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 523 Piccadilly St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 746 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

**Mallorytown**

- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.*—Pres., Wm. H. Evans, Mallorytown, Ont. Sec., Carl O. Nelson, Mallorytown, Ont.

**Marshville**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 26, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. O. Rinker, Port Colborne, Ont. Sec., Chauncey Moore, Marshville, Ont.

**Mattawa**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 244, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Luke O'Connor, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Burritt, Box 37, Mattawa, Ont.

**Meadowvale**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2636, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Barnard, 18 Mary St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., H. Marshment, R.R. No. 1, Meadowvale, Ont.

**Meaford**

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2149, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Stover, Meaford, Ont. Sec., John Alker, Meaford, Ont.

**Merritton**

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Boyle, P. O., Merritton, Ont. Sec., Jas. Wassell, Box 667, Thorold, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wallace Hamelton, Merritton, Ont. Sec., David Florence, Merritton, Ont.

**Midland**

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 365, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nicholas Edgar, Midland, Ont., Sec., Howard Van Camp, Midland, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2012, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Hopkins, Box 441, Midland, Ont.
- Federal Union, Canadian, No. 152, (C.F. of L.)*—Pres., W. L. Wilford, 306 Yonge St., W., Midland, Ont. Sec., Wilbur Wilson, Midland, Ont.
- Longshoremen's Association No. 199, International.*—Sec., George Grant, Box 674, Midland, Ont.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 966, International (Grain Elevator Employees).*—Pres., R. Fleming, Midland, Ont. Sec., J. W. Wheeler, Box 509, Midland, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.*—Pres., James Dunn, Midland, Ont. Sec., Wm. Barfield, Midland, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.*—Pres., Ray Smith, Midland, Ont. Sec., A. E. House, Box 333, Midland, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Grey, Midland, Ont. Sec., Jos. Lesprance, Midland, Ont.
- Seamen's Union, International, (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Sec., Alex Gray, c/o Hamilton Bank Bldg., Midland, Ont.

**Milnet**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 372, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bueler, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Godfrey, Milnet, Ont.

**Milverton**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 163, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Stewart, Milverton, Ont. Sec., J. W. Boechner, Milverton, Ont.

**Mimico**

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. Hincks, Long Branch, Ont. Sec., H. Manning, Long Branch, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Davidson, Mimico, Ont. Sec., W. A. Edwards, 81 Church St., Mimico, Ont.

**Mine Centre**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 313, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zochkan, Mine Centre, Ont.

**Newbury**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 191, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Johnson, Bothwell, P.O., Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly, Newbury, Ont.

**Niagara Falls**

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 571, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec. J. Cook, c/o H. E. P. Commission, Camp 180, Niagara Falls, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**Niagara Falls—Continued**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.*—Pres., D. McKinnen, 10 Banker St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Wm. Brookes, 12 Stuart St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. B. Green, 85 McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Mac-kintosh, 12 Haywood Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., F. S. Lane, 102 Simcoe St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2624, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., J. Forthergilt, 42 McGrail Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. Bromhall, 5 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140.*—Pres., W. Haynes, 87 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 897, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Herbert Quick, McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., A. Glover, 69 N. Main St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian, (C.F. of L.)*—Pres., Gilbert Addenbrooke, 14 Burn Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. M. Hamilton, 5 Burn Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 36, Federated Association of.*—Pres., W. Bryce, 112 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. T. Yallop, 7 Clarke Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 337, Brotherhood of.* Pres., W. A. Stewart, 224 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Walmsley, 22 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 487, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Roberts, 11 Haywood Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., G. Robertson, 169 Forth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1296, International Association of.*—Pres., G. T. Nadin, 63 McCrae St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Walter Peace, 225 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Bainfair, 336 Ontario Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 667, United Association of.*—Sec., Chas. Newman, 108 Park St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., R. J. Near, 219 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. H. Montgomery, 10 Queen St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 134, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss E. C. Arcsott, 87 St. Clair Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Hurd, 78 Morrison St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., A. S. Peckham, 133 Morrison St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 198, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Barker, 15 Terrace Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. Dawson, 111 Park St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

**Niagara Falls—Concluded**

*Railway Carmen, No. 1251, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. Meagher, 61 Ontario Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 573, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 232, International Union of.*—Sec., W. Emery, Main St. N., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., D. Lenehan, 186 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

**Niagara-on-the-Lake**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2048, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Kernsley, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Sec., Herbert Campbell, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

**Nipigon**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 346, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Cooney, Nipigon, Ont. Sec., A. Black, Nipigon, Ont.

**North Bay**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 474, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Stevenson, Box 1588, North Bay, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 417, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. F. Taylor, Post Office, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Fred. S. Gardner, Box 1262, North Bay, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 25, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Aylesworth, North Bay, Ont. Sec., R. Ritcher, North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Thomas, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. T. Wilson, North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. W. Drake, North Bay, Ont. Sec., John Cleminson, North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. F. Smith, Box 638, North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. W. Smith, Box 638, North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 791, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ed. Floyd, Box 2078, North Bay, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 413, International Association of.*—Pres., Fred Simpson, North Bay, Ont. Sec., F. Reid, Box 2148, North Bay, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2697, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Duquette, Widdfield, Ont. Sec., A. A. Johnston, Box 558 North Bay, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 361, United Association of.*—Pres., William Rye, Box 2117, North Bay, Ont. Sec., V. Hinnett, Box 2117 North Bay, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 37, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. B. Douglas, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. S. Wissler, Box 1641, North Bay, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## North Bay—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 56, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. G. Morton, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. J. Corbeil, Box 991, North Bay, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Croghan, Box 1581, North Bay, Ont. Sec., V. B. Willcock, 90 1st Ave. W., North Bay, Ont.
- Railroad Telegraphers, No. 99, Order of.*—(T. and N. O.)—General Chairman, R. Workman, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. A. Pelkie, North Bay, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 131, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henry Wicks, Box 1080, North Bay Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 192, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. McLarean, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Wm. Saunders, General Delivery, North Bay, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. T. Moulder, High St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Botwright, Box 1887, North Bay, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 242, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. Gillespie, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Alf. Brown, Box 161, North Bay, Ont.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., F. A. Hackett, North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. E. Cavanaugh, North Bay, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 613, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Oil City

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1789, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., V. Cascadden, Oil City, Ont.

## Orillia

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 13.*—Pres., Joseph Lavar, Orillia, Ont. Sec., James J. Mahoney, Orillia, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Reginald Lee, Atherley Rd., Orillia, Ont. Sec., J. D. Hean, 129 Brant St., Orillia, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union of Orillia, No. 133, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., E. Noland, Box 242, Orillia, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1139, International Association of.*—Pres., G. Hardill, 74 Front St., Orillia, Ont. Sec., Frank Walker, 25 Colborne St., Orillia, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 438, International.*—Pres., R. L. Taylor, 80 Frederick St., Orillia, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Martin, 173 Barrie Rd., Orillia, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Robbins, Orillia, Ont. Sec., R. J. Yarnold, Orillia, Ont.

## Oshawa

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.*—Pres., H. J. Jackson, 158 Nassau Street, Oshawa, Ont. Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 497 Cubert St., Oshawa, Ont.

## Oshawa—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2209, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Cooper, 177 Monk St., Oshawa, Ont. Sec., D. Stretton, 261 French St., Oshawa, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 53, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. McAdam, Alma St., Oshawa, Ont. Sec., H. J. Carey, 236 Glidden Ave., Oshawa, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.*—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St., Oshawa, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. V. Bateman, Oshawa, Ont. Sec., W. H. Jackson, 225 Kendal Ave., Oshawa, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, Box 925, Oshawa, Ont.

## Ottawa

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 244.*—Pres., Wm. Kranzusch, 108 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., P. V. Benoit, 420 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 704, Journeymen.*—Pres., O. Lacombe, 343 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont., Sec., A. A. Aubry, Box 535, Ottawa, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. Drake, 206 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 9 Ralph St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 394, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cyril Campbell, 9 Larch St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Holtby, 138 Concord St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. A. Carroll, 238 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.*—Pres., Duncan Miller, 49 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James S. Sandeman, 182 Drummond St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 7 (Stone Masons).*—Pres., E. Schroeter, 63 Magee Ave., Westboro, Ont. Sec., F. W. Jackson, 47 Fulton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 286, International Association of.*—Sec., Jos. Laurin, 285 Champlain St., Hull, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2628, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. H. Cole, 133½ Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Chas. R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 646, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alex. Vanasse, 384 St. Andrew St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Jos. P. Warri-nier, 452 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. A. Tapp, 252½ Bell St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. V. McCaffrey, 58 Lloyd St., Ottawa, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Ottawa—Continued

- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15* (T. and L. C.)—Pres., Henry Cain, 141 Maple St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. N. Tremblay, Woodroffe, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 6, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. H. Davis, Laurentian View P.O., Ont. Sec., G. H. Cowan, 59 Spruce St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Thinel, 364 Murray St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Sec., John E. Low, 247 5th Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Federal Employees of Ottawa, No. 66, Associated, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., J. M. Lorranger, Rooms 22-25, Butterworth Bldg., Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16551, (A. F. of L.)*—Pres., Robert Blackler, Blackburn Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James Thompson, 145 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 162, International Association of.*—Pres., Arthur Lee, 75 Redpath St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union No. 16517, (A. F. of L.)*—Sec., John Bonner, 33 Ivy Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Sec., Alex. Joss, 254 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 428, International.*—Pres., Harry Cunningham, 194 Pretoria Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Joseph Hughes, 476 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 419.*—Pres., Louis Martin, 634 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. Francis Linfoot, 101 Geneva St., Clarks-town, Ont.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 275.*—Pres., J. Scally, 13 Shakespeare St., Eastview, Ont. Sec., Miss E. Tapp, 48 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 2, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Fauteux, 20 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. G. Kelly, 463 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.* Pres., J. A. Brown, Queen Mary St., Overbrook P. O., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. H. Whalen, 320 Cathcart St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Roy, 9 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., I. Johnson, 137 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jos. Murphy, 18 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 603 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. L. Best, 135 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lawrence M. Maloney, 403 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., John Eldridge, 121 MacDonald St., Ottawa, Ont.

## Ottawa—Continued

- Machinists, No. 412, International Association of.*—Pres., Robt. Matheson, 672 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., John Dion, 23½ Laurel St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.*—Pres., R. Carson, 24 Herridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. C. Taylor, 110 College Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Mailers' Union, No. 60, (I. T. U.)*—Sec., Wm. Lowham, 669 King Edward Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 223, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. O. Metcalfe, Box 106, Aylmer, Que. Sec., M. T. Trudeau, 22 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 222, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Jacques, Stittsville, Ont. Sec., T. Gibson, Westboro, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 47, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., F. Pelletier, 114 Lorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.*—Sec., Wm. McEwen, Billing's Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Delaney, 75 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Penny, Eastview, Ont. Sec., W. Eaton, 249 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Pattern Makers' League of North America, (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).*—Pres., W. P. Daly, Westboro, Ont. Sec., John Mehagan, 160 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.*—Sec., George Dixon, Box 52, Ottawa, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124, Operative.*—Pres., H. Formby, 168 Arthur St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. Lenton, Westboro, Ont.
- Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.*—Pres., J. H. Dooley, 21 Le Breton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. J. Hagan, 101 Third Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.*—Pres., Val Lamarshe, 180 St. Andrew St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Lee, 201 Cathcart St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., F. J. Hanratty, Ottawa, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 5, International.*—Pres., Geo. Mortimer, 81 Vittoria St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ubald Lavigne, 24 Amherst St., Wrightville, Hull, Que.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Ottawa—Continued

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 70, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss Rose Sauve, 109 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alex. Campbell, 91 Rosemount Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. J. Beattie, 170 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 111, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. J. Kyle, 61 Rosedale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. M. Kennedy, Prince Rupert Apts., 585 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 30, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Williamson, 19 James St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. H. Brown, 266 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 129, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Salmon, 3 Elm St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. A. Hyde Clarke, 109 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 230, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Lee, 19 Foster St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 552, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. Roberts, 201 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa East, Ont. Sec., R. W. Hayes, 70 Burnside Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. F. Chapman, 424 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.*—Pres., B. S. W. Finkle, 47 Third Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. H. Eddy, 183 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. W. McRae, 425 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. O'Connor, 151 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., F. C. Carruthers, 63 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Stacey, 172 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. Berry, 241 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1107, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. B. Godwin, 328 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. K. Pink, 236 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 7, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. Shaw, 99 Concord Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 343.*—Pres., Wm. Howard, 81 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. H. Kittle, 194 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Siderographers' Association of America, International.*—Pres., Albert Sunderland, 30 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Ira Fowler, 13 Julian Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 95, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Gilbert J. Graham, 702 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. R. Marcil, 211 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont.

## Ottawa—Concluded

*Stage Employees, No. 257, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Wm. S. Hartnett, 11 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Maynard, 89 Sussex St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 6, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., R. E. Rodney, 15 Lorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.*—Pres., Frank Davis, 83 Le Breton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. Neville, 326 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50, International.*—Sec., J. A. Baron, 98 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., James Cant, 70 Springhurst Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Harry Birkett, Box 502, Ottawa, Ont.

*Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.*—Sec., J. A. Auger, 14 Pinard St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 93, International Brotherhood of (Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees).*—Sec., J. Taylor, 583 McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 488, International Brotherhood of (Bakery Wagon Drivers).*—Pres., John Boal, 504 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Rod Plant, 141 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, Commercial.—Canadian National Telegraphers' System Division, No. 43.*—General Chairman, E. J. Young, 2424 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., D. McNaughten, 10 Plymouth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 102, International.*—Pres., R. S. Lee, 486 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. H. Stephens, 347 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.

## Owen Sound

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2280, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Watchorn, 831 15th St. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16906, (A. F. of L.)*—Sec., Johnson Little, 389 W. Fourteenth St., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Letter Carriers' No. 33, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Thomas R. Brown, 1190 3rd Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Percy D. Beare, 1044 7th Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 10, National Association of.*—Pres., D. W. Ramsey, 823 9th Street A., East, Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Robert Sinclair, 1145 3rd Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.*—Sec., Edward Bayley, 963 7th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., T. Watson, Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., W. A. Hawkins, Owen Sound, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 189, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. E. Hare, 530 14th St. W., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., G. A. Perkins, 830 6th Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Edw. Gaskell, 1132 4th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Oxdrift

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 132, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Larson, Kenora, Ont. Sec., M. McTavish, Oxdrift, Ont.

## Palmerston

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Scrimgeour, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Otto Loos, Box 267, Palmerston, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Haverson, Palmerston, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1320, International Association of.*—Sec., Arthur Smith, Box 145, Palmerston, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 468, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Ferguson, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., C. Hancock, Box 99, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. McCullough, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 182, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Gough, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Jacob Corbitt, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. D. McLaughlin, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Reube Horning, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Lambier, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Thos. Marsden, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 492, Order of.*—Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356, Palmerston, Ont.

## Parry Sound

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Haggart, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., Frank White, Box 171, Parry Sound, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 447, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Hooper, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., F. J. Hooper, Parry Sound, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Samuel Hearst, Parry Sound, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 157, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Frank Cooper, Box 355, Parry Sound, Ont.

## Pembroke

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.*—Pres., R. Stoodley, Pembroke, Ont. Sec., Wm. Moldenhour, 332 Murry St., Pembroke, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cecil Pappin, Pembroke, Ont. Sec., J. B. Eckel, 330 Miller St., Pembroke, Ont.

## Perth

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1510, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Pennett, Perth, Ont. Sec., Reuben E. Hanna, Perth, Ont.

## Peterborough

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 281.*—Pres., Charles Friendship, 473 Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Robert French, 491 Murray St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur Mitchell, 78 Aylmer St., N., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.*—Pres., J. J. Hartley, 235 Antrim St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Wm., Stevens, 306 Brock St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles E. Liebers, Stewart St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., J. Lasure, Brownton, Peterborough, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 3, Canadian Brussels.*—Pres., J. G. Anderson, 154 Princess St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Walter Farr, Claraday P.O., Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Collins, Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 100 Stewart St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 261, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Jeffery, Albertus St., Claraday P.O., Peterborough, Ont.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 437, International.*—Sec., George Gregory, 263 Bethune St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Davis, 585 Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Thos. Darrah, 569 Armour Rd., Peterborough, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 435, International Association of.*—Sec., A. Frank, 540 Romain St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 211, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Daly, 546 Chamberlin St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 426, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Delahey, Fraserville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Alymer St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 130.*—Sec., H. M. Kennedy, 675 Water St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International.*—Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. Hughes, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Wm. Leader, Peterborough, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 725, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. McKinlay, 168½ McDonnell St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association.)—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave., Peterborough, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 730, United Association of.*—Pres., P. G. Wallace, 302 Water St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Geo. Putland, 135 Sophia St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., C. H. Stuart, 593 Homewood Ave., Peterbor-

**ONTARIO—Continued****Peterborough—Concluded**

- ough, Ont. Sec., C. F. Richardson, 541 Home-wood Ave., Peterborough, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. McGee, 590 Downie St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. R. Taylor, 580 Bolivar St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Walter Sedgwick, 509 Chamberlain St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., G. A. Reynolds, 267 Reid St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 432, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec. Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St., Peterborough, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 248, International.*—Pres., M. Dunkley, 525 Roumaine St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., C. E. Smalley, 226 Brock St., Peterborough, Ont.

**Point Edward**

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., G. Chadwick, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., Percy A. Frampton, 346 Nelson St., Sarnia, Ont.

**Porquus Junction**

- Railroad Employees, No. 58, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Stevenson, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., C. M. Young, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Port Arthur**

- Bakers' Union, No. 4, National (C.F. of L.).*—Pres., P. Balcombe, 388 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., F. Adams, 231 E. Amelia St., Fort William, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 58, International Association of.*—Sec., Rod. Young, 119 Pine St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Alfred A. Bolt, Brent St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Edward L. Snook, 23 Secord St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. M. McLeod, 69 Regent St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. M. Hunnicutt, 35 Maudslay Court, Port Arthur, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Strachan, 131 Banning St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. Wardle, 43 Jean St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 820, International Association of.*—Pres., P. L. Donaldson, Cameron St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alfred I. Clarke, 383 Broncho St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Connan, 193 Algoma St., S., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International.*—Pres., J. Winterburn, 161 Pine St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. Smith, 208 Cumberland St. N., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. J. Ramsay, 205 Leith St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Fred E. Moore, 226 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. C. Prior, 328 Tupper St., Port Arthur, Ont.

**Port Arthur—Concluded**

- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Port Arthur Branch of Winnipeg Association).*—Names of officers not reported.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 378, United Association of.*—Sec., M. Montgomery, 397 Hodder Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Daley, 87 Secord St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., S. Hickinbottom, Room 5, Campbell and Gibson Block, Port Arthur, Ont.
- Railroad Employees No. 41, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss M. L. McManiman, 202 Secord Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Purvis, 25 Marlboro Road, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. W. Langley, 331 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 347, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Harris, 148 Oliver Rd., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., P. Summers, Box 77, Port Arthur, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Jas. Bennett, 320 Pearl St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Allan Grey, 80 Jean St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 575, International.*—Pres., C. Wilson, 133 Peter St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. Stanworth, 291 College St., Port Arthur, Ont.

**Port Colborne**

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1163, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ira Barnhardt, Humberstone, Ont. Sec., Chester Wichmann, Humberstone, Ont.

**Port Dalhousie**

- Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—Sec., Chas. Crombie, Port Dalhousie, Ont.

**Port Hope**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 20, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Pound, Brighton, Ont. Sec., James McCullough, Box 522, Port Hope, Ont.
- Moulders' Union, No. 189, International.*—Pres., Wm. Brockenshire, Port Hope, Ont. Sec., C. A. McElroy, Box 505, Port Hope, Ont.

**Port McNicoll**

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1048, International.*—Pres., Sylvester Cadeau, Victoria Harbour, Ont. Sec., Peter Cadeau, Victoria Harbour, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 865, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Kent, Port McNicoll, Ont. Sec., Wm. Fenton, Port McNicoll, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1259, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Ney, Port McNicoll, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1506, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Kent, Port McNicoll, Ont. Sec., W. Fenton, Port McNicoll, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

**Porcupine**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 115, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Powassan**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 72, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Baird, South River, Ont. Sec., A. Finch, Powassan, Ont.

**Preston**

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.*—Pres., Chas. Collard, Argyle St., Preston, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1283, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Bechtel, Duke St., Preston, Ont. Sec., John W. Wilson, 132 Francis St., Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2630, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Nettleton, King St., Preston, Ont. Sec., W. A. Stevens, Box 481, Preston, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16516 (A. F. of L.)*—Sec., A. S. Walker, Preston Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 27.*—Sec., J. Leslie, Box 82, Preston, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.*—Pres., Thos. Mulligan, Preston, Ont. Sec., John Thomson, Box 446, Preston, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1105, Brotherhood of (Furniture Finishers).*—Sec. H. Chisholm, Box 615, Preston, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. McKnight, Preston, Ont. Sec., H. D. Burgess, Box 782, Preston, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 827, International Union of.*—Pres., Wm. Mock, Preston, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Nutall, Preston, Ont.

*Stone Mounters' International Union, No. 11.*—Pres., Jim Mitchell, Preston, Ont. Sec., J. A. Tobin, Box 159, Preston, Ont.

**Priceville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 214, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Murdock, Markdale, Ont. Sec., Robt. B. McIntosh, Box 166, Priceville, Ont.

**Rainy River**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Sisk, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., R. D. Fierheller, Rainy River, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. McNeil, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., J. B. Delafield, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 828, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Wilson, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., D. T. Millsap, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 30, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. J. McKenzie, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., S. Atkin, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Bourre, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., G. A. Moon, Rainy River, Ont.

**Redditt**

*Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Stewart, Redditt, Ont. Sec., J. W. Holmes, Redditt, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Randall, Redditt, Ont. Sec., W. S. Young, Redditt, Ont.

**Renfrew**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2138, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. H. Eady, Box 161, Renfrew, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2724, (Furniture Workers) United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Hutton, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., J. Lafreniere, Box 742, Renfrew, Ont.

*Textile Workers of America, No. 1237, United.*—Pres., R. M. Stewart, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., Stanley Kobus, Renfrew, Ont.

**Richmond Hill**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 444, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Phinney, Box 82, Richmond Hill, Ont.

**Ridgetown**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1896, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Lamb, Box 125, Ridgetown, Ont.

**St. Catharines**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.*—Pres., Geo. A. Bailey, 154 Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Walter Harrie, 7 Wellington St., St. Catharines Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 610, Journeymen.*—Pres., Geo. A. Hill, 196 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Barbers' Union No. 1, St. Catharines (Independent).*—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 275, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Dugas, 26 Vine St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., A. Fredet, 249 Queenston St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.*—Pres., E. Bird, Gen. Del., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., C. G. Patey, 108 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. West, 36 Facer St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. Hawley, Monk St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2632, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. G. Chennells, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. W. Hopkins, 13 Fitzgerald St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. H. Laird, 184½ Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., John T. Johnson, 10 Water St., St. Catharines, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## St. Catharines—Concluded

- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 315, International.*—Sec., A. W. Turner, 33 Ontario St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Chas. Honsinger, 16 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 268, International Association of.*—Sec., L. E. Lewis, 198 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 19, National Association of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.*—Sec., Percy Kershaw, South St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.*—Pres., John P. Phelan, 26 Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Leo W. Bradt, 81 James St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. O'Donnell, 2 Chestnut St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. D. Outram, 14 Dacotah St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—(St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association).—Sec., G. A. Scott, 39 Carleton St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.*—Pres., James Laidlaw, 133 Merritt St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Harry Oliver, 92 Dufferin St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., F. H. Black, Box 2, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., H. E. Patrick, Box 2, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. Bowman, 23 Pleasant Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. Hall, 193 Church St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., C. McKeen, 52 Queenston St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 235, Journeymen.*—Sec., Jas. A. Wiley, 61 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 416, International.*—Pres., David Marshall, 33 Henry St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William St., St. Catharines Ont.

## St. Mary's

- Musicians, No. 754, American Federation of.*—Pres., Wm. Barrett, St. Mary's, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761, St. Mary's Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Wm. H. McCauley, St. Mary's, Ont.

## St. Thomas

- Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. R. Anderson, 93 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Sutherland, International Hotel, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., F. J. Kubu, 41 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont.

## St. Thomas—Continued

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Jack, 131 Myrtle St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., George Coupar, 168 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McGaw, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., F. Roberts, 61 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.*—Sec., George Gerhardt, 19 East St., St. Thomas Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.*—Pres., Chas. E. Heard, 31 Hinks St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Charles Scrase, 24 Trafalgar St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 787, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur J. Miller, 65 Metcalfe St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Karl Grimstead, 63 Moore St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Beavis, 71 Kains St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 23 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Woolver, Metcalf St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balaclava St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John A. Jagoe, 548 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St. East, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. B. Wilkie, 21 Wilscam Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. W. Buckpit, 45 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.*—Pres., Stalker Bath, 85 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. Ballantine, 40 Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., David Neal, 25 5th Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1636, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Wilson, 40 Omeme St. N., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 633, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Speight, 165 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Atkinson, Box 164, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, P.O., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Miss M. Baker, P.O., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 97, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Courtier, 163 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railroad Signalmen, No. 27, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Rinch, 5 St. Anne's Place, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., G. J. McNabb, 45 St. Catherine St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Modeland, 573 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. Sharp, 62 Elizabeth St., St. Thomas, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## St. Thomas—Concluded

- Railway Carmen*, No. 813, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wm. Parsons, 49 Kains St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 13, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, Geo. E. Brown, 51 Elysian St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Lordon, 63 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 631, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, A. E. Eberts, 4 Mabel St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St. St. Thomas, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1387, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. Carruthers, 32 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Arthur Turner, 5 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 466, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jas. Kirkwood, 67 Malakoff St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Alb. V. Guerry, 35 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 692, *International Union of*.—Pres., W. H. Goodey, 19 Wawa St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. L. Hayes, 19 Wawa St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Switchmen's Union of North America*, No. 253.—Pres., F. J. Regan, 20 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., R. H. Oliver, 47 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Tailors' Union*, No. 141, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Frank MacShey, Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Walter T. Paterson, 43 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 459, *International*.—Sec., W. A. McPherson, 25 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

## Sarnia

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 467, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Wm. Presley, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 539, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. Lucas, Shepherd St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 23.—Pres., H. Walton, 120 S. Victoria St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. Shirley, 336 Vidal St., S., Sarnia, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2151, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. J. Irwin, 234 Napier St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Chas. Drake, 299 Davis St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 1004, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Knox, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., J. E. Waltherhouse, 246 Tecumseh St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 31, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., H. Brooker, 208 Christina St., S., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., C. W. Smith, 280 N. College Ave., Sarnia, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 240, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Crawford, 153 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 221, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. Miller, 186 Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. E. Palmer, 547 Confederation St., Sarnia, Ont.

## Sarnia—Concluded

- Machinists*, No. 792, *International Association of*.—Pres., R. M. Durnford, 139 Margaret St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., L. N. Stubbs, 579 Confederation St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Marine Engineers*, No. 18, *National Association of*.—Pres., W. A. Wilson, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., B. N. Olde, 264 Emma St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 429, *International*.—Pres., Alfred Best, 283 Mitton St., S., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Geo. Best, Point Edward P.O., Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 628, *American Federation of*.—Pres., John Collum, Queen St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. E. Brush, 111 S. Brock St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters*, No. 716, *United Association of*.—Pres., Thos. Beveridge, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Robt. Collum, 139 Queen St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 183, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., C. Jennings, Sarnia, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 227, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. Wilder, 291 South Mitton St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. J. Carr, Point Edward, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 420, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John McRale, 139 Harkness St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Charles Pole, 194 Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 189, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, S. E. Finch, 114 Alfred St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. H. Nethery, 316 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 695, *International Union of*.—Pres., Wm. Barrett, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., E. A. Stewart, 96 Lydia St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 837, *International*.—Sec., R. A. McDerimid, 123 S. College Ave., Sarnia, Ont.

## Sault Ste. Marie

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 744, *Journeymen*.—Sec., Lee Devoe, 289 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 16.—Pres., S. F. Stovel, 15 Laird St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Will Armstrong, 121 George St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers*, No. 199A, *International Association of*.—Pres., Wm. King, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wm. Boileau, 143 Pine St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 446, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alex. Longmore, 103 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. G. Simons, 566 Charles St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Sec., H. T. Chennells, Post Office, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 726, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Ianson, 45 Wilcox Ave., S.W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 67, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Sault Ste. Marie—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 606, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. Henderson, 57 St. George Ave., W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 485, *International Association of*.—Sec., C. Muggah, 23 Alberta Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Marine Engineers*, No. 14, *National Association of*.—Pres., Chas. N. Currie, 71 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wallace Archibald, 35 Hughes St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 391, *International*.—Pres., Ernest Spence, Albert St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Geo. Pitcher, 443 Parliament St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Musicians* No. 276, *American Federation of*.—Pres., W. J. McPherson, Steel Plant Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. L. Sargeant, 258 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 945, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Solomon F. Whybra, Steel Plant Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Paper Makers*, No. 133, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., I. Johnson, Andrew St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sec., James Lockwood, 177 MacDougall St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America*.—Sec., I. Wild, 124 Lansdowne Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 414, *United Association of*.—Sec., T. Anderson, 28 Terris Lane, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 67, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Brooks, Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. J. Smith, 223 Brown St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 611, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., M. S. Lowry, 87 London St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1066, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Hirst, 48 Wellington St., E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. T. Major, 20 Grosvenor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway Conductors of America*, No. 429, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, F. H. Nolan, 12 Tre-lawn Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Jos. Whelan, 470 E. Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway Employees*, No. 850, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Sec., J. S. Galloway, 108 Albert St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1462, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 697, *International Union of*.—Pres., W. D. Mills, 25 Huse St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., T. H. Ralph, 191 Church St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Tailors' Union of America*, No. 73, *Journeyman*.—Pres., J. MacLeod, 10 Ferris Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., A. Heric, 545 Bush St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 702, *International*.—Sec., Wm. S. Curran, 413 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## Schreiber

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 562, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. P. Kelly, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Wm. Hughes, Schreiber, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 387, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Marrill, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., James Bryson, Schreiber, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 69, *International Association of*.—Pres., F. Kastnar, Box 105, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., W. Sinfield, Box 16, Schreiber, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 260, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Person, Mackenzie, via Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Sparkes, Box 315, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 419, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. McPhee, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., J. Quigley, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 153, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., A. J. Garrity, General Delivery, Schreiber, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 573, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, R. J. Ralph, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Thos. Anderson, Schreiber, Ont.

## Sioux Lookout

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 651, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. Campbell, Fort William, Ont. Sec., W. J. Eastman, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 308, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. H. Nichols, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 321, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. French, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 24, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Thmos, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., R. C. Hanson, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 860, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. R. Pond, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., J. A. McLeish, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 28, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Green, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. G. Williams, Sioux Lookout, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 601, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Plunkett, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. C. Adams, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

## Smith's Falls

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 570, *Journeyman*.—Pres., Ed. Plano, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., T. W. Devlin, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 21. —Pres., Herbert Kendall, Box 519, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Tom Pull, Box 1241, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 381, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. H. Wilson, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., James Alexander, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 479, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres.-Sec., G. Snider, Box 143, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 518, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. C. Brian, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., E. Lunn, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 1421, *International Association of*.—Sec., Claire Watson, Box 251, Smith's Falls, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Smith's Falls—Concluded**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 245, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Rage, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., G. W. Gifford, Chaffey's Locks, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 136, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. A. King, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., R. C. Corley, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 201, *International*.—Pres., John R. Nicholl, Box 599, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 245, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. J. Maud, 15 McGill St., Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., F. L. Howard, 43 Annabella St., Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 527, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. C. Fraser, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., H. S. Genge, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 317, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., A. E. Mongor, Box 706, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1473, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., C. A. Hedley, 127 Chambers St., Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 199, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, G. A. Miskelly, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., C. W. Drinkwater, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 630, *International Brotherhood of*.—(Names of officers not reported).

**Southampton**

- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2183, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Walter Clark, Southampton, Ont. Sec., William Manley, Southampton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1132, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wm. French, Southampton, Ont.

**Stoney Creek**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1645, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Scott, 20 Baillie St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John W. Straughan, Stoney Creek, Ont.

**Stratford**

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 136, *Journeymen*.—Sec., W. M. Hughes, 394 Downie St., Stratford, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 92, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Stephens, 4 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 297, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John P. McBride, 54 Home St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. Clark, 123 Avon St., Stratford, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 24. —Pres., A. Dunamen, McCulloch St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 162 Nelson St., Stratford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1990, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. J. O'Rourke, 65 Norman St., Stratford, Ont.

**Stratford—Concluded**

- Letter Carriers*, No. 19, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., Thos. Sherwood, 86 Trinity St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. Dhiel, Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 188, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. G. Brown, 130 Falstaff St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St., Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 38, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., D. J. Roberts, 45 Well St., Stratford, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 103, *International Association of*.—Pres., C. H. Clarke, 44 Louise St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 60, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. De Lafranier, 75 Guelph St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., M. Leinweber, 125 Grange St., Stratford, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union*, No. 58, Sec., Arthur Venters, 59 Douglas St., Stratford, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 418, *American Federation of*.—Pres., J. L. Malone, 261 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. M. Poff, 26 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 772, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Mallo, 124 Rebecca St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., B. Robinson, 397 Romeo St., Stratford, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 742, *United Association of*.—Pres., J. T. Trout, 86 Louise St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. Thomas, 31 Norfolk St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 70, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. A. Essex, 69 Charles St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., M. J. O'Reilly, 125 Rebecca St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 175, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. W. Anstee, 59 Front St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., F. S. Walker, 92 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 8, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. W. Gray, 205 Mile St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. J. Elliott, 36 E. Gore St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 928, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. M. Wilton, 78 Brant St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., H. Kendall, 18 Brant St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 15, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, W. D. Farrow, 214 Wellington St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., R. T. Buchanan, 37 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers*, No. 31, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., J. Heckman, 59 Front St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., G. W. Hird, Queen St., Stratford, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 139, *International*.—Pres., Gordon H. Dunn, Stratford, Ont. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, 49 Downie St., Stratford, Ont.
- Paper Makers*, No. 135, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Leo Joanis, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Lloyd LaRowe, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

**Sturgeon Falls**

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Sturgeon Falls—Concluded

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. L. Heureux, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Adolf Wagner, Box 243, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

## Sudbury

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. and Sec., Robt. Merrilees, Box 727, Sudbury, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Buglehole, 14 Larch St., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., W. H. Jones, Box 1461, Sudbury, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. G. Rogers, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., C. E. Taylor, Box 891, Sudbury, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 900, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Armstrong, Box 458, Sudbury, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1205, International Association of.*—Sec., Chas. Hammett, Burton Ave., Sudbury, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss M. E. Pierce, Box 792, Sudbury, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 187, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Moss, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Geo. Chapman, Sudbury, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 634, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. B. Turger, Box 35, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., A. J. Peneault, Box 1324, Sudbury, Ont.

## Tashota

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 65, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Cote, Grant, Ont. Sec., A. Caouette, Tashota, Ont.

## Thorold

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Richard Boro-cock, Thorold, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. M. Dale, Thorold, Ont. Sec., R. L. Bittle, Box 760, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joe Lauerman, Thorold, Ont. Sec., W. E. Digweed, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thomas Wormald, Box 770, Thorold, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James A. Cornelius, Merritt, Ont. Sec., J. Nicol, Box 982, Thorold, Ont.

## Tilbury

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 213, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Domina Pordeau, Box 193, Tilbury, Ont.

## Tillsonburg

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1631, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. W. McIntee, Tillsonburg, Ont.

## Toronto

*Asbestos Workers, No. 20, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., Robert Baird, 71 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 517, Journey-men.*—Pres., G. W. Tipp, 772 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. Tennyson, 1966 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.*—Pres., J. Millman, 127 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Glickman, 142 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 1, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., John Drummond, 8 Collahie St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Field, 316 Gilbert Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. W. Kimmerley, 141 Maitland St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. G. Worth, 43 Holborne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Crawford, 29 Miller Ave., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. J. Bennett, 354 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers, No. 637, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Keays, 94 Merrill Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. Lennox, 61 Miller Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 128, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. W. Van Loon, 492 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. F. Robinson, 138 Booth Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Wellings, 17 Austin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. F. Johnston, 16 Ter-a-ulay St., Toronto, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.*—Sec. F. C. Cribben, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Salesmen's National Association (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., S. Oakley, 6 Mount Alan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., John D. Corcoran, c/o Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26 (Stone Masons).*—Pres., Alex. Herd, 11 Manchester Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Robb, 10 Bowman St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Wm. Jenoves, 275 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Tren-with, 697 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, International Association of.*—Sec., B. Murphy, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 354, International Association of.*—Sec., Jos. Taylor, 6 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Caretakers and Assistants, No. 63, (T. and L. C.) Board of Education.*—Pres., John Bolton, 146 Hiawatha Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John C. Hickey, 668 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1820, United Brotherhood of, (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).—Pres., Wm. Worthington, 6 West Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Chas. A. Jarvis, 46 Humbert St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1799, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. M. MacCallum, 80 Auburn Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1756, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).—Sec., Fred Fournia, 199 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2641, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., A. Ward, 22 Day Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thomson, 27 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2201, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. H. Heslop, 18 St. John's Road, Weston, Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2643, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., C. R. Smith, 376 Balliol St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Day, 122 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2639, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., G. Best, 1223 Gerrard St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Gregory, 11 McCosh Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2644, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., A. E. Mersey, 44 Maughan Crescent, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alf. Cheeseman, 453 Main St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John S. Allen, 39 Shannon St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2642, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., A. Lyon, 152 Chisholm Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Crombie, 101 Roseheath Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association, No. 1, Canadian Brussels.—Pres., Wm. Sims, 39 Humber Crest, West Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. W. Collie, 2 Gordon St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.—Pres., N. J. Martin, 110 Berkeley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. McDonald, 68 Power St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., C. J. Mitchell, 21 Corley Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. W. Wrigglesworth, 690 Coxwell Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 22, Amalgamated (T. and L. C.).—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road, Toronto, Ont.*

*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 41, United.—Sec., A. Hertz, 97 Grange St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 46, United.—Sec., Miss Margaret Lightbody, 5 Meadow Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, Amalgamated (Tailors).—Sec., D. Feiner, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, Amalgamated.—Sec., E. A. Head, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

## Toronto—Continued

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, Amalgamated.—Sec., Mr. Tobias, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, Amalgamated.—Sec., I. Goldman, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, Amalgamated.—Sec., Mr. Marcus, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, Amalgamated.—Sec., E. A. Head, 348 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Commercial Artists' Association of Canada, (Independent).—Pres., F. R. Halliday, 66 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. Baker, 1 Hazelwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. G. Fabain, 499 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 39 Millicent St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Electrical Trade Union, Canadian (C. F. of L.).—Pres., Gordon Robinson, 2503 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollum, 4 Alexander St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Baraby, 485 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Electrical Workers, No. 1095, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Meikle, 52 Waverleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred Grinnell, 88 Wiltshire Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Electrical Workers, No. 1138, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Fyfe, 1061 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Elevator Constructors, No. 50, International Union of.—Pres., J. McInness, 14 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. Adams, 49 Poucher St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Engineers (C. F. and L.) Canadian Hoisting and Portable.—Pres., Fred. Burkholder, 24 Langford Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Thomson, 556 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Fire Fighters, No. 113, International Association of.—Pres., P. Herd, 21 New St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. N. Wooster, 53 Willard Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters and Trimmers).—Sec., W. Perry, 491 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.*

*Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United.—Sec., Miss Nellie Norton, 30 Badgerow Ave., Toronto, Ont.*

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).—(Names of officers not reported).*

*Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).—(Names of officers not reported).*

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' (Cutters).*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.*—No. 66.—Sec., Geo. A. Bard, 189 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont.
- Glass Workers' Union.*—No. 45, *American Flint.*—Sec., Arthur P. Hughes, 80 Coady Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Glove Workers' Union of America.*—No. 8, *International.*—Sec., G. Skitch, 444 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., W. J. Robertson, 62 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John G. Fyvie, 200 Merton St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hoof Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.*—No. 506, *International.*—Pres., G. Drover, 423 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Collins, 113 John St., Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.*—No. 300.—Pres., F. W. Bassett, Room 75, Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Sam G. Baxter, Room 75, Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.*—No. 434 (*Waitresses*).—Pres., Miss Marion Pardoc, 838 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Miss M. Ward, 48½ Doel St., Toronto, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.*—No. 12, *Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., B. H. Durant, 79 Jordan Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Lloyd, 31 Hepbourne St., Toronto, Ont.
- Jewellery Workers' Union.*—No. 40, *International.*—Sec., James Taylor, 139½ Lappin Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Jewellery Workers' Union.*—No. 33, *International.*—Pres., A. Clarke, 120 Bertmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Collins, 177 Ranleigh Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Lathers' International Union.*—No. 97, *Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Sec., Fred. Taylor, 36 Thorn St., Toronto, Ont.
- Letter Carriers.*—No. 1, *Federated Association of.*—Pres., W. T. Fitchett, 114 Belmont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. J. Reaves, 34 Rowanwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Leather Workers' International Union.*—No. 100, *United.*—Sec., A. Gibson, 159 Cronyn Ave., Todmorden, Toronto, Ont.
- Lithographers of America.*—No. 12, *Amalgamated.*—Pres., W. Aitken, 31 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James H. Christie, 32 Wayland Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers.*—No. 295, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Duncott, 40 Lindsay Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers.*—No. 70, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. K. Belyea, 2002 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers.*—No. 852, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., B. Meiners, 28 Hampton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*—No. 756, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Gordon A. Quantz, Y.M.C.A., New Toronto P.O., Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*—No. 67, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Wolseley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*—No. 262, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. E. Burke, 200 Medland St., West Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave., West Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*—No. 596, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Dixon, 80 Malvern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*—No. 269, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. J. Hay, 3 West Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists.*—No. 235, *International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. E. Crossman, 64 Helena Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists.*—No. 1252, *International Association of.*—Pres., F. Oniel, 12 Belmont Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Sidney Storms, 105 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists.*—No. 1301, *International Association of (Brass Workers).*—Pres., H. Dawson, 231 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Matthews, 206 McPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists.*—No. 371, *International Association of.*—Pres., R. Knowles, 65 W. Murray Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Rich. H. Brown, 207 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists.*—No. 772, *International Association of.*—Sec., W. A. Ringer, 105 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.
- Mailers' Union.*—No. 5 (*International Typographical Union.*)—Sec., J. G. Gallagher, 50 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.*—No. 419, *United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., V. Sanders, 2577 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.*—No. 33, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Murray, 101 Greensides Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. W. Switzer, 419 Clendenan Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Marine Engineers.*—No. 1, *National Association of.*—Pres., H. E. Baillie, 3 Shudell Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. A. Prince, Dingwall Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union.*—No. 21.—Sec., R. Gardner, 15 Leeds Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance.*—No. 30, *Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., A. L. Trempe, 74 Saultier St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. W. Mackay, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America.*—No. 207, *International (Brass).*—Pres., W. Whittaker, 776 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Irwin, 97 Lamb Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America.*—No. 28, *International.*—Pres., W. Mahon, 148 Lappin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. J. Murray, 18 Crocker Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Musicians.*—No. 149, *American Federation of.*—Pres., P. T. Stevenson, 106 Wheeler Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, Musicians' Temple, University Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.*—No. 958, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Dodd, 12 Eaton Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred Annand, 28 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Pictorial Painters).**—Pres., F. Crossland, 66 Green-sides Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Habbershaw, 114 Robina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Jas. Black, 555 Perth Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Hunter, York Mills, Toronto, Ont.

**Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres., Peter McGrouther, 795 College St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George H. Walker, 545 Beresford Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.)**—Pres., H. S. Moore, 69 Hewitt Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. C. Josephin, 158 MacPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.**—Pres., G. Whitehouse, 725 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. C. Golby, 67 Day Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Piano, Organ and Phonograph Workers' Union, No. 1, Canadian (C. F. of L.)**—Sec., B. E. East, 251 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont.

**Piano Action and Key Workers, No. 2, (C. F. of L.)**—Pres., Geo. Havercroft, 23 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jack Wilson, 12 Bell-woods Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 48, Operative.**—Pres., John Sim, Pinewood Apts., 3 Pinewood Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. Hamilton, 307 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.**—Pres., Wm. Scott, 242 Gerrard St., E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Clements 105 Bertmount Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Plasterers' Labourers' Union, No. 1, (Independent).**—Pres., Joe Macauley, 35 Denison Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Fidler, 29 Boler St., Toronto, Ont.

**Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46 United Association of.**—Pres., G. M. Holtby, 831 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Storey, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

**Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.**—Sec., R. Hatton, 117 Eglinton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 731, United Association of.**—Sec., Wm. Heath, 55 Berkeley St., Toronto, Ont.

**Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.**—Pres., R. S. Bartlett, Postal Terminal Station A., Toronto, Ont. Sec., B. B. Redditt, Postal Terminal Station A., Toronto, Ont.

**Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.)**—Pres., E. H. Randall, 488 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web.)**—Pres., T. Peck, 77 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John J. Bromley, 588 Kingston Road, Toronto, Ont.

**Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.)**—Pres., T. J. Beard, 124 John St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Brooks, 305½ Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Sec., W. J. Brackner, 307 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

**Railroad Employees, No. 106, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. McGowan, 233 Chisholm Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. B. Phin, 412b Wellesley St., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Employees, No. 144, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Sec., D. Roman, 599 Queen St., W., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. A. Jones, 22 Leopold St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Arthur Ruse, 446 Eglinton Ave., E., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. Booth, 106 Alcina St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. J. Wacey, 50 Keene St., E., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Employees, No. 175, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., James Wilson, 111 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Robert H. Haynes, 73 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. P. Black, 46 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. L. M. Hollowell, 94 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. E. Wilson, 56 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. B. C. Barger, 65 Russell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

**Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. E. Dobson, 298 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Davison, 168 St. John's Road, Toronto, Ont.

**Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. N. Milne, 9 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 46 Lewis St., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 511, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. W. Winter, 35 Holmesdale Road, Earlscourt, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thomas Ellicot, 8 Sarnia Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 258, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., G. H. Brown, 374 Willard Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Boyd, 235 Gilmour Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. Bell, 337 Sackville St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Cretney, 115 Bristol Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 79, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., James W. Buckley, 7 Victoria Blvd., Mt. Dennis, Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Flowers, 25 Ethel Ave., E., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., B. Merson, 103 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. D. Robbins, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

**Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.**—Sec., W. T. Barringer, 34, The Maples, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. Deas, 262 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Cooke, 9 Asquith Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Graham F. Simonds, 20 Starr Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 493, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Jas. Burnett, 547

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Perth Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. E. Miller, 152 Mountjoy Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.*—Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Jas. Jarvis, 454 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Chapman, 142 Medland St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 531, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. M. Hamilton, 14 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. H. Wilson, 7 Westminster Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Employees of North America, No. 185, United Association of.*—Chairman, Claude Nix, 625 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Gayhart, 284 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. A. Daigle, 140 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, No. 43, United Slate, Tile and Composition.*—Pres., Wm. Hood, 303 Keewatin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thos. McPherson, 296 Harvie Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, No. 88, United Slate, Tile and Composition.*—Sec., James Cowan, 104½ St. Patrick St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 173, (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., C. A. Dentelbeck, 324 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 250 Monarch Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., A. Prentice, 69 Eaton Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. D. Lynch, 95 Riverdale Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., W. Truelove, 75 Laing St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. G. Edwards, 47 Afton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 300, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Stationary and Portable Firemen and Helpers, No. 150, (C. F. of L.), Canadian.*—Sec., D. McVicar, 137 Langford Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 152, International Union of.*—Sec., Clare F. Gould, 317 Sackville St., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Nos. 46 and 54, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. E. Barclay, 2 Moutray St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, International.*—Sec., H. Perkins, 6, The Lindens, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., L. Davidson, 146 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Falconer, 20 Balmuto St., Toronto, Ont.
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Canadian.*—Pres., George Wm. Potts, 166 Gillard Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Jeffery, 148 Hampton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Wilson, 73 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Church St., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Concluded

- \*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of (Chauffeurs and Taxicab Drivers).*—Pres., Frederick Winterburn, 97 Winchester St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. G. Sawyer, 176 Bartlett Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, Commercial (C. P. R. System Division No. 1).*—Pres., Thos. Carrothers, 774 Shuter St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alex. S. Strachan, 114 Langley Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59, Commercial, (Canadian Marconi Wireless Co.).*—Chairman, F. C. Allen, City Marine Office, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. Crewson, 71 Balmoral Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Typographical Union No. 91, International.*—Pres., Andrew Gerrard, 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Murray, Room 22, 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 30.*—Pres., A. Hayward, 25 Dunfield Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. W. Prior, 370 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont.
- Workers' International Industrial Union No. 116.*—Sec., H. Lynch, 1 Woodbine Beach, Toronto, Ont.

## Trenton

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 171, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. McKenzie, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. Weeks, Hampton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1622, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Stacey, Trenton, Ont. Sec., Fred. Wilson, Box 911, Trenton, Ont.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., H. C. Butterfield, R.R. No. 3, Trenton, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.*—Pres., W. McWatros, General Post Office, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. E. Ingham, Box 1061, Trenton, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 280, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. J. Fritz, Trenton, Ont. Sec., Lester Puffer, Trenton, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 220, United Association of.*—Sec., H. S. Pane, Box 285, Trenton, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. W. Larry, Trenton, Ont. Sec., N. M. Sprague, Box 16, Trenton, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 293, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Redburn, Box 810, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. E. Hill, Box 494, Trenton, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 353, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., N. C. Shook, General Delivery, Trenton, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Garnet H. Meyers, Trenton, Ont. Sec., Miss L. M. K. Salisbury, Trenton, Ont.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Pres.-Sec., J. E. Cote, Box 113, Trenton, Ont.



**ONTARIO—Continued****Tweed**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 192, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. White, Perth, Ont. Sec., Geo. Francis, Tweed, Ont.

**Walkerton**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2351, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis Anderson, Walkerton, Ont. Sec., Lorne Hergott, Walkerton, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1221, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Herbert Vanhatten,, Walkerton, Ont.

**Walkerville**

*Machinists, No. 1351, International Association of.*—Sec., M. Herman, General Delivery, Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 185, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John T. Purdon, 525 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont.

**Wallaceburg**

*Employees' Association, Wallaceburg, (Independent).*—Pres., A. J. McVittie, Box 453, Wallaceburg, Ont. Sec., Lynn Askin, Wallaceburg, Ont.

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 70.*—Pres., D. Jones, Wallaceburg, Ont. Sec., C. Bolt, Wallaceburg, Ont.

**Waterloo**

*Garment Workers of America, No. 270, United.*—Pres., Miss Alma Dolzail, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Miss Mae Oberley, Waterloo, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 544, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry Kress, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Fred A. Edmonds, Waterloo, Ont.

**Welland**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 287, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. F. Frost, 14 Major St., Welland, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 32.*—Pres., A. McManus, Welland, Ont. Sec., W. Wilkenson, Welland, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Bibby, Welland South, Ont. Sec., E. F. Sembley, Box 1333, Welland, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 554, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harvey Ocaster, McAlpine Ave., Welland, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 274, United.*—Sec., Mrs. A. Winship, 1837 Welland St., Welland, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 131, International Association of.*—Sec., T. E. Vincent, Box 54, Welland Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 1858, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. J. Sebbett, Box 1301, Welland, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 472, International.*—Pres., Alfred Crooks, Welland, Ont. Sec., A. Maudsley, 15 Dennistown St., Welland, Ont.

**Welland—Concluded**

*Musicians, No. 453, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. L. Corson, 68 Garner Ave., Welland, Ont. Sec., J. T. Wilkinson, 39 Myrtle Ave., Welland, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1119, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., N. Cole, 75 John St., Welland, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 595, United Association of.*—Sec., W. Goring, 221 Hooker St., Welland, Ont.

*Railroad Employees No. 85, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss M. Chace, Box 1512, Welland, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers, Division 16, Order of (Michigan Central System).*—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, Bay City, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley, Welland, Ont.

**West Lorne**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1895, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. A. Brown, West Lorne, Ont. Sec., John A. MacColl, West Lorne, Ont.

**Whitby**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2654, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. E. Lafete, Port Whitby, Ont. Sec., R. W. Wood, Box 42, Whitby, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16760 (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., Hugh McKay, Whitby, Ont. Sec., John Coyne, Box 26, Whitby, Ont.

**Windham Centre**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1632, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. J. Wagner, Box 49, Windham Centre, Ont.

**Windsor**

*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, No. 28, United.*—Sec., George Rudling, 305 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Ford, 66 Sandwich St. W., Windsor, Ont. Sec., C. D. Stevenson, 25 Pitt St. E., Windsor, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.*—Pres., Jack Pike, Windsor, Ont. Sec., Arthur R. Morgan, 633 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 347, International Association of.*—Pres., E. Pearson, 617 Sandwich St. E., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Robert J. McCallum, 77 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. Alden, 904 Lillian St., Windsor, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Boyle, 230 Monmouth Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., L. R. Shelson, 1046 Howard Ave, Windsor, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.*—Sec., R. Skelding, No. 2 Fire Hall, Windsor, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.*—Sec., Miss Mary Laforet, 6 Wyandotte St., Walkerville, Ont.

**ONTARIO—Concluded****Windsor—Continued**

*Lathers, No. 439, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Thomas Wright, Sandwich, Ont. Sec., E. McMillen, 58 Hall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 16, Federated Association of.*—Pres., C. H. Taylor, 201 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., E. J. LeBoeuf, 184 Indian Road, Windsor, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robt. H. Sexton, 116 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 1063 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Samuel Carthur, 1060 Brant St., Windsor, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.*—Sec., Frank Davies, General Delivery, Windsor, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 456, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., H. L. Schneider, 48 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.*—Pres., Philip J. Tschirhart, 54 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Thos. Brown, 94 Devonshire Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Leaker, 517 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.*—Pres., H. McCrae, Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., A. Williams, 335 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.*—Pres., J. Posner, 341 Church Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. H. Hart, 56½ Wyandotte St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. W. Gignac, 437 Church St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., R. H. Waddington, 425 Caron Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. L. Lesperance, 54 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 196, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Coluley, 770 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. Collins, 321 Wyandotte St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 920, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Harwood, 71 Cameron Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. Reynolds, 809 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.*—Pres., A. P. Carnaghan, 552 Hall Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Harry Stephens, 813 Albert St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., L. Hallas, Windsor, Ont. Sec., Percy Simser, 170 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont.

**Windsor—Concluded**

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. C. Lowther, 104 Maple St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Rowe, 613 Park St. W., Windsor, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 580, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., John Arntfield, 236 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Walter E. Bennett, 810 Dufferin St., Windsor, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 586, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 324a, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. W. Bradley, 32 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., James W. D. Graves, 309 Glengarry Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.*—Pres., A. Patterson, Campbell Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 553, International.*—Sec., George Rose, 559 Pelissier St., Windsor, Ont.

**Wingham**

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.*—Pres., J. H. Robertson, Box 376, Wingham, Ont. Sec., Alex. Robertson, Box 297, Wingham, Ont.

**Woodstock**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.*—Pres., D. J. Hill, 33 Oxford St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Wm. Heaver, 100 Wellington St. N., Woodstock, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2184, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Classens, 575 Mary St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., W. Lanaway, 44 Bexley St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 48, Federated Association of.*—Sec., W. H. Allott, 506 Grace St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.*—Pres., Jas. Martin, Givens St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Charles Parker, Douglas St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 170, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Cross, 680 Princess St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 327 Simcoe St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Phelps, 51 Burch St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., L. C. Mitchell, 686 Peel St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., G. Dingwell, Woodstock, Ont. Sec., J. McColley, Adelaide St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 317, International.*—Pres., W. C. Slater, Cor. Ingersoll Ave. and Delatre St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., J. B. Shaw, General Delivery, Woodstock, Ont.

**MANITOBA****Boissevain**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., O. Hibbert, Box 104, Boissevain, Man.

**Brandon**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 530, Journey-men.*—Pres., R. Ferguson, 111-8th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., C. Williams, 907 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.



**MANITOBA—Continued****Brandon—Continued**

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. Clarkson, 429 Princess Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St., Brandon, Man.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.**—Pres., Frederick Langridge, 462-10th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Robert Kellaway, 226 Percy St., Brandon, Man.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082; United Brotherhood of.**—Sec., H. A. Norman, 240-6th St., Brandon, Man.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69 (T. and L. C.).**—Pres., A. Reed, 600 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., P. Baker, 1108-1st St., Brandon, Man.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.**—Sec., H. Ingham, Brandon, Man.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. Laycock, 815-14th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. A. Black, 308 Princess Ave. E., Brandon, Man.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Lorne Campbell, 9 Ferguson Block, Brandon, Man. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. C. Krause, 131 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St., Brandon, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 461, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. H. Cove, 416 Princess Ave. E., Brandon, Man. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 157 Douglas St., Brandon, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. W. Osborne, 815 7th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 366 Dennis St., Brandon, Man.
- Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.**—Pres., J. Manson, Jr., 139-15th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. G. Spratt, 455 Franklin St., Brandon, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 62, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. G. Ayers, 724 Eighth St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. F. Dark, 841 Fourth St., Brandon, Man.
- Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.**—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447-12th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Fred C. Cox, c.o. Cox Printing Co., Brandon, Man.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 127, Operative.**—Pres., Samuel Gilder, 330 Percy St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Wm. Irving, 127-1st St., Brandon, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. Dobbs, 351 Ninth St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. Stone, 862 Eighteenth St., Brandon, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. W. McCash, No. 9, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Brandon, Man. Sec., G. A. Hardy, 736 Tenth St., Brandon, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. J. Cornell, 427 Russell St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. R. Davis, 418 Tenth St., Brandon, Man.
- Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Sam. Rae, 426 Princess Ave. E., Brandon, Man.

**Brandon—Concluded**

- Railway Carmen, No. 528, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. Steele, 660 Park St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, 22 Victoria Block, Brandon, Man.
- Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, W. F. Gordon, 347 Seventh St., Brandon, Man. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St., Brandon, Man.
- Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.**—Sec., L. E. Ostrander, 237 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1113, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., H. N. Shuttleworth, 128-24th St., Brandon, Man.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.**—Pres., Geo. Edworthy, 422-11th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Geo. G. Rawson, 345-9th St., Brandon, Man.
- Typographical Union, No. 700, International.**—Sec., W. Ashfield, 1119-9th St., Brandon, Man.

**Dauphin**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. Thompson, 120-5th Ave. S.W., Dauphin, Man. Sec., Thos. Caley, Box 554, Dauphin, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Norman Chard, Dauphin, Man. Sec., D. LaBossiere, Box 332, Dauphin, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 379, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. Bawdon, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Fred Baggett, Box 183, Dauphin, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594, Dauphin, Man. Sec., H. W. Platts, Box 548, Dauphin, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. G. Edwards, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Wm. McClernon, Box 461, Dauphin, Man.
- Railroad Telegraphers, System Division, No. 43, Order of (Covers Can. Northern R.R.).**—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Dauphin, Man.
- Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., I. Baker, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. McDonald, Box 99, Dauphin, Man.
- Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, H. J. Sumpton, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8, Dauphin, Man.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.**—Pres., N. Wilkinson, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. Miles, Box 311, Dauphin, Man.

**Elm Creek**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 119, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. Abraham, St. Claude, Man. Sec., John Montgomery, Elm Creek, Man.

**Foxwarren**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 197, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. Smith, Strathclair, Man. Sec., H. Lazenby, Foxwarren, Man.

**Kenville**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 196, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. Dennis, Swan River, Man. Sec., H. J. Mortimer, Kenville, Man.

**MANITOBA—Continued****Miami**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 365, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Haines, Miami, Man. Sec., H. H. Seathers, Miami, Man.

**Minnedosa**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Andrews, Box 84, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., Henry Inman, Box 367, Minnedosa, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Porter, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., R. J. Preston, Box 594, Minnedosa, Man.

**Molson**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 238, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., N. Hustwayte, Molson, Man.

**Neepawa**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 370, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Merriman, Neepawa, Man.

**Portage la Prairie**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 227, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Kemp, Harte, Man. Sec., Chas. Preston, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 264, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. T. Whalley, Box 553, Portage la Prairie, Man. Sec., A. E. Abbott, Box 195, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 145, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Sampson, Douglas P.O., Man. Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 174, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. A. Smith, Box 508, Portage la Prairie, Man. Sec., R. H. Whitewood, Box 644, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**Rivers**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 529, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Doncaster, Rivers, Man. Sec., F. Waculka, Rivers, Man.

*Machinists, No. 1130, International Association of.*—Sec., W. G. Thomas, Rivers, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1382, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Rich. Einhorn, General Delivery, Rivers, Man.

**St. Boniface**

*Firemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 47, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., J. A. Beauchemin, 133 Lavendry St., St. Boniface, Man.

**Selkirk**

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., H. J. Massey, 169 Rosser Ave., Selkirk, Man.

*Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants' Federal Union, No. 71 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., D. McIvor, Selkirk, Man. Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653, Selkirk, Man.

**Souris**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Watson, Souris, Man. Sec., Geo. McClelland, Souris, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 789, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Hayes, Box 42, Souris, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 174, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Nash, Souris, Man. Sec., J. Bridle, Box 274, Souris, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Collier, Souris, Man. Sec., M. McKellar, Souris, Man.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 612, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. Graafstra, Souris, Man. Sec., J. S. E. Brown, Souris, Man.

**Transcona**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. S. Holtby, Box 84, Transcona, Man. Sec., F. D. Crowley, Transcona, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. N. Campbell, Box 81, Transcona, Man. Sec., W. H. McDonald, Box 130, Transcona, Man.

*Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.*—Sec., D. Shea, Box 619, Transcona, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 408, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Hanson, Transcona, Man. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211, Transcona, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. Biekel, General Delivery, Transcona, Man. Sec., H. R. Stewart, Box 68, Transcona, Man.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. T. Moore, 96 Leola St., Transcona, Man. Sec., C. Irvine, 217 Edmonston St., Winnipeg, Man.

**Winnipeg**

*Asbestos Workers, No. 15, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., W. Ashton, 58 Gertie St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 565, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Smith, 605 Maryland St., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Francis Amesbury, 1989 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147 (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Ramsay, 301 Ingersoll Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. S. Harvey, 475 River-ton Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McKay, 544 Newman St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. D. Adamson, 1440 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 451, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Waver, 45 Hart St., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., George Barker, Melville, Sask.

*Bookbinders, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. E. Harwood, Box 1775, Winnipeg, Man.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., T. J. Williams, 529 Telfer St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.



**MANITOBA—Continued****Winnipeg—Continued**

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Ferguson, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. R. McFadden, 494 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2655, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section) (Millworkers).*—Sec., D. Young, 844 Strathcona St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. Banks, 698 Horn St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. B. Carter, care of Halton Bros., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Fisher, 98 Guay Ave., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man.

*Civic Employees' Federation (Independent).*—Pres., F. W. McGill, 247 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Ernest Penwarden, 672 Alverstone St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. Thomson, 222 McIntosh Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. Fuller, 154 Seven Oaks Ave. East, Winnipeg, Man.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Hooley, Suite 1, 290 Beverley St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Harry M. Farmer, 264 Inglewood St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers, No. 435, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Mackey, 10 Ashland Court, Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Cameron, 487 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. S. McDonald, 302 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.*—Pres., J. C. Roberts, Box 1796, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. Hunt, 412 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).*—Pres., I. McRae, 359 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Winkworth, 353 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba (Independent).*—Pres., D. McLaren, 67 Boyle St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Robertson, Room 221, Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 592 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., A. G. Porter, 97 Riverton Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Reynolds, 248 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Lithographers of America, No. 31, Amalgamated.*—Pres., E. Wood, 556 Beresford Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Frederick G. Sheppard, Suite 14, Lethian Apts., 154 Evanson St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. V. Turner, 92 Chestnut St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Miller, 773 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 583, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**Winnipeg—Continued**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Brennan, 611 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. Richlell, 680 Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. L. Toombs, 393 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Machinists, No. 189, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Reed, Jr., 483 Beresford Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Medcalf, 1100 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Hutcheson, 883 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Machinists, No. 457, International Association of.*—Sec., E. H. Leigh, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 207, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Neil Shaw, 650 Strathcona St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., David Barry, 738 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Bemester, Dudley Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 31, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., Wm. Worton, 173 Lansdowne St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 420, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., L. Pruper, 599 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Wallace, 591 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.*—Pres., Chas. Andrew, 162 Roseberry St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., O. L. Wark, Suite 17, 207½ Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.*—Pres., Jas. T. Simmons, Public Library, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Bond, 361 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Peter Teal, 3 Enright Block, cor. Main St. and Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., W. Frost, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McMorran, 15 La Salle Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

*Photo Engravers' Union, No. 37, International.*—Pres., J. Gardner, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Geo. LeRoy Graves, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man.

*Photo Engravers' Union, No. 137, (Commercial Artists), International.*—Sec., W. R. Monroe, 664 Spruce St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.*—Pres., E. Evans, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. F. Wood, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association of (Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).*—Pres., P. Cann, Renfrew Block, Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**MANITOBA—Concluded****Winnipeg—Continued**

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.*—Pres., Fred. Johnson, 1000 Sherbourn St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Robt. C. Neil, 92 Juno St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., E. H. Martin, Winnipeg, Man.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 35, (Webb), International.*—Pres., Wm. Bartley, 527 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. O'Brien, 386 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, No. 87, International.*—Pres., J. E. Dafford, 213 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Futhkoep, 581 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. McKay, 24 Pelletier St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Atherley, 919 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 78, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Kelly, 2 Champlain St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., M. A. Kane, 1 Osborne River Block, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 124, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Whitney, 424 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss E. Burns, 719 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Tom Moore, 588 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 142, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Steiner, 501 Kenmore Apts., Broadway, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 143, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. MacGregor, 521 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. E. Keyes, 299 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. I. Manchester, 19 Smith Court, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. Lait, 6 Baddow Apts., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Savage, 472 Kylemore Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 6, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., I. Lawton, 1409 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 47, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. T. Bannon, 401 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 563 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 604, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. J. Vincent, 695 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. F. Rasey, 759 Fleet Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Carr, 403 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. L. Pateman, 626 Munroe Av., East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No.*

**Winnipeg—Concluded**

*1326 (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Cavanagh, 96 Charlotte St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. G. Jackson, 904 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., M. A. Sherry, 149 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1487, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. J. Land, 357 Carlton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Baillie, 430 McGee St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Thomas Cheadle, 402 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Harry G. Jones, 634 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., C. A. Hives, 703 Alverstone Street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 133 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., John S. Crerar, 231 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. A. Dillabough, Orpheum Theatre, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. P. Devine, 157 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., M. D. Gant, 47 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. R. Reaney, Box 2143, Winnipeg, Man.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 25, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Innes, 624 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, No. 59, International.*—Pres., J. Neilson, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Johnstone, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Chas. McCoull, 857 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Thos. Hood, 1589 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Street Car Men, Canadian Independent Federation.*—Pres., Stephen Duff, R.D., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. F. Lane, 1081 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.*—Pres., Perry Norvell, Suite 18, Dubuc Block, St. Boniface, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 119, International Union of.*—Pres., A. King, 992 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Glen, 165 James St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Telephone Workers, No. 1, Independent Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. C. Campbell, 196 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Warne, 15 Green Ave., East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Man.

*Typographical Union, No. 191, International.*—Pres., Chas. Ryan, 795 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. J. W. Powers, 443 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Upholsterers' International Union, No. 49.*—Sec., G. Sanderson, 308 Brooklyn St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

*Water Works Operators (Independent).*—Pres., H. St. Lawrence, 672 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. Moran, 669 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.



**SASKATCHEWAN****Biggar**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, T. Nelson, Biggar, Sask. Sec., E. D. Jackson, Box 414, Biggar, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 831, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. S. Smyth, Box 211, Biggar, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. W. Hanway, Biggar, Sask. Sec., J. Kranz, Biggar, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 197, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. N. Blakey, Biggar, Sask. Sec., J. Glover, Biggar, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 675, Order of.*—Pres., Wm. Covey, Biggar, Sask. Sec., F. J. Meagher, Box 359, Biggar, Sask.

**Humboldt**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 844, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Lee, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., F. A. Palmer, Box 40, Humboldt, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 437, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Grice, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., W. W. Crannage, Humboldt, Sask.

*Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Humboldt, Sask.

**Kamsack**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Black, Kamsack, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1442, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Pooley, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., G. S. Smith, Box 105, Kamsack, Sask.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 9, Canadian Association of.*—Chairman, N. Parson, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., E. W. Darby, Kamsack, Sask.

**Marengo**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 255, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. F. McCadden, Oyen, Alta. Sec., T. Hebert, Marengo, Sask.

**Melfort**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 220, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. Polowy, Tisdale, Sask. Sec., J. R. Conyers, McLeod Ave., Melfort, Sask.

**Melville**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 764, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. J. Campbell, Box 242, Melville, Sask. Sec., J. Culbert, Melville, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 580, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Miller, Melville, Sask. Sec., S. Warner, Melville, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 169, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Carlton, Melville, Sask. Sec., P. W. Burlington, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 61, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Parker, Melville, Sask. Sec., V. H. V. Shepperd, Box 171, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Stewart, Melville, Sask. Sec., A. B. Burgman, Melville, Sask.

**Melville—Concluded**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 450, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John McIntosh, Box 537, Melville, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 541, Order of.*—Pres., H. B. Patterson, Melville, Sask. Sec., W. J. Elliott, Melville, Sask.

**Moosejaw**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 589, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. Vanstone, 50 River St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. Beamish, 134 River St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 478, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Harkes, 453 Main St. N., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., G. Walters, 440 Iroquois St. W., South Hill, Moosejaw, Sask.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 71 (Flour and Cereal Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., H. L. Armstrong, 704-9th Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 2.*—Sec., S. J. B. Rivers, 1334 First Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 619, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. S. Freeman, 1039-8th Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Jas. Newton, 1122 Montgomery St., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 9 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., C. W. Hill, 1010 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., C. Haresign, 1109 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., H. S. Bell, 1040-8th Ave. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. H. Jackson, 1151-7th Ave. E., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Kelly, 128 Oxford St. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., P. G. Wright, 313 Hochelaga St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Electrical Workers, No. 802, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Ellicott, c/o Acme Electric Co., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., A. C. Porter, c/o Acme Electric Co., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Fire Fighters, No. 151, International Association of.*—Pres., Daniel McLean, Central Fire Hall, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., John Brickett, Central Fire Hall, Moosejaw, Sask.

*Grain Buyers' Federal Union, No. 32 (T. & L. C.).*—Sec., Fred Hicks, Box 999, Moosejaw, Sask.

*Letter Carriers, No. 34, Federated Association of.*—Pres., A. M. Pearson, 1215-2nd Ave. N.W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. C. Paterson, 863 Sixth Ave. N.E., Moosejaw, Sask.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 510, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 246 High St. West, Moosejaw, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 521, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Fowler, 227 Howe St., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., A. Cann, Box 548, Moosejaw, Sask.

*Machinists, No. 639, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Barlow, 325 Fairford St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.

**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Moosejaw—Concluded**

- Machinists, No. 924, International Association of (Helpers).*—Pres., E. Gibbs, 278 Manitoba St., W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., C. B. Walker, 58 Lillooet St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 127, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Wm. G. McAndrew, 180 Iroquois St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 431, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 474, American Federation of.*—Pres., G. F. Dewey, Connaught Ave., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., H. C. Booth, 1110-4th St. N.E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 548, United Association of.*—Sec., James Harrison, 934 Athabasca St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 34, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Flynn, 137 River St., E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 204, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Staggs, Box 241, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., J. P. Moffatt, 1076 Henleaze Ave., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Employees of North America, No. 217, United Association of.*—Sec., E. Edwards, general delivery, Moosejaw Sask.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., T. Tyndall, 269 Fairford St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., John H. Shields, 345 Coteau St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., H. A. Macdonald, 703 Ominica St. E., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Tait, Fairford St., W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Miss A. Dewhurst, 224 Hochelaga St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Stage Employees, No. 406, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., H. Wardrop, Box 747, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., E. B. Garrow, Box 747, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Polson, 143 Stadacona St. W., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., S. Gutheridge, 193 Cariboo St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Richard H. Chadwick, 420 Vaughan St., South Hill, Moosejaw, Sask.
- Typographical Union No. 627, International.*—Pres., Chas. J. Greene, 1127 Third St., N. E., Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W., Moosejaw, Sask.

**North Battleford**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 716, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. R. Dobson, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., W. J. Fenton, North Battleford, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Shields, Box 361, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 581, North Battleford, Sask.

**North Battleford—Concluded**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 485, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Blower, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., Charles Tubbs, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. F. Young, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., E. J. Roach, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 840, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Smith, Industrial St., North Battleford, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 495, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. E. Scott, Box 201, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. Coppock, North Battleford, Sask.

**Outlook**

- Railway Employees of North America, No. 200, United Association of.*—Sec., F. J. Rissman, Box 41, Outlook, Sask.

**Phippen**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 304, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Bert Drant, Phippen, Sask.

**Prince Albert**

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. Porter, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. W. Norman, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 832, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Lewis, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St., East, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 784, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. C. Powell, 411 8th St., E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., E. Edwards 536 19th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 261, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. J. Tolley, 302 15th St., W., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., G. Brown, 45 25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 221, American Federation of.*—Pres., Geo. W. Gregg, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., Jos. Strachan, 320 6th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 57, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. S. Costigan, 38 11th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. H. Mair, 610 River St., W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 870, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Gilmour, 565 River St., E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. Pennington, 628 23rd St., W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 551, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. G. Grief, 308 24th St. East, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 665, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, O. N. Cummings, 61 River St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. P. Winter, 2319 1st Ave., W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., S. R. Marland, 325 22nd St., E., Prince Albert, Sask.



**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Prince Albert—Concluded**

*Stage Employees, No. 496, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. Almond, 515 10th St., E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. G. Owens, 35 28th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.

*Typographical Union, No. 705, International.*—Sec., N. Newbatt, Box 124, Prince Albert, Sask.

**Regina**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 713, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. C. Ballentyne, 1465 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., H. Tripp, 1631 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

*Bookbinders, No. 205, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Wood, 2352 Broder St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. Vincent, c/o Leader Publishing Co., Regina, Sask.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., James Smalls, 1045 Laird St., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. W. Overton, 1214 Albert St., Regina, Sask.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 532, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Snuggs, 1211 Rae St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 1029 Rae St., Regina, Sask.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1867, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ray Drivers, 2345 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., J. H. Hill, Post Office, Regina, Sask.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 9, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Clarke, 34 Black Block, Regina, Sask. Sec., E. R. Howatt, c/o Dominion Express Co., Regina, Sask.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., George Noble, 2126 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask. Sec., F. A. Metcalfe, 2103 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

*Electrical Workers, No. 572, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Pearson, 310 Donahue Block, Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 828, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 746, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Vincent, 739 Wascana St., N., Regina, Sask. Sec., N. C. McAuley, Box 307, Regina, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 696, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. F. Cornish, C.P.R. Shops, Regina, Sask. Sec., Wm. Rumley, C.P.R. Shops, Regina, Sask.

*Machinists, No. 326, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Hagen, General Delivery, Regina, Sask. Sec., P. H. Shepherd, 1935 Smith St., Regina, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 156, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. E. Pearce, 15th Ave. and Pasqua St., Regina, Sask.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 322, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., W. O. Carter, 1560 Athol St., Regina, Sask. Sec., R. L. Carter, 2044 Montague St., Regina, Sask.

*Musicians, No. 446, American Federation of.*—Pres., E. H. Reed, 1340 Hamilton St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Harry Brooks, 2310 Angus St., Regina, Sask.

**Regina—Concluded**

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Richard Seitz, 1579 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 393, Operative.*—Pres., E. Standen, 1415 Garnet St., Regina, Sask. Sec., R. Mailer, 1037 Rae St., Regina, Sask.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 179, United Association of.*—Pres., C. Hoelscher, 1903 Smith St., Regina, Sask. Sec., C. H. Timberley, 1965 Quebec St., Regina, Sask.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 75, International.*—Pres., T. Emmins, 2552 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. J. Tomlin, 2134 Arthur St., Regina, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 43, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Cockburn, 1438 McTavish St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Wm. J. R. Prigeman, 1321 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. McKay, 623 Wascana St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. R. Mastin, 1039 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 253, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Ball, Box 77, Regina, Sask. Sec., M. Bone, 3105 Dewdney St., Regina, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 345, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robt. Southard, 2125 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Chamberlain, 861 Elliott St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Fred J. Appleby, 2006 Forget St., Regina, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.*—Pres., S. A. Quigley, Trades and Labour Hall, Osler St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. L. Lamb, 698 Queen St., Regina Junction, Sask.

*Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., John Dickey, 2816 Victoria St., Regina, Sask. Sec., H. Southwell, 2303 Lorne St., Regina, Sask.

*Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., J. R. Hartree, 1323 King St., Regina, Sask.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Roberts, 1947 Albert St., Regina, Sask. Sec., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone St., Regina, Sask.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 116, International.*—Pres., J. Favelle, c/o Daily Post, Regina, Sask. Sec., W. J. Napier, c/o Daily Post, Regina, Sask.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., William Taylor, 20 Block, Broad St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

*Typographical Union, No. 657, International.*—Pres., W. S. Chapple, 3026 13th Ave., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Humphries, 2038 Osler St., Regina, Sask.

**Rocanville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 133, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. C. Gibson, Box 26, Rocanville, Sask.

**SASKATCHEWAN—Continued****Saskatoon**

**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers** No. 600, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Peter Adolph, 214 Ave. G. S., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. E. Kellough, General Delivery, Sutherland, Sask.

**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union**, No. 3.—Pres., Geo. Cole, Box 507, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. H. Dickinson, Box 507, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Carpenters and Joiners**, No. 2658, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Sec., Harold Draper, Box 5, Nutana P.O., Sask.

**Carpenters and Joiners of America**, No. 1390, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Warming-ton, 232 Ave. W., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Wm. McCallum, Box 435, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Cigarmakers' International Union of America**, No. 459.—Pres., D. Dion, Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Civil Service Employees' Federal Union**, No. 2, *Saskatchewan (T. and L. C.)*.—Pres., J. M. Hill, 210 19th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. T. Keyser, 208 5th St., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated**.—Pres., Geo. Hornby, Post Office, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. H. Smith, Box 1017, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Dominion Express Employees**, No. 16, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. J. Cooney, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Electrical Workers of America**, No. 589, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alexander Downie, 1221 Ave. E., N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. S. Fyfe, 1301 Avenue H. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Fire Fighters**, No. 80, *International Association of*.—Pres., E. H. Jones, 1009 McDougall Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Locomotive Engineers**, No. 715, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jas. Mullin, 419 Ave. F., South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. D. MacRae, 809 Ave. A., North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen**, No. 723, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., D. J. Edwards, 136 Main St., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Machinists**, No. 534, *International Association of*.—Sec., W. R. Innes, 416 25th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers**, No. 318, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers**, No. 399, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. Dermott, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., A. Gray, Lipton, Sask.

**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers**, No. 114.—*United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., A. S. Boulding, General Delivery, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Metal Workers' International Alliance**, No. 758, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Sec., A. C. Griffiths, 1231 Ave. D., N., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Musicians**, No. 553, *American Federation of*.—Pres., H. C. Sager, c/o Toronto General Trusts Corp., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Geo. Lowes, Box 769, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Saskatoon—Continued**

**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America**, No. 227, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., O. E. Lovell, Box 232, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Leslie Mennell, 1020 College Drive, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association**, No. 442, *Operative*.—Sec., George May, Box 450, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Plumbers and Steam Fitters**, No. 264, *United Association of*.—Sec., D. McKenzie, 717 Ave. N., South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union**, No. 206, *International*.—Pres., L. S. Wilkins, 707 4th Ave., N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Fred. Reynolds, 424 11th St., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railroad Employees**, No. 168, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. W. Brown, 518 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. Oates, 904 22nd St., W., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railroad Employees**, No. 44, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. Oates, 904 22nd St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., E. Reynolds, 812 7th St., Nutana, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railroad Employees**, No. 138, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Reid, 308 4th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. McDonald, 1512 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railroad Trainmen**, No. 783, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Dawson W. Long, 511 Ave. H., North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., James Wedge, 434 Ave. I. So., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Carmen of America**, No. 1447, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Brannan, 421 Ave. D. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. G. Trickett, 416 Ave. J., South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees**, No. 1180, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Frank G. Greenway, 1229 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Harold K. Latham, 1521 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Conductors**, No. 593, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave. E. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. H. Beaton, Suite 8, Webster Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Employees of North America**, No. 207, *United Association of*.—Sec., J. Jordan, Suite 15, Boston Apts., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Employees of America**, No. 615, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., Wm. H. Moore, 1503 Ave. E., North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. W. Johnson, 218 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of**.—Sec., A. H. Gregory, 417 Ave. C. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion**.—(Names of officers not reported).

**Stage Employees**, No. 300, *International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators)*.—Pres., W. A. Bunn, Box 1267, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. Pike, Box 1267, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeyman**.—Wm. Todd, McKague Block, 3rd Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.

**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers**, No. 455, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., R. Houghton, 1102 Nineteenth St., Saskatoon, Sask.



**SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded****Saskatoon—Concluded**

*Typographical Union*, No. 663, *International*.—Pres., J. B. Shaw, 613 Ninth St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. J. Moore, 111 Ave. I South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Shaunavon**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2843, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. F. Tolson, East End, Sask. Sec., T. Canty, Box 87, Shaunavon, Sask.

**Sintaluta**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 250, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Armstrong, 1871 Robinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell, Sintaluta, Sask.

**Sutherland**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 793, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. T. English, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., H. Brimble, Box 349, Sutherland, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 778, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres.—Sec., W. H. Scott, Box 241, Sutherland, Sask.

*Machinists*, No. 598, *International Association of*.—Sec., A. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 847, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. C. Spence, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., A. J. Lang, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 147, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Blair, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., T. W. Garrett, Sutherland, Sask.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 587, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, A. Craig, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. E. Wootton, Sutherland, Sask.

**Swift Current**

*Musicians*, No. 651, *American Federation of*.—Pres., P. Stebbings, c/o Eagle Theatre, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., E. G. Southon, Box 405, Swift Current, Sask.

**Swift Current—Concluded**

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 953, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Bond, Box 244, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., N. G. Angus, Box 41, Swift Current, Sask.

*Typographical Union*, No. 726, *International*.—Pres., S. R. Lavery, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., M. Hutchinson, 609 Chaplin St., E., Swift Current, Sask.

**Unity**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 39, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. S. Smith, Artland, Sask. Sec., W. Brown, Box 367, Unity Sask.

**Vonda**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 350, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Bromby, Warman, Sask. Sec., D. Blackburn, Vonda, Sask.

**Watrous**

*Railroad Employees*, No. 133, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Stacey, Watrous, Sask. Sec., S. G. Johnson, Watrous, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1384, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Charles Neill, Watrous, Sask. Sec., Norman L. Stroud, Watrous, Sask.

**Weyburn**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 171, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. E. Larrigan, Trossachs, Sask. Sec., Edw. Patience, Weyburn, Sask.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1486, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. C. Campbell, Box 89, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., E. F. Andrews, Box 38, Weyburn, Sask.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 4, *Saskatchewan, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., N. W. Birch, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., A. Bennett, Box 677, Weyburn, Sask.

**ALBERTA****Aerial**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4685, *United*.—Pres., L. Domenick, Aerial, Alta. Sec., I. C. Rodacy, Aerial, Alta.

**Airdrie**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 198, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Massy, c/o B. & B. Dept., C.P.R., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Gammon, Box 169, Airdrie, Alta.

**Ardley**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2160, *United*.—Pres., Oliver Bachelor, Ardley, Alta. Sec., William McGlashan, Ardley, Alta.

**Bankhead**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 29, *United*.—Pres., Jas Hume, Bankhead, Alta. Sec., Frank Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.

**Bellevue**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 431, *United*.—Pres., Ed. Cole, Bellevue, Alta. Sec., A. Boutry, Bellevue, Alta.

**Big Valley**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 878, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Mineau, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. A. Cross, Box 41, Big Valley, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 849, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., T. Holden, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 773, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. J. McCorkell, Box 213, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. P. Cavanaugh, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 129, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, O. Olson, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., H. F. Watters, Box 114, Big Valley, Alta.

**ALBERTA—Continued****Blairmore**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5004, United.*—Pres., James Kennedy, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., Frank Leary, Blairmore, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers (C. F. of L.), Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Olson, Blairmore, Alta.

**Cadomin**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4981, United.*—Pres., J. Morgan, Cadomin, Alta. Sec., P. Nicholson, Cadomin, Alta.

**Calgary**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 197.*—Pres., J. W. Thompson, 1405-5th St., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Fred Grieve, 2801 26A St., S.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journeymen.*—Pres., H. P. Watt, 124-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 806-1st St., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 585, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Barnecut, 1618-14th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Allen, 932-3rd Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257-22nd Ave., N. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Thomas, 464 18th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530 6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.*—Pres., W. H. Paddy, 1640 12th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. Sec., S. L. Johnson, 3604 Manchester Road, S.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., F. Walmsley, Box 317, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Walter Smitten, Box 317, Calgary, Alta.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.*—Sec., Jos. Levy, Box 1768, Calgary, Alta.

*Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37, (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., E. Moore, 1118 Gladstone Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. S. Whiteley, General Delivery, Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2604, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Thos. Vickers, 2328-7th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James McLeod, 522-20th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., William Lang, 133-27th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Chauffeurs and Automobile Workers, Brotherhood (C. F. of L.).*—The Secretary, Labour Hall, Calgary, Alta.

*City Hall Staff Association, No. 38 (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., J. Jenkinson, 1609-32nd Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Rogers, 927-5th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. & L. C.)*—Pres., Wm. Forbes, 509 9A St., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. Moody, 603-10th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

**Calgary—Continued**

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., A. J. Fields, Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated (Excise Branch).*—Pres., James Dalgetty, 629-15th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. M. Grier-son, 120-17th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Michael Flynn, 1140-7A St. S.E. Sec., A. L. Jordan, 402 Second Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. D. Guinn, 2014-5th St. N.W. Sec., A. J. Jargensen, 714-8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Fire Fighters' Federal Union, No. 19 (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., G. Poulton, No. 6 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. MacLean, No. 3 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.*—Sec., W. A. Gray, Box 183, Calgary, Alta.

*Leather Workers' International Union, No. 10, United.*—Sec., Geo. A. Vice, 428-15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 14, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Wm. H. Smith, 712-3rd Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. M. Vincent, 1020-19th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., E. W. Newcombe, 1131-10th St. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Campbell, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. J. Layton, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 357, International Association of.*—Pres., C. Buxton, 227-12th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. J. Cameron, 5410-2nd St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 161, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Sadler, Ogden, Alta. Sec., J. T. Garstang, 1013-8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 444, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., E. D. Bell, 1125-6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 254, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., J. Banks, 1421-10th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., S. Cheetham, 1719-1st Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.*—Pres., G. E. Eltherington, 1023-18th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. Morris, 0929-1st Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 533, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Woods, 831-4th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. Heywood, 225-26th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Calgary branch of Winnipeg Association).*—Sec., E. Evans, 305 Second St., Calgary, Alta.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 368, United Association of.*—Sec., H. Campbell, 422 David Blk., Calgary, Alta.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.*—Pres., W. Lochhead, 1026-17th Ave., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 316-6th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.



**ALBERTA—Continued****Calgary—Continued**

- Policemen's Protective Federal Union, No. 6* (T. and L. C.), Calgary.—Pres., Wm. Nutt, 347-4th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. A. Smith, Suite 1, 502-14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201, International.*—Pres., J. Turner, 1815-17th St. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5A St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Minchin, 321-25th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 1417-5th St. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 169, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Turner, 1103-13th St. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Dann, 508-10th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. Meecham, 2214-8th St. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 42, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Cregan, 819-9½ St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., C. W. Sherlock, 1406-17th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 145, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Allen, 820-22nd Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. Tyndall, 738-19th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Fisher, 2315 Centre St. S. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. L. Hale, 302 David Block, Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. R. McNabb, 1727-13th St. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 Fourteenth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 583, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., C. J. Stevens, 423-14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Salt, 412-19th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. E. Reeves, 806-3rd Ave., N.W., Sunnyside, Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Workers, No. 123 (C. F. of L.) Canadian Industrial Union of.*—Pres., James Cromarty, Ogden P.O., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Andrew Buist, 6228-18A St., S.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., F. Gilbert, 5 Kinzie Apts., 16th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., H. E. Downe, 0921 1st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., John H. Turner, 1410-4th St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. E. Macdonald, 923-4½ St., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Jos. L. Aaron, 721-5th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., N. E. Stevens, 1722-28th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Stationary Engineers (C. F. of L.) Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Davis, National Hotel, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robert Morton, 226-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 838 International Union of.*—Sec., Chas. Carson, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta.

**Calgary—Concluded**

- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 66, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Mills, 120-21st Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. A. Devine, 1425-4½ St. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 109, International.*—Pres., D. McFarlane, Box 1955, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Chas. A. Richards, Calgary, Alta.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., F. Williams, 1820-29th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., T. O'Brien, 1134-20th Ave., N. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Street Railway and Civic Employees' Union (C. F. of L.).* Sec., A. Buist, 6228-18A St., S.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.*—Sec., Frederick Webber, 409-9A St., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 528, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Black, 517-12th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Grey, 213-28th Ave., S. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Typographical Union No. 449, International.*—Pres., A. Davison, 204-15th St., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., F. J. White, Box 1388, Calgary, Alta.

**Canmore**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1387, United.*—Pres., Stewart Lynch, Canmore, Alta. Sec., E. Mallabone, Canmore, Alta.

**Coleman**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2227, United.*—Pres., Ernest Barnes, Coleman, Alta. Sec., Major Hyslop, Coleman, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 2633, United.*—Sec., J. Fairhurst, Coleman, Alta.
- Stationary Engineers, (C. F. of L.), Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Hope, Box 185, Coleman, Alta.

**Commerce**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1126, United.*—Pres., G. Black, Commerce, Alta. Sec., E. Williams, Commerce, Alta.

**Drumheller**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 646, United.*—Pres., Richard Kelly, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., Glen Lecuyer, Drumheller, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 3993, United.*—Pres., Ernest Broadhurst, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., A. Oldham, Drumheller, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4687, United.*—Pres., L. Campbell, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., Dave Stewart, Drumheller, Alta.
- Monarch Employees' Local Union, No. 1, (Independent).*—Pres., Lewis MacDonald, Nac Mine, via Drumheller, Alta. Sec., John E. Fulford, Nac Mine, via Drumheller, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. E. Phillips, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., E. Cochrane, Drumheller, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 59, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. W. MacGregor, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., L. S. DeCastro, Drumheller, Alta.

**ALBERTA—Continued****Eckville**

*Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 256, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Dewar, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., R. Bertram, Eckville, Alta.

**Edmonton**

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 276.*—Pres., J. Tynan, 9267-110th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655-96th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journeymen.*—Pres., Lloyd H. Harris, 10132-101st Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. W. Heron, 11945-105th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 546, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. Dunbar, 10116-120th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Daly, General Delivery, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., James McLean, 10338-114th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., R. Knowles, 12019-62nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. J. Marshall, 9946-70th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of.*—Sec., A. B. Cloney, 10922-66th Ave. S., Edmonton, Alta.

*Jarpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Spence Lowell, 11026-122nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Geo. J. Butcher, 10109-106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2607, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., G. P. Witty, Box 151, Edmonton, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., A. Parkinson, 9504-100A St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Civic Service Union, No. 52, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., J. C. Stencil, 8821-120th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., H. Greenwood, Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 10975-127th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., G. A. Halliday, 9117 Clover Bar Road, Edmonton, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 544, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Rutherford, Box 292, Edmonton, Alta.

*Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Norman Arnold, No. 1 Fire Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.*—Sec., Mrs. L. Morris, 9837-85th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 474.*—Pres., Jerry Lawson, Box 605, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. H. Connors, Box 605, Edmonton, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.*—Pres., D. Collister, P. O. Staff, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 8 Kirk Alta Block, Edmonton, Alta.

**Edmonton—Continued**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel Powers, 10961-127th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. S. McCormick, 10252-115th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Wilson, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., D. Cameron, 16 Langton Apts., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Snyder, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Kelly, 12201-111th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 10946-125th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Giles Macdonald, 9769-98th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Oscar Bild, 11243 124th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. H. Harris, Suite 13, Dunstan Apts., 127th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Potter, Strand Hotel, West Edmonton, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 817, International Association of.*—Pres., S. McLaughay, 101st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. H. Smith, 10997 129th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Jones, 12917-122nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. W. Dunlop, 10726-92nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Stantan, 9518-103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Reid, 11841-93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. M. Rouse, 11428-125th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 371, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., H. McBride, 11122-102nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 373, International.*—Sec., Wm. Winson, 11331-93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Musicians, No. 390, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry J. Clark, 12120 81st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. G. Turner, 303 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alta.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1016, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Losie, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Jos. Charboneau, 9716 100 A St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative.*—Pres., Thomas Davey, 11442 82nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John Cotter, 12018 85th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 685, United Association of.*—Pres., F. W. Pearce, 10906-75th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. J. Thompson, 11625-72nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Policemen's Federal Union, No. 74, (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., John Leslie, 11226 66th St., Edmonton, Alta.



**ALBERTA—Continued****Edmonton—Continued**

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 255, International.*—Sec., A. K. Southen, 10627-72nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. W. Brown, 9111 114th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., S. Meneer, 11305 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 31, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Borden, 9321 103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Oseroft, 10733 74th Ave., Edmonton South, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 187, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 793, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Southworth, 10161 113th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. W. Lawson, 11348 95th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Zimmer, 12531 125th St., West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Fenton, 9852 77th Ave., South Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen, No. 530, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Millar, 12535 125th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 398, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Williams, 10622 105th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., R. T. Peterson, 8819 88th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 648, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Price, South Edmonton, Alta. Sec., P. Blenkarn, South Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of.*—Pres., A. Calder, 10722-106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9552 106A Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Employees, No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., James Matear, 11438-87th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Fred. McClean, 11249-91st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., Walter McCallum, 10638-105th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1176.*—Pres., A. Carmichael, 10733-93rd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., R. M. Hollett, 8640-103rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 360, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. B. Allen, 10834-93rd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., M. L. Adamson, 10610A-102nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 210, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Geo. Clarke, c/o J. D. Dear, 10129-116th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Pallot, 12005-96th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. E. Fenton, 9321-103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 55, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. E. Youngberg, 537 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 129, International.*—Sec., D. Garroay, Journal Stereotyping Dept., Edmonton, Alta.

**Edmonton—Concluded**

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Alfred Farmilo, 12010-95th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Tailors' Union of America, 233, Journeymen.*—Sec., I. McLeod, 2 and 3 Kirkpatrick Block, Edmonton, Alta.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. G. Murray, Labour Temple, Edmonton, Alta.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 67, Commercial (Government Telegraphers of Peace River).*—Pres., P. R. Campbell, Box 2147, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Hunt, Box 2147, Edmonton, Alta.

*Typographical Union, No. 604, International.*—Pres., J. A. Gruhill, Box 609, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, Box 609, Edmonton, Alta.

**Edson**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 453, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Harrison, Edson, Alta. Sec., Wm. Davidge, Edson, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 908, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robert Whitelaw, Box 85, Edson, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, 240, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Knox, Edson, Alta. Sec., W. L. Cumming, Edson, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 55, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Mayer, Edson, Alta. Sec., E. W. Latta, Edson, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 861, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. L. Gager, Edson, Alta. Sec., F. Schwartz, Edson, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 625, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. J. Cooke, Edson, Alta. Sec., A. J. Audae, Edson, Alta.

**Hanna**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 854, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Smith, Hanna, Alta. Sec., F. Haker, Hanna, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 863, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. O. B. Hoover, Hanna, Alta. Sec., S. G. Forsblad, Box 67, Hanna, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 933, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Barre, General Delivery, Hanna, Alta. Sec., G. W. Martin, Box 23, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1396, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. P. Penny, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 662, Order of.*—Sec., G. C. Russell, Box 13, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 17, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. R. Brown, Hanna, Alta.

**Hillcrest**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1058, United.*—Pres., H. White, Hillcrest, Alta. Sec., A. Kipryangnk, Hillcrest, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, (C. F. of L.), Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. B. Penn, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.

## ALBERTA—Continued

## Irricana

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 254, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Strachan, Irricana, Alta.

## Lethbridge

*Barbers' International Union, No. 71, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. R. Kennedy, 345-3rd St., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., H. Hopper, 343-3rd St., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 354 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.*—Pres., F. Smeed, 123-19th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. H. Lohman, 306-3rd Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 846, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Mackwood, 919-7th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Wm. Whitfield, 231-14th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 70, (T. L. C.).*—Pres., W. Viney, 13th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 630, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Lundy, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., L. Wadden, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Fire Fighters, No. 237, International Association of.*—Pres., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., E. R. Weir, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 33, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. Masson, P. O. Staff Box, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., C. S. Maguire, P. O. Staff Box, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 750, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Wardman, 612 Twelfth St., A. North, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. D. McLeod, 305-7th Ave. A., So., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. A. Washbrook, Box 853, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.*—Pres.-Sec., C. D. Murphy, 1279-3rd Ave S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 205, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Baines, Box 329, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 574, United.*—Pres., James Sloan, 12th St. A. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Alex Robertson, 1612-3rd Ave. North, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.*—Pres., N. F. Sapina, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., S. L. Chappell, 938 Eighth St., South, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. W. Highton, 621-14th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. H. Staples, Box 504, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 289, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter Fox, 211-14th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. J. Carlson, 543-16th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

## Lethbridge—Concluded

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight, Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Wakeman, 19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. W. Jamieson, 228-19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.*—Pres., Sec., J. W. Delay, 529-12th St. C.N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. H. Ednie, 281-7th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Young, 807-9th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Typographical Union, No. 551, International.*—Pres., T. E. Morris, c/o Herald, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824-7th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

## Medicine Hat

*Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. E. Pilkie, 3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., John Murk, 238 South Railway St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 219 (Flour and Cereal Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., Wm. Reid, Corona Hotel, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., P. Currie, Post Office, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., T. H. Potts, 360-10th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 46 (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., G. F. Price, 123 First St. N.W., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., J. E. Voysey, 932 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., H. Greaves, Post Office, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 222, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. J. McComb, Box 342, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.* Chief Engineer, H. R. Bristow, 871-3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. W. McMullen, 837a 3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.*—Pres., W. D. Cousley, 451-11th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 Fifth St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 125, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. W. Bell, 359-7th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., E. Holley, 554-11th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 304, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Reburn, 36 Eighth St., N.E., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James Ritchie, 934-5th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. T. Flynn, 954 Yuill St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., W. Storrs, General Delivery, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, James Welden Douglas, 803a-4th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Thos. C. Blatchford, 513-1st St., Medicine Hat, Alta.



**ALBERTA—Concluded****Medicine Hat—Concluded**

*Railway Employees of North America, No. 293, United Association of.*—Sec., M. Moore, Box 293, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Mc-Affer, 811A Braemar St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., H. C. Craig, 1127-9th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., W. Riley, 146-2nd St., N.W., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Typographical Union, No. 451, International.*—Pres., Geo. Milburn, 40 Eighth St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.

**Midlandvale**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.*—Pres., Wm. Dufour, Midlandvale, Alta. Sec., Thos. Morris, Midlandvale, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4686, United.*—Pres., Joe McDonald, Midlandvale, Alta. Sec., John Patterson, Midlandvale, Alta.

**Monarch**

*Stonecutters' Association of North America Journeymen.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Mountain Park**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2655, United.*—Pres., Wm. Potter, Mountain Park, Alta. Sec., K. MacGillivray, Mountain Park, Alta.

**Nordegg**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1087, United.*—Pres., Max Hutter, Nordegg, Alta. Sec., A. Leonard, Nordegg, Alta.

**Ochaton**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 373, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Kinch, Box 387, Leduc, Alta. Sec., J. Moore, Box 10, Ochaton, Alta.

**Redcliff**

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 51.*—Pres., John McCleary, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Walter McCleary, Redcliff, Alta.

**Redcliff—Concluded**

*Glass Workers' Union, No. 114, American Flint.*—Pres., Frank Canty, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Jas. Joyce Horne, Redcliff, Alta.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., J. W. Learmonth, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., James Fulton, Redcliff, Alta.

**Rosedale**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2817, United.*—Pres., A. McNeill, Rosedale, Alta. Sec., A. Gordon, Rosedale, Alta.

**Stettler**

*Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 473.*—Pres., F. Worley, Stettler, Alta. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alta.

**Vermilion**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2630, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. J. Maggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., R. McGee, Vermilion, Alta.

**Wainwright**

*Railroad Employees, No. 74, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. L. Cross, Wainwright, Alta. *Railway Carmen of America, No. 1449, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. E. Wiley, General Delivery, Wainwright, Alta.

**Wayne**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4682, United.*—Pres., Robert M. McConachie, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Allan Murray, Wayne, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4683, United.*—Pres., G. Givla, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Mike Phillips, Wayne, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4681, United.*—Pres., A. Clifton, Jewel Mine, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Thos. A. Cole, Jewel Mine, Wayne, Alta.

*Stationary Engineers (C. F. of L.), Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henry Goebel, Wayne, Alberta.

**West Edmonton**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 448, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Kelly, General Delivery, West Edmonton, Alta.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****Barrett Lake**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 340, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. Matheson, Barrett Lake, B.C.

**Boulder**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 15, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. E. Halt, Birch Island, B.C. Sec., T. Fostenson, Boulder, via Kamloops, B.C.

**Burnaby**

*Civic Employees' Union, No. 23 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., Edmonds, Burnaby, B.C.

**Central Park**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2605, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., D. McIvor, 2217 King St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Muirhead, 2572 Monmouth Ave., Collingwood, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Copper Mountain**

*Mine Mill and Smelter, Workers, No. 160, International Union of.*—Sec., Jas. Culbertson, Copper Mountain, B.C.

**Corbin**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2877, United.*—Pres., Wm. Doskoch, Corbin, B.C. Sec., J. R. MacDonald, Corbin, B.C.

**Cranbrook**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 632, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. E. South, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bullock, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, Br. 2 (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.*—Sec., Andrew Mueller, c/o Cranbrook Brewing Co., Cranbrook, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 563, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Brock, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., G. L. Ingram, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 559, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bartholomew, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., M. H. Johns, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 588, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Henderson, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., Wm. J. Flowers, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 585, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Pettigrew, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., P. C. Hartnell, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 173, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hewson, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., J. T. Lunn, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 407, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. A. Genert, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1292, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Merrington, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., E. G. Dingley, Box 728, Cranbrook, B.C.

**Duncan**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 533, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Smith, Parksville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Duncan, B.C.

**Fernie**

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 308, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of the United.*—Pres., A. Sherwood, Fernie, B.C. Sec., W. H. Bromley, Box 1071, Fernie, B.C.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2314, United.*—Pres., William Hunter, Fernie, B.C. Sec., Thos. Whitehouse, Fernie, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, No. 177, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Janes, 18 Dalton Ave., Fernie, B.C.

**Field**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1454, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Barlow, General Delivery, Field, B.C.

**Golden**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 165, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Swanson, Box 125, Golden, B.C. Sec., C. Godfreyson, Box 57, Golden, B.C.

**Kamloops**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. F. W. MacKeurat, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., T. J. O'Neill, Kamloops, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. L. Ross, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 201, Kamloops, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 253, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Embree, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., C. V. Howard, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. C. Tough, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., N. Papworth, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. F. Jenkinson, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Vernon H. Mott, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 148, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. E. Klemmer, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., H. T. Batchelor, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 611, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, P. F. McLellan, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., W. Bailey, Box 789, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., M. R. Lewis, Box 95, Kamloops, B.C.

**Kitchener**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 229, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. C. Brown, Box 739, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., C. A. Fransen, Kitchener, B.C.

**Lucerne**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 904, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Sorensen, Lucerne, B.C. Sec., V. L. Reilly, Lucerne, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 727, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Connolly, Lucerne, B.C. Sec., G. D. McLellan, Lucerne, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 674, Order of.*—Sec., T. J. O'Leary, Lucerne, B.C.

**Lytton**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 210, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. Nicol, Spatsun, via Spences Bridge, B.C. Sec., E. W. Kirby, Box 76, Lytton, B.C.

**Matsqui**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 31, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. Hall, c/o C. N. R., Rosedale, B.C. Sec., T. J. Blackadder, Box 134, Matsqui, B.C.

**Merritt**

*Mine Workers' Association, Nicola Valley, (Independent).*—Pres., John Skimming, Merritt, B.C. Sec., James Geater, Merritt, B.C.

**Michel**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2334, United.*—Pres., Alex. Causey, Natal, B.C. Sec., Fred Irvine, Box 42, Michel, B.C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Mission City**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 168, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. G. Westwood, Box 86, Mission City, B.C.

**Nanaimo**

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Sec., G. W. Green, Post Office, Nanaimo, B.C.

*Typographical Union*, No. 337, *International*.—Pres., J. J. Begg, Nanaimo, B.C. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476, Nanaimo, B.C.

**Nelson**

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 196, *Journey-men*.—Pres., Eli Sutcliffe, Nelson, B.C. Sec., A. E. Hoskins, Box 292, Nelson, B.C.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 4.—Sec., John Notman, Box 521, Nelson, B.C.

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 18, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Mark Elsdon, Nelson, B.C. Sec., F. A. Riches, Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 579, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, J. Simons, Nelson, B.C. Sec., P. C. Lindsay, 204 Latimer St., Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 631, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Turner, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C. Sec., S. Smith, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C.

*Machinists*, No. 663, *International Association of*.—Sec., F. Simmons, Box 253, Nelson, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 181, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harold Erickson, Nelson, B.C. Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265, Nelson, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 558, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. S. Jackson, Nelson, B.C. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St., Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 98, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wm. Bartholomew, Box 1187, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 460, *Order of*.—Pres., A. B. Hall, Nelson, B.C. Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1291, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. V. Smith, Gordon St., Fairview, Nelson, B.C.

*Typographical Union*, No. 340, *International*.—Pres., D. C. McMorris, Nelson, B.C. Sec., H. M. Whimster, Box 532, Nelson, B.C.

**New Denver**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 173, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., R. McPherson, New Denver, B.C.

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 98, *International Union of*.—Sec., A. Shilland, Slocan Lake, New Denver, B.C.

**New Westminster**

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 573, *Journey-men*.—Pres., Albert W. Cross, Begbie St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., George Yorkston, 35-8th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 286, *International Union of the United*.—Sec., E. J. Holbrook, 325 Simpson St., Vancouver, B.C.

**New Westminster—Concluded**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1251, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ralph Wilson, 501-6th Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., F. H. Shaw, 1038-18th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 486.—Pres., L. Witt, 220-9th St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. G. Miller, 315-6th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Association (Independent)*.—Pres., F. Higham, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., T. W. O'Brien, 118 Durham St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Sec., H. G. Cox, Box 40, New Westminster, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Sec., A. L. Bowden, Post Office, New Westminster, B.C.

*Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia*.—Pres., J. A. Reid, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., W. E. Maiden, New Westminster, B.C.

*Machinists*, No. 151, *International Association of*. Pres., G. H. Douglas, 714 Queen's Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., D. MacDonald, 413 Columbia St., E., New Westminster, B.C.

*Musicians*, No. 654, *American Federation of*.—Pres., J. W. Rushton, 1020 Dublin St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., F. Staton, 225-6th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 280, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. Fort, 318 Alberta St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., G. H. Cameron, 436-2nd St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 131, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Sec., A. J. Bond, 509 Fourteenth St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association*, No. 1306.—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Typographical Union*, No. 632, *International*.—Pres., J. T. Burnett, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., R. A. Stoney, New Westminster, B.C.

**Notch Hill**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 193, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Nelson, Shuswap, B.C. Sec., W. Loftus, Notch Hill, B.C.

**Penticton**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 866, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. MacAstocker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., S. Cornock, Penticton, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 884, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. H. Tupper, Penticton, B.C. Sec., A. H. Parkins, Penticton, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1023, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Slater, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. Bongalis, Box 233, Penticton, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 914, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. P. McPherson, Box 31, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Angus Campbell, Box 389, Penticton, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1426, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Luckling, Box 322, Penticton, B.C. Sec., W. Archard, Penticton, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Port Alberni**

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-22, International.*—Pres., Tom Brenon, Port Alberni, B.C. Sec., W. G. Bigmore, Port Alberni, B.C.

**Powell River**

*Papermakers, No. 142, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. R. Gribble, Powell River, B.C. Sec., E. L. Deller, Powell River, B.C.

**Prince George**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Abbott, Box 79, Prince George, B.C. Sec., J. A. McMillan, General Delivery, Prince George, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Armstrong, Prince George, B.C. Sec., F. Reynolds, Prince George, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Foster, Prince George, B.C. Sec., R. W. Ellis, Box 121, Prince George, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Bert Gagne, Prince George, B.C. Sec., J. E. Paschal, Prince George, B.C.

**Prince Rupert**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 146, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Harris, Box 494, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., E. Craggs, Box 464, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Gillis, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., R. A. McLeod, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Little, Box 457, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. M. McCawley, Smithers, B.C. Sec., F. V. Foster, Smithers, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-41, International.*—Pres., Wm. Pilford, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., T. Rousay, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 207, International Association of.*—Pres., John McLane, G.T.P. Shops, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., C. W. Poole, Box 54, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 672, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., H. Fraser, General Delivery, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., W. M. Sutherland, Box 90, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 731, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Bissett, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 495, United Association of.*—Sec., C. D. Brown, Box 209, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robert E. James, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., John Alex. Ross, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Greenhalgh, Box 12, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 12, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 426, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Leaper, Box 465, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.

**Prince Rupert—Concluded**

*Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, J. H. Meagher, Box 1675, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.*—Sec., C. S. Smith, Box 720, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 413, International.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Prince Rupert, B.C.

**Revelstoke**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 407, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Mathee, Third St., Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. McMillen, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Allen McMahon, Box 407, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. H. Stingly, 3rd St., Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. F. Deptford, Box 662, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.*—Pres., A. W. Bell, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Dugald Bell, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 208, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Anderson, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., A. Blackberg, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Esselmont, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., W. Maxwell, Box 44, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 481, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. Norberg, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., H. Parsons, Box 42, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. Knox, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., R. M. Macdonald, Box 25, Revelstoke, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1257, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. W. Chancellor, 101-3rd St. W., Revelstoke, B.C.

**Salvas**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 335, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. G. McManamon, Kwinitsa, B.C. Sec., H. H. Schulz, Salvas, Skeena River, B.C.

**Smithers**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 902, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Lawseth, Smithers, B.C. Sec., T. A. Ross, Box 129, Smithers, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 157, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Roberts, Smithers, B.C. Sec., John Smith, Smithers, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Hann, Smithers, B.C. Sec., F. E. Page, Smithers, B.C.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 53, Commercial (Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon).*—Chairman and Sec., W. Mitchell, Smithers, B.C.

**South Vancouver**

*\*South Vancouver Civic Employees' Union.*—W. S. Welton, Tax Office, Municipal Hall, South Vancouver, B.C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Squamish**

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1419, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. E. Holmes, Box 37, Squamish, B.C.

**Steveston**

*Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese-Independent)*, *The Steveston*.—Pres., Shinya Yoshida, Steveston, B.C. Sec., P. E. Kuwabara, Steveston, B.C.

**Trail**

*Machinists*, No. 763, *International Association of*.—Pres., H. H. Johnston, Trail, B.C. Sec., Alex. Balfour, Box 114, Trail, B.C.

*Musicians*, No. 685, *American Federation of*.—Pres., James Pasta, Trail, B.C. Sec., W. L. Dunning, Box 627, Trail, B.C.

**Vancouver**

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 120, *Journeymen*.—Sec., A. R. Jenni, 320 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 151, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1193 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Albert Arman, 2048 Second Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 194, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. Wilkies, 260 Dufferin St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. Fraser, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Bookbinders*, No. 105, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Mowat, Box 411, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Frank Milne, Box 411, Vancouver, B.C.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 505. —Pres., Fred W. Digby, 1958-41st Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 1.—Sec., L. Padgett, Box 53, Vancouver, B.C.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers*, No. 97, *International Association of*.—Sec., Roy Massecar, Box 1196, Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 452, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. H. Hardy, 1925-67th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. J. Johnston, 73-24th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2404, *United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders)*.—Sec., M. H. Varnon, Box 320, Vancouver, B.C.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 357.—Pres., G. Thomas, 1199 Bidwell St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Wheatcroft, 3545 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*City Hall Staff Association*, No. 59 (*T. & L. C.*).—Sec., H. R. Simmers, 2770-14th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 28, (*T. & L. C.*).—Sec., Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Pres., H. E. Warburton, Box 322, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Maurice W. Buck, Box 322, Vancouver, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Pres., D. T. McCarthy, 2325 Maple St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Linsen, 1728 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C.

**Vancouver—Continued**

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 15, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James C. Chalmers, 1646-4th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. Broadley, 1859-30th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 310, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. E. Davis, 1016-16th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 213, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. R. Burrows, 440 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Fire Fighters*, No. 18, *International Association of*.—Pres., P. Trerise, No. 2 Fire Hall, 754 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Garment Workers of America*, No. 160, *United*.—Pres., Mrs. W. Mahon, 504 Hastings St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Miss May Ward, 447 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America*.—Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 533-53rd St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America*, No. 676 (*Soft Drink Dispensers*).—Sec., T. J. Hanafin, Box 424, Vancouver, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America*, No. 28 (*Cooks and Waiters*).—Pres., Harry Wood, Nelson Ave., Burnaby, B.C. Sec., Andy Graham, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent)*.—Pres., S. A. Kamino, 606 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., K. S. Yasnura, 353 Cordova St., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Jewellery Workers' Union*, No. 42, *International*.—Sec., Harry Purdy, 728-7th Ave., East, Vancouver, B.C.

*Lathers' International Union*, No. 207, *Wood, Wire and Metal*.—Sec., A. P. Surges, 870-56th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Lithographers of America*, No. 44, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., H. S. Walker, 1008 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 320, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 656, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. McEwan, 1235 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. H. Waterhouse, 1425-6th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 38-52, *International (Waterfront Freight Handlers)*.—Sec., George Thomas, 152 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, Auxiliary Local No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers)*.—Pres., E. Bridge, 729 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. G. Osborne, 808 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, (Independent)*.—Gen. Sec., J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B.C. District offices located at the following places: In Alberta, Edmonton, Sec., C. E. Berg, 10333-101st St.. In British Columbia, Cranbrook,

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Vancouver—Continued

- Sec., E. J. Robinson, Box 18, Kamloops, Sec., W. S. Kilner, Box 812, Prince George, Sec., H. P. Hansen, Drawer 20, Prince Rupert, Sec., J. H. Burrough, Box 838, Coast Branch, Vancouver, Sec., J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova St. W.
- Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.*—Pres., Leo B. George, 538 Georgia St., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. S. Oliver, 1899 Ogden Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.*—Pres., Ed. Dawson, Box 2002, North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Evan MacMillan, 1820 30th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 167, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. S. Johnstone, 1828 6th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. D. McDonald, 991 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1734, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Shunn, 5829 Lancaster St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Theo. A. Wood, 1417 8th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Marine Engineers No. 7, National Association of.*—Pres., W. G. Wooster, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. Read, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 280, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., R. J. Wardrop, 425 15th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.*—Pres., A. Hubert, Room 14, 2339 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Annand, 1255 Albert St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Musicians, No. 145, American Federation of.*—Pres., Joshua Bowyer, 3301 Renfrew St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. A. Jannison, 310 London Building, Vancouver, B.C.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hunt, 2063 4th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. McMillan, 148 Cordova St., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 64, International.*—Sec., G. L. Edwards, 2723 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, Operative.*—Pres., Wm. R. Strickland, 289 46th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Alfred Hurry, 861 34th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, United Association of.*—Pres., B. Stinchcombe, 1759 34th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Crowther, 1517 12th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 12, (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., David Mitchell, 3142 20th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. W. Spence, 2675 Pandora St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. B. Black, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Sciarini, P.O., Vancouver, B.C.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, International.*—Pres., H. F. Longly, North Shore Press, North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. S. Blaney, Box 894, Vancouver, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 59, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Springborn, Can. Nat. Ry. Freight Office, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St., Vancouver, B.C.

## Vancouver—Continued

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. H. Patterson, 1776-39th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70-7th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 58, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Sommerville, 2121 Princess St. S., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Vulliamy, 2215-15th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., C. Booth, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. S. Bate, 2172-7th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 650, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Brodie, 61E Lorne St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. H. Morritt, 1833-13th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 46, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. L. Hodgson, 5615 Commercial St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Glover, 390-16th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. P. Wilson, 1758-33rd Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. Livingstone, 926 King Edward Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1236, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. W. Pennell, Suite 5, 101 Broadway St. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.*—Pres., J. R. Burton, 1324-1st Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. H. Cottrell, 7306 Main St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Saw Mill Filers and Sawyers' Association of British Columbia (Independent).*—Pres., B. D. Firth, 2878 Silver St., McKay, B.C. Sec., Geo. Gray, 1638-1st Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, The Federated (Independent).*—Pres., Alfred Williams, 108 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. Donaldson, 523 Broadway St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Seamen's Union, International (Sailors' Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, R. Townsend, 153 Cordova St. N.W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Jas. O'Brien, 505 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Geo. W. Allin, 2835 Stephens St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stage Employees, No. 348 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. Tenney, 506 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Locksley Clark, 53 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 289, International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 95 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued****Vancouver—Concluded**

*Steam Engineers, No. 1 (Independent), Canadian Society of Certified.*—Pres., H. G. Phillips, 620 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Isherwood, 858-66th Ave. E., South Vancouver, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844, International Union of.*—Sec., G. A. Sparks, 176-16th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 88, International.*—Sec., A. Birnie, 2626 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Fred Rumble, 196 Gothard St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111.*—Sec., M. M. Kinney, 532 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Tailors' Union, No. 178, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Nuttall, 1626 Parker St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. McDonald, Box 503, Vancouver, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 655, (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. Showler, 1120 Robson Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371, (Bakery Drivers), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Brightwell, 23-5th St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Harry A. Bowron, 2849 Burns St., Vancouver, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 464, International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees).*—Sec., B. Showler, 1120 Robson Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, Division No. 65, Commercial, (Canadian Government Radio Division).*—Pres., James Daniel, Radio Station, Point Grey, Langarra, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. L. Parkin, Radio Station, Point Grey, Langarra, Vancouver, B.C.

*Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52, Commercial, (Canadian Press Division).*—Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1633-12th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 226, International.*—Pres., C. H. Collier, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.

**Vernon**

*Typographical Union, No. 541, International.*—Sec., H. E. Arnold, Box 541, Vernon, B.C.

**Victoria**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 372, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. J. Singer, 1242 Government St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Geo. W. Wood, 1307 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Penketh, 2517 Blanshard Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Prior, 1225 Juno St., Esquimalt, B.C.

*Bookbinders, No. 147, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Wiley, 141 Clarence St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., G. Brewer, Douglas St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. Orr, 58 Sims Ave., Victoria, B.C.

**Victoria—Continued**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Fred. Plows, King's Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Alex. Riach, 2399 Florence St., Victoria, B.C.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 185, International Association of.*—Sec., A. M. Davis, Box 236, Victoria, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2651, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. J. Shaw, 1043 Victoria Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).*—Pres., R. H. Macleod, 2663 Fifth St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. G. McLennan, 2523 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (Bridge Workers), United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. E. Goldsmith, 2565 Graham St., Victoria, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 50 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., James Walker, 221 Robertson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Isaac Byers, 1272 Balmoral Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., C. Sivertz, 1278 Denman St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. C. Bloomfield, 2528 Garden St., Victoria, B.C.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Little, 2723 Mount Stephen Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Miss M. H. Frank, 1120 Pembroke St., Victoria, B.C.

*Electrical Workers, No. 230, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. W. Dopp, 1328 Grant St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St., Victoria, B.C.

*Firemen's Federal Labour Union No. 13 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., H. Medley, No. 1 Fire Hall, Victoria, B.C.

*Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 634, International.*—Pres., B. G. Bertucci, 1279 Denman St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Wilkerson, 3 Carey Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 459 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., Fred W. Jones, Box 14, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. H. Hatcher, Box 14, Victoria, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 690, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Richmond, Russell St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. J. Brown, 405 John St., Victoria, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, International.*—Pres., John Moss, Box 1315, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Thos. Bourne, Box 1315, Victoria, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 456, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Turnbull, 2020 Fernwood Rd., Victoria, B.C. Sec., C. B. Lester, 215 Hampton Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2824, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Wright, 601 Kelvin Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Marine Engineers, No. 6, National Association of.*—(Names of officers not reported).

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 485, Amalgamated.* Pres., Thomas Greenslade, Quadra St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Robert Elliott, 2347 McBride Ave., Victoria, B.C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded****Victoria—Continued**

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 134, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., E. Lamphere, 2636 Rosberry Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. J. Bell, 2251 Willows Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, International.*—Sec., W. Kaye, 421 Portage Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 247, American Federation of.*—Pres., S. G. Peele, 1241 Oxford St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. E. Greenwood, 20 Brown Block, Victoria, B.C.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Sec. J. Aspinwall, 520 William St., Victoria, B.C.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., James McCahill, 615 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 450, Operative.*—Pres., H. Passmore, Middleton Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Laurence, Hutchison, 100 Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, United Association of.*—Sec., H. Johnson, 3261 Harriet Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24 (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., Arthur H. Bishop, Police Headquarters, Victoria, B.C.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 79, International.*—Pres., Thos. Nute, 534 Michigan St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Robert C. Malcolm, 1405 Grant St., Victoria, B.C.

*Provincial Civil Service Association, No. 76, Victoria Branch (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., A. Fairbairn, Provincial Bldgs., Victoria, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Campbell, 560 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. Brooks, 617 Catherine St., Victoria, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. M. Biggs, Wellington, B.C. Sec., Tom Richards, Wellington, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 109, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., R. W. Nunn, 1237 Johnson St., Vic-

**Victoria—Concluded**

toria, B.C. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Leonard, 1221 Whittaker St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., V. R. Duncan, 832 Tolmie Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604.*—Pres., James Talbot, 1737 Bank St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Harry H. Hollins, Trades Hall, 1318 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

*Stage Employees, No. 163, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., S. Evans, Fairfield Hotel, Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. D. Freeman, Box 47, Victoria, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 446, International Union of.*—Pres., T. Carson, 651 Belton Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Geake, 114 Howe St., Victoria, B.C.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 507, Victoria, B.C.

*Tailors' Union, No. 142, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. Morrison, Box 387, Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. Christopher, Box 387, Victoria, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 365 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sidney Holdridge, 1104 Johnston St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Scoular, 350 Robertson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 201, International.*—Pres., C. K. Christian, 7 Savoy Apts., 749 Colinson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. G. Ozard, 3066 Albany Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Upholsterers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., W. C. E. Copeland, 1330 Minto St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Gray, 1179 Monterey Ave., Victoria, B.C.

**Willow River**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 202, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Sims, Giscome, B.C. Sec., W. Gibbs, Willow River, B.C.



## XVIII.—BUSINESS AGENTS

*Synopsis of the Duties of Business Agents—Method of Maintaining—Number for 1921 Shows Decrease—List of Localities and Trades having Business Agents, with their Names and Addresses.*

The scheme of trade union organization has developed an important office—that of the business agent, a position necessitated by the growth of trade union organization which has made it difficult for the ordinary officers of the union to give the desired attention to the business of the unions. Previous to the establishment of the office of business agent duties now entrusted to such officers were frequently referred to committees, the members of which often found it difficult to give sufficient time to the work. The regular duties of a business agent, in the early days of their creation referred to as “walking delegate”, require him, where permissible, to visit the various jobs on which members of his craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the organization, and to endeavour to secure application for membership if there are non-members working. The agent is required to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts are observed, and where supposed violations are detected he is empowered to take the necessary steps to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, it being his duty to adjust difficulties, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action being taken. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving applications for labour from employers and furnishing the men required so far as may be possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, their salaries being paid from local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official.

Published herewith are the names of 79 business agents, 48 less than the number reported in 1920, when there were 127. Where the position of business agent is combined with the secretaryship, as it is in many instances, the name of the business agent is omitted from the following list, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions. The arrangement of the list printed below will show the localities, proceeding from east to west, in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents, and their addresses.

## HALIFAX, N.S.

*Longshoremen.*—M. D. Coolen, 19 Duncan St.

*Plasterers.*—W. M. Tibbetts, 173 Brunswick St.

*Street and Electric Railway Employees.*—James Edwards, Fraser St.

## NEW GLASGOW

*Machinists.*—J. Gordon Calkin, Box 59.

## MONCTON

*Machinists.*—W. R. Rogers, 433 Cameron St.

*Plumbers.*—Bert Hains, St. George St.

## ST. JOHN

*Longshoremen.*—Robert McCann, 13 Mill St.

*Longshoremen (No. 273).*—John McKinnon, Fairville N.B.

## HULL

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Leon Chartier, 237 Daly Ave., Ottawa.  
*Catholic Unions.*—Achille Morin, 4 Langevin St.

## MONTREAL

*Blacksmiths.*—W. Powlesland, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto.  
*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—Chas. McKercher, 1215 St. Catherine St., E.  
*Bricklayers and Masons (No. 4).*—H. G. Olive, 2819 Avenue Des Belges.  
*Fur Workers.*—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St., E., Room 15.  
*Ladies' Garment Workers.*—S. Goldberg and P. Martel, 37 Prince Arthur St., E.  
*Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal (Independent).*—A. Robert, 122b Delorimier Avenue.  
*Machinists.*—H. A. Spence, room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance street.  
*Painters.*—R. Gervais, 417 Ontario St., E.  
*Patternmakers.*—A. H. McNamee, 2793 Notre Dame St.  
*Street Railway Employees.*—Henri Champagne, 217 St. Catherine St., E.

## QUEBEC

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Omer Fleury, 272 DesFosses St.

## ST. HYACINTHE

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—Z. Lesperance, 1215 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal.

## BELLEVILLE, ONT.

*Machinists.*—G. McDonald, Station P.O.

## BRANTFORD

*Plumbers.*—John Heathey, 229 Brock St.

## HAMILTON

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—E. W. A. O'Dell, 121 Stinson St.  
*Carpenters and Joiners.*—A. F. Dickenson, 176 Balsam Ave., S. (Also Brantford, Welland, St. Catharines, Grimsby and other locals).  
*Stage Employees.*—L. Malcomson, 153 Hughson St.  
*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—H. A. Longfellow, 186 Hess St.

## LONDON

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—E. W. A. O'Dell, 121 Stinson Ave.  
*Railway Carmen.*—J. Corbett, 4 Riverview Ave.

## NIAGARA FALLS AND DISTRICT

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—J. B. McSween, 37 Bensen St. (Also for St. Catharines, Brantford, Welland and other locals).  
*Electrical Workers.*—Phil C. Thomas, 69½ N. Main St.

## OTTAWA

*Civic Employees (T. and L. C.)*—M. Cain, Jr., 24 Anderson St.  
*Carpenters and Joiners.*—J. Chartier, 237 Daly Ave.  
*Electrical Railway Employees.*—W. P. Jennings, 16 Spruce St.  
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees.*—Michael Beaudett, 229 St. Patrick St.  
*Musicians' Protective Association.*—Fred Calnan, 746 Gilmour St.  
*Machinists.*—M. S. Carrigan, 100 Hopewell Ave.  
*Plumbers.*—J. Dalton, 137 Arthur street.  
*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—C. W. Lewis, 21 Garland street.

## ST. CATHARINES

*Street Railway Employees.*—A. N. Caughill, 200 Geneva street.

## SARNIA

*Railway Carmen.*—A. T. Davidson, Pt. Edward.



## SAULT STE. MARIE

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—A. Cariff, 40 London street.

## STRATFORD

*Painters and Decorators.*—O. J. Connell, 46 E. Gore street.

## TORONTO

*Barbers.*—Geo. Lewis, 199 Bolton avenue.

*Boilermakers.*—Herbert Wright, Labour Temple, Church street.

*Bricklayers.*—J. Vick, Labour Temple, Church street.

*Carpenters and Joiners (District Council).*—John Doggett and J. Gillanders, Labour Temple, Church street.

*Cement Finishers.*—Wm. Burleigh, 131 Denison avenue.

*Electrical Trades Union (Canadian).*—Jas. T. Gunn, 4 Alexander street.

*Machinists.*—H. Lewis and John Munroe, 81 Bond street.

*Painters and Decorators (No. 151).*—A. E. Cook, Labour Temple, Church street.

*Painters and Decorators (No. 958).*—J. D. Franklin, Box 553, Weston P.O., Ont.

*Patternmakers.*—F. Hodson, 34 Mallon avenue.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters.*—A. G. Weale, 167 Church street.

*Printing Press Assistants (C. F. of L.).*—Thos. Morton, 13 Dean street.

*Theatrical Stage Employees (No. 58).*—Wm. Dineen, 237 St. Claren's avenue.

*Moving Picture Machine Operators.*—Wm. P. Covert, 257 Brock avenue.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers.*—A. A. Woodward, 761 Markham street.

*Street Railway Employees.*—Jos. Gibbons, 167 Church street.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees (Waitresses).*—Miss Jean Johns, 1044 College street.

## WELLAND

*Musicians.*—J. Woods, Oakland avenue.

## WINNIPEG

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, 165 James street.

*Electrical Workers.*—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James street.

*Garment Workers.*—A. McRae, 877 William avenue.

*Machinists.*—H. Kempster, Labour Temple, 165 James street.

*Painters and Decorators.*—T. Edwards, Charlesworth P.O., Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks.*—H. Carr, 403 Toronto street.

## CALGARY, ALTA.

*Carpenters and Joiners (No. 1779).*—Labour Hall.

*Plumbers.*—F. Deeves, 2409-33rd street W.

*Stationary Engineers and Firemen (Canadian).*—Robt. Haysey, 413 12th avenue, N.W.

## MOUNTAIN PARK

*United Mine Workers.*—Thomas Hughes.

## VANCOUVER

*Carpenters and Joiners (No. 452).*—G. C. Thom, 6 Dufferin street, E.

*Machinists.*—P. Bengough, 319 Pender street, W. (Also New Westminster and Victoria).

*Painters.*—R. G. Baker, 148 Cordova street, W.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters.*—F. W. Welsh, 1050 Pacific street.

*Theatrical Stage Employees (No. 348).*—J. H. Leslie, 1161 Granville street.

## XIX. STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

*International Organizations Show Heavy Decrease in Membership—Non-International Bodies and Independent Unions also Show Losses—Grand Total of all Classes of Organized Workers—Reported Number of Female Members of Unions—Figures Showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Bodies—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of all Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.*

The information from which the statistics as to the standing of the international and non-international trade union organizations and their affiliations in Canada have been prepared was for the most part supplied early in 1922 by officials of the central bodies, the figures furnished giving the numerical standing at the close of the year 1921. The request of the Department for particulars from the 98 international organizations with affiliations in Canada was in the main promptly complied with, complete particulars being furnished by 84 and partial information by seven, the remaining seven failing to supply any particulars in time to be used in this report. As was the case in 1920, the only non-international organization which failed to supply information was the National Association of Marine Engineers. Particulars for the central bodies which did not furnish information have been secured from departmental records and other sources, and in such cases the figures are printed in italics.

In table 1, giving the number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Several internationals have local branches in countries other than in United States and Canada. Among these are the following: (1) The American Federation of Labour and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigar-makers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the International Association of Machinists with branches in Panama and Hawaii; (10) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with branches in Newfoundland.

Owing to the amalgamation for trade purposes of the Canadian and United States branches of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, formerly the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a British trade union organization, with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the name is omitted from the accompanying table,



but is included in the list of district councils. The beneficiary affairs of the society in Canada are administered by what is known as the Canadian Executive Board.

The names of 98 international organizations are given in the appended table, three less than the number having local branches in the Dominion in 1920. The international organizations whose names are omitted by reason of having lost their affiliations in Canada or failing to report are International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, Spinners' International Union and the American Federation of Teachers, the first named of which had two branches and the remaining four one each. The names added to the list are the Coopers' International Union and the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, each of which has one branch operating in the Dominion.

The accompanying table, which has been mainly prepared from the figures supplied by the general officers indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,223 local branches of international organizations, a decrease of 232, as compared with the number reported in 1920. The reported membership and that secured from other sources gives a total of 222,896, a decrease for the year of 44,351, which is the first loss in international following since the year 1915. From that date onward there has been a steady addition to the international ranks, the record being reached in 1920, when the membership stood at 267,247 comprised in 2,455 branches, which was a gain for that year of 7,000 in numbers and 146 in branches.

The 98 international organizations included in the table claim a total of 39,839 branches under their respective jurisdictions, with a combined membership of 4,629,334. In 1920 the 101 international bodies operating in Canada had a combined membership of 5,400,294, comprised in 42,253 branches. Fourteen of these organizations operating in Canada are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and between them they have 4,136 subordinate branches with a combined membership of 711,546, leaving 35,703 branches and 3,917,788 members belonging to the 84 international organizations, including the federal and trade unions of the American Federation, having branches in the Dominion, and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The organizations not affiliated with the American Federation have 497 local branches in Canada with a combined reported membership of 58,466.

To correct any misapprehension in regard to the figures furnished the Department for the year 1921 by the American Federation of Labour and the 83 international organizations affiliated with that body, and operating in Canada, which give a larger membership than was claimed by the federation at the close of the year for its entire 110 affiliations, it should be explained that the statement as to membership of the American Federation of Labour is based on the average membership upon which per capita has been paid by the affiliated organizations. The number of members reported to the department by the union officials no doubt included all members whose names appeared on the books, both those in good standing and those in arrears for dues, but not suspended.

As in 1920, the international organization reporting the largest membership in Canada is the United Mine Workers, definite information being received of 66 local lodges, comprising 20,000 members, the same number of lodges as in existence in 1920, with an increase in members of 198. The United Mine Workers is the strongest numerically of the labour organizations on the continent, the approximate membership being 500,000. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with 136 local branches and 11,138 members, although showing decreases respectively of 14 and 5,532, is the largest of the building trades organizations operating in Canada, and is second on the continent as to numerical standing, the total membership being 314,000. In the metal trades group, the International Association of Machinists ranks first, having 99 lodges in Canada, a loss of 8, with 10,135 members, a decrease of 3,988. The association occupies third position among all other organizations as to members,

having a total of 300,000. In the printing and papermaking trades, the International Typographical Union has first place with 49 local branches and 5,130 members, decreases respectively of 6 and 267. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers still occupies the premier position in the clothing trades group, having 15 local branches and 9,750 members, the same numbers as reported in 1920. The organizations in the railroad employees group are well represented in Canada, seven of them comprising 72,119 of the total of 222,896 members of international unions. The railroad body with the largest following in the Dominion is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with 14,567 members, an increase of 346 over the number reported in 1920, comprised in 95 lodges, a gain of 3. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen ranks second with the most numerously represented labour bodies in Canada, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees being third, with 137 lodges and 12,700 members, an increase of 5 in lodges and 800 in members. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, which is an opposition body of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, had a loss of 6,000 members and 9 branches, according to the figures furnished, the standing for 1921 being 4,000 members and 58 branches. The organization standing fourth is the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees which has 12,000 members in Canada, a gain of 646, comprised in 182 lodges, the same as in 1920, being the largest number of lodges under the jurisdiction of any organization operating in Canada. Another organization of railroad employees having a substantial following in the Dominion, and which ranks fifth, is the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, which though losing 2,949 members and one lodge, has a membership of 11,593 and 113 branches. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen reported 101 lodges, a gain of 3, but the membership shows a loss of 730, now standing at 8,059. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also shows losses in both lodges and members of 2 and 480 respectively, the reported standing being 95 lodges and 6,000 members. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees had a loss of 2 divisions and 616 members, the number of divisions reported for 1921 being 28 and the membership 11,309. Among the few international organizations to show increases in their Canadian following is the American Federation of Musicians, 2,000 being added, bringing the total to 7,000, comprised in 46 branches.

Nearly all of the international organizations also show heavy losses in membership outside of Canada, the largest being that indicated by the figures furnished by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, whose membership of 245,000 in 1920 is now given at 146,000, a loss of 99,000. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shows the next big loss, the membership declining from 172,225 to 95,895, a decrease of 76,330. The decrease in membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is 69,468, the membership at the close of 1921 standing at 303,862, as against 373,330. Another heavy loss is that noted in the membership of the International Seamen's Union, the decline being 65,000, dropping from 113,000 to 48,000. Other international organizations showing losses in membership outside of Canada, with the decreases, include International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 47,302; Amalgamated Meat Cutters, 44,825; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 39,300; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 37,968; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, 29,998; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 19,700; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, 19,448; United Association of Plumbers, 11,700; Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, 10,258; Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 9,277; International Union of the United Brewery Workers, 9,003; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 8,165. Many of the other international bodies show decreases in membership varying from a few hundred to several thousand, those quoted above, however, being the most notable. On the other hand, a few show increases in their membership, the largest being that reported by the International Association of Machinists, which increased its membership from 239,538 to 289,865, a gain of 50,327. The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees added 18,397 members, the number of whom rose from 144,603 to 163,000. The United



Association of Railway Employees made a gain of 15,400, increasing its membership from 19,850 to 35,250. Among the other organizations showing increases in membership and the respective gains are the International Alliance of Stage Employees, with 3,475; the American Federation of Musicians, with 3,000; the Order of Railway Conductors with 2,054; International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Mill Workers, with 2,000; and the International Union of Elevator Constructors with 855.

In table No. 1A, in which is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered membership of the Trades and Labour Congress in included, the bulk of the affiliated membership of the congress, however, being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. At the close of the year the congress had 43 local branches under charter, a decrease of four. The remaining 14 organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Labour with 32, have between them a total of 221 branches, making in all 264 local branches having no international affiliation. The combined reported membership of the non-international bodies is 24,480. These figures show a gain of five branches, but a decrease in members of 926, as compared with the reports for 1920.

Besides the local branches connected with either international or non-international organizations there are 27 independent trade units in the Dominion, 21 of which reported a membership of 15,644, a decrease of three units and a loss of 15,545 members as compared with the number reported in 1920. The figures recorded show a loss of 232 for international branches, a gain of 5 in non-international branches and a loss of three independent units, a decrease of four in national and Catholic unions, and a loss of 16 in the units of the One Big Union. The aggregate decrease in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion was 250. In 1920 there was an increase of 71.

According to the figures furnished to the department and those secured from other sources, there were in the Dominion at the close of the year 2,668 trade union branches of all classes, divided as follows: International, 2,223; non-international, 264; independent, 27; national and Catholic, 120; One Big Union, 34; with a combined membership of 313,320, apportioned between the various groups as follows: International, 222,896, a loss of 44,351; non-international, 24,480, a loss of 926; independents, 15,644, a loss of 15,545; national and Catholic, 45,000, the same as in 1920; One Big Union, 5,300, an increase of 300. The computation of these figures shows a combined loss in the reported membership of trade unions of all classes in Canada of 60,522. While the One Big Union officers declined to furnish any information as to the standing of that body, the department learned that per capita had been paid late in the summer of 1921 on the number of members above recorded, and these figures are accordingly given as the numerical strength of the organization. It should perhaps be stated that the increase shown does not represent new members but those who were in arrears in 1920, when the membership declined by 36,150.

In previous reports the department has endeavoured to show what proportion of trade union membership is made up of female workers. To secure exact figures is impossible as many of the organizations keep no separate records of male and female members. Of the 98 international organizations operating in Canada only nine gave the desired information, the aggregate showing only 7,689 females in the total international membership of 222,896; three non-international bodies reported 262 females in their membership of 24,480, and the national and Catholic bodies gave 1,296 out of 45,000, making a total reported female membership in the Dominion of 9,247. Seventeen international organizations which were able to give separate figures reported a female membership of 105,111 in all parts of their respective jurisdictions outside of Canada. This female membership would appear to be considerably short of the actual number of women workers connected with organized labour, when it is remembered that there are 81 other organizations besides those which reported, some of which admit females, but do not, as above stated, keep separate records of male and female members. An organization which is endeavouring to secure the organization of females into

trade unions, and which has met with some success, is the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The platform of the league embraces (1) organization of all workers into trade unions, (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, (4) a living wage, and (5) full citizenship for women. There are nineteen local leagues in the United States. Mrs. Raymond Robins is the president and Miss Elizabeth Christman is secretary, their office being at 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

### TRADES UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere.

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 17	(b) 900	(b) 992	(b) 102,700
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	58	110	4,890
Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United.....	11	32	36	13,317
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	11	237	424	30,633
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	34	866	1,259	45,741
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	2	75	60	1,600
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	27	530	1,500	28,500
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	46	631	3,354	36,680
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	176	588	14,580
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	18	180	2,091	40,601
*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	13	345	603	19,397
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	52	908	3,824	78,724
*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	17	155	1,721	17,555
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	42	17	1,183
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	136	2,248	11,138	303,862
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	25	1,175
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	13	425	770	32,730
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United.....	3	43	400	12,600
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	140	9,750	165,250
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	8	12	1,500	3,500
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	35	16	2,486
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	81	23	2,977
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	45	960	4,340	95,895
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	60	45	3,955
*Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.....	1	7	13	275
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	248	200	29,500
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	14	170	2,000	18,000
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....	5	87	518	4,600
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	13	224	2,000	63,000
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	10	86	2,079	92,021
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	115	190	9,810
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	135	262	8,327
*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	18	175	885
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	6	159	230	10,600
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	7	518	143	64,857
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	13	386	1,316	43,863
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	13	180	1,350	17,250
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	5	70	535	10,675
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6	231	150	9,400
*Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	92	85	6,915
**Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	3	95	56	4,544
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	39	510	7,054
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	23	364	2,473	97,527
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	95	793	6,000	82,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	101	800	8,059	104,118
**Machinists, International Association of.....	99	1,172	10,135	289,865
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	182	2,055	12,000	163,000
*Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of.....	1	49	93	9,007
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	225	25	20,475
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	9	135	174	8,326
*Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	23	735	600	36,400
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	66	4,634	20,000	480,000
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	7	75	185	14,350



TABLE No. 1—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Moulders' Union of North America.....	39	429	3,288	55,212
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	763	7,000	98,000
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	43	1,232	2,019	100,135
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	14	145	1,060	9,640
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(c) 14	151	504	9,496
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	7	70	125	2,025
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	65	347	6,063
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	18	29	3,000
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	370	1,084	23,916
*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	41	831	3,000	51,000
*Pottery, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	80	45	9,315
*Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	1	15	46	1,460
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	16	344	745	45,000
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	18	100	4,000	15,000
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	2	60	400	4,600
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	137	3	12,700	300
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	4	160	109	10,891
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.....	11	14	522	1,668
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	134	7,200	67,600
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	853	14,567	162,554
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	1,352	11,593	154,749
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	58	1,541	4,000	146,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	70	604	4,360	54,583
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	28	342	11,309	122,086
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....	6	212	750	35,250
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	4	334	120	21,200
*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.....	2	93	75	3,425
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	6	74	2,000	48,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	12	63
**Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	20	359	1,280	30,720
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	6	29	725	9,675
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	34	616	1,100	22,500
*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	15	692	1,000	34,000
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	131	265	5,876
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	24	147	695	4,400
*Stov Mounters' International Union.....	4	59	132	2,000
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	5	223	70	8,702
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	14	213	546	11,556
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	15	250	1,250	80,000
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	11	409	1,200	82,900
*Timberworkers, International Union of.....	1	175	40	5,800
**Typographical Union, International.....	49	799	5,130	71,023
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	4	70	250	6,750
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1	.....	52	.....
Workers' International Industrial Union.....	1	46	10	1,190
Totals.....	2,223	37,616	222,896	4,406,43

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on April 30, 1921, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 36,247 locals, as well as five departments, 49 state federations, 973 city central and 941 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 2,078 charters, representing a membership of 3,906,528.

(c) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

(\*) Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

(\*\*) Indicates that union has affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

## OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The most important labour body in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress, whose membership, as previously stated, is derived chiefly from the International organizations whose membership has already been taken into account. The Congress, in addition to the affiliated membership of International and Canadian bodies, has 43 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not counted elsewhere. The number of unions in direct affiliation with the

Congress shows a decrease of four, as compared with 1920, but the membership shows a slight gain of 53, now being 5,937.

The report from the Canadian Federation of Labour shows an increase in chartered branches of nine, and in members of 430, the respective figures being 32 and 7,430.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees occupies first place as to membership of the strictly craft organizations, having 25 branches, the same as in 1920, and 2,054 members, a loss of 146.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, which is composed of employees in the Dominion Government service, had a loss of one branch and 200 members, the figures for 1920 being 32 and 1,800 respectively. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, with 37 branches, also shows a loss of one branch and a decrease in membership of 353, the latter now being 1,647. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the only one of the organizations composed of Government employees to show a gain, having added 211 members, now having 1,123, comprised in 13 branches, the same as in 1920. The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, which body has been invited to sink its identity and have its members join with either of the three above mentioned organizations of Government employees, has had a loss of 400 members, who now number 800, comprised in 19 branches, an increase of two.

The name of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen appears for the first time, having only been formed in 1921. In the short time of its existence it has established 17 lodges with a combined membership of 600.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose objects, as previously stated, are of an educational character, has 12 lodges, a loss of 2, and 380 members, an increase of 33.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers has lost considerable of its following, five of the branches now being identified with the Canadian Federation as units of that body, and one has dissolved, reducing its affiliates to three, comprising 150 members, a loss of 550. Another organization of steam engineers, which has lost members during the year is the Saskatchewan Brotherhood, which though retaining its three branches, shows a decrease of 24 in membership.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, whose activities are confined to the province of Quebec, while retaining its six branches, had a loss of 54 in members, which now number 822.

The Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association reported the same standing as in 1920, viz., 4 branches and 190 members.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association has made no progress, still having only one branch with 41 members.

No report was received from the National Association of Marine Engineers, but it is known that one of the 18 branches reported in 1920, has dissolved, and the membership is understood to be 1,426, a loss of 94.

As stated in a previous chapter, there was formed in Toronto in 1921 the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada, the founders being secessionists from the international organization of the same craft. The new union, which immediately affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, is designed to be a central organizing body, but up to the close of the year no report as to number of local branches or membership was received. The name of the organization therefore is not included in the tabular summary.

The total number of local branches of non-international organizations as reported in the accompanying table, and not elsewhere taken into account, is 264.



with a combined membership of 24,480, a gain of five in branches, but a decrease in membership of 926.

TABLE No. 1A

Name of Organization	Branches or affiliations	Member- ship reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 43	(a) 5,937
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 32	(b) 7,430
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	19	800
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	2,054
Canadian Association of Railway Engineers.....	17	600
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	12	380
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....	3	150
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.....	4	190
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	822
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	41
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	32	1,800
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	13	1,123
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	37	1,647
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	17	1,426
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	80
Totals.....	264	24,480

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1921. At the end of the fiscal year of the Congress on September 1, 1921, there were in affiliation two national organizing bodies having 69 local branches, two provincial federations of labour, 59 trades and labour councils, and 42 local labour unions. Per capita tax was also paid by 19 local branches of international unions, as well as by 58 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 150,812, and comprising 1,699 local branches. The whole affiliated membership was reported at 173,778.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has two central organizing bodies under charter, viz., the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada.

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The accompanying tables show by provinces the number of local branches of the international and non-international organizations located in the various provinces. For the purposes of comparison the names of the various bodies are arranged in the same order as they appear in tables No. 1 and No. 1A.

The local branches of international organizations in Canada decreased by 232 during 1921, Ontario losing 114, giving the province 980 out of the total of 2,223 for the whole Dominion. The province of Quebec, which stands in second place, has 334 branches, 67 less than in 1920, and British Columbia is third with 205, a decrease of eight. Alberta, which stands fourth, lost 14, now having 178. Nova Scotia has 141 branches, a loss of 12. Saskatchewan retained its standing of 1920, viz., 139 branches, the remaining three provinces ranking as follows: Manitoba, 124, a loss of 2; New Brunswick, 116, a loss of 14; and Prince Edward Island, 6, a loss of 1.

In table No. 2A, giving the standing by provinces of the non-international organizations the name of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the figures given being only for the directly chartered branches. In addition to these there are 1,768 local branches of central organizing bodies in affiliation. The name of the Canadian Federation of Labour also appears, the organization being given credit for its directly chartered branches, but not for the local branches of affiliated central bodies. Ontario, although losing 6 of its non-international branches, easily retains first place with 115. Nova Scotia also had a loss of 5, the number of branches being reduced to 9. Quebec, with 38, ranks second, a gain of 2. Alberta has 33 branches, a gain of 4, and stands third. The remaining non-international branches are distributed as follows: Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 22 each, gains of 5 and 3 respectively; New Brunswick and Manitoba, 11 each, gain of 1 for the latter; and Prince Edward Island 3, a gain of 1.

TABLE No. 2

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
American Federation of Labour	1	2		4	10					17
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and				1	1	1				3
Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United				1	1					1
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America		1		2	6			2		11
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen				3	19	1	2	4	5	34
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of				1	1					2
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of		2		6	13	2		2	2	27
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	3	3		6	21	4	3	2	4	46
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of				2	4	1	1	1	2	11
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union				4	13				1	18
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United				1	4		1	3	4	13
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	2	4		4	30	2	3	4	3	52
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of				4	8	1		2	2	17
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International				1	1					1
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood				1						1
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	3	4		34	74	4	4	5	8	136
Cigarmakers' International Union of America		1		2	6		1	1	2	13
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United				1	2					3
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated				7	8					15
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America				1	3			1	3	8
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car				1						1
Coopers' International Union of North America				1						1
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	3	2		7	20	2	3	4	4	45
Elevator Constructors, International Union of				1	1					1
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate				1						1
Federal Employees, National Federation of				2						1
Fire Fighters, International Association of		1		2	6		2	2	1	14
Fur Workers' Union, International				2	3					5
Garment Workers of America, United		1		9	1			1	1	13
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'		1		4	5					10
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada				1	2			1		4
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint				1	1			1		3
Glove Workers' Union of America, International				1	1					1
Granite Cutters' International Association of America				2	3				1	6
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International					6				1	7
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America				3	4	1			2	13
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	3			1	7	1		1		13
Jewellery Workers' Union, International				1	3					1
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal				1	4				1	6
Laundry Workers' International Union				1	1					1
Leather Workers' International Union, United				1	1			1		3
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated				1	4	1			1	7
Longshoremen's Association, International	3	10		5					5	23
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	7	5		14	36	7	8	9	9	95
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	7	6	1	13	36	8	11	9	10	101
Machinists, International Association of	6	4	1	16	48	6	5	4	9	99
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	6	14	2	30	67	16	17	12	18	182
Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of				1						1
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated				1					1	1
Metal Polishers' International Union		1			8					9
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	1	1		3	7	2	3	3	3	23
Mine Workers of America, United	39	1						23	3	66
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	3			1	1				2	7
Moulders' Union of North America	3	2		2	28	1		1	2	39
Musicians, American Federation of	1	1		3	27	2	5	3	4	46
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	2	2		6	25	1	2	2	3	43
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of				6	7					14
Pattern Makers' League of North America	1			1	9	1		1	1	14
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada		1		3	3					7
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International				1	2				1	6
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union				1	1					1
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	1			2	6	2	2	1	2	16
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of	1	3		4	21	2	3	4	3	41
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative				1						1
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate				1	1					1
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International		1		2	5	2	2	2	2	16
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of		4		2	11				1	18
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	1			1						2
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	17	10	2	26	50	11	8	8	5	137
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of				2	2					4
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of				2	9					11



TABLE No. 2—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	7	7		14	35	8	8	7	9	95
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2			4	5	1				12
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	6	5		14	44	7	12	13	12	113
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	3	4		9	19	5	5	5	8	58
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	3	3		7	31	6	8	6	7	70
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	2	1		2	14	1	3	2	3	28
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....					2		3	1		6
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....					1			1	2	4
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.....					2					2
Seamen's Union of America, International.....				1	3				2	6
*Siderographers, International Association of.....					2					1
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....				2	13	1			3	20
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....					2			2	1	6
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....		1		4	16	2	4	4	1	34
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....				3	11				1	15
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....				1	4	1		2	1	10
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....				3	11	1	3	4	2	24
Stove Mounters' International Union.....		1		3	3					4
Switchmen's Union of North America.....				3	3	1			1	5
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....				1	9			2	2	14
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....		1		3	2	1	1	2	5	15
Textile Workers of America, United.....	1	3		3	4					11
Timberworkers, International Union of.....		1		3						1
Typographical Union, International.....	2	2		6	21	2	5	4	7	49
Upholsterers' International Union of America.....				1	1	1			1	4
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1									1
Workers' International Industrial Union.....					1					1
Totals.....	141	116	6	334	980	124	139	178	205	2223

TABLE No. 2A

Non-International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1	2		6	11	3	3	9	8	43
Canadian Federation of Labour.....				4	19			1	8	32
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....					3	2		4	4	19
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	2		3	9	2	3	2	3	25
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....				12	5	2	5	2	1	17
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....				1	11					12
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....								3		3
Canadian Brussels Carper Weavers' Benefit Association.....					4					4
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....				6						6
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....						1				1
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	3	3	1	5	18	1			1	32
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1		2	4	1			1	13
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	2	2	1	6	22		1	3		37
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	3	9				2	17
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....							3			3
Totals.....	9	11	3	38	115	11	22	33	22	264

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

The following statement shows the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies, as well as of the national and Catholic unions, One Big Union units and the independent bodies. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from

east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and those marked thus (\*\*) have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TABLE No. 3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<i>American Federation of Labour.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay. In New Brunswick: St. John (2). In Quebec: Montreal (3), St. Johns. In Ontario: Belleville, Cornwall, Hanover, Kingston, London, Ottawa (2), Owen Sound, Preston, Whitby. . . . .		17
(These 17 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.)		
* <i>Asbestos Workers' International Association.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg . . . . .		3
<i>Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers.</i> —In Ontario: Windsor . . . . .		1
** <i>Bakery and Confectionery Workers.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Brantford, London, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton . . . . .		11
** <i>Barbers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		34
* <i>Bill Posters and Billers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: London . . . . .		2
** <i>Blacksmiths.</i> —In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto, Trenton, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver . . . . .		27
** <i>Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sudbury, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		46
** <i>Bookbinders.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		11
** <i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (3), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Aylmer, Brampton, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton (4); Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver . . . . .		18
** <i>Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw. In Alberta: Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Fernie, New Westminster, Victoria . . . . .		13
** <i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		52
** <i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Caughnawaga, Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .		17



TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

	No. of Branches
<b>International Organizations</b>	
* <i>Broom and Whisk Makers.</i> —In Ontario: Hamilton .. .. .	1
** <i>Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Milltown, Moncton, St. John (2). In Quebec: Beauharnois, Cap Madeline, Drummondville, Grand Mère, Hudson, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Lauzon, Montreal (9), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, St. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Ste. Therese, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Timiskaming, Tetreauville, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford (2), Bridgeburg, Brockville, Burlington, Chatham, Chesley, Cobalt, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Fort William, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton (3), Hanover, Iroquois Falls, Kincardine, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London (3), Meaford, Merriton, Midland, Mimico, Niagara Falls (2), Niagara-on-the-Lake, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Ottawa (3), Parry Sound, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Port Colborne, Preston (2), Renfrew (2), Sarnia, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto (10), Trenton, Walkerton, Welland, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon (2). In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Central Park, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria (3) .. .. .	136
* <i>Carvers' Association (Wood).</i> —In Quebec: Montreal .. .. .	1
* <i>Cigar Makers' International Union of America.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver .. .. .	13
<i>Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario, Toronto (2). ..	3
<i>Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (7). In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto (6) .. .. .	15
* <i>Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.</i> —C.P.R. System Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian National Telegraphers' System, Division No. 43, secretary resides in Ottawa; Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon Division, No. 53, secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division No. 21, secretary resides in Montreal; Canadian Press Division No. 52, secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division No. 59, secretary resides in Toronto; Government Telegraphers of Peace River, System Division No. 67, secretary resides in Edmonton; Government Wireless System, Division No. 65, secretary resides in Vancouver .. .. .	8
* <i>Conductors' Order of Sleeping Car.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal .. .. .	1
* <i>Coopers' International Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal .. .. .	1
** <i>Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Edmundston, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sudbury, Thorold, Toronto (3), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria .. .. .	45
* <i>Elevator Constructors, International Union of.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto .. .. .	1
* <i>Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa .. .	1
* <i>Federal Employees, National Federation of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal .. .. .	1
** <i>Fire Fighters, International Association of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. .. .	14
** <i>Fur Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (3) .. .. .	5
** <i>Garment Workers of America, United.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, London, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Windsor, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. .. .	13
** <i>Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4). In Ontario: Toronto (5) .. .. .	10

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

International Organizations		No. of Branches
<b>**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff .. . . .		4
<b>**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Redcliff .. . . .		3
<b>*Glove Workers' Union, International.</b> —In Ontario: Toronto .. . . .		1
<b>**Granite Cutters' International Association.</b> —In Quebec: Beebe, Montreal. In Ontario: Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. . . .		6
<b>**Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International.</b> —In Ontario: London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Renfrew, St. Catharines, Toronto. In British Columbia: Victoria .. . . .		7
<b>*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria .. . . .		13
<b>**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney, Sydney Mines, Trenton. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Belleville, Gananoque, Hamilton (3), London, Toronto. In Manitoba: Selkirk. In Alberta, Redcliffe .. . . .		13
<b>Jewellery Workers' Union, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver .. . . .		5
<b>**Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto, Windsor. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. . . .		6
<b>*Laundry Workers' International Union.</b> —In Ontario: Ottawa .. . . .		1
<b>**Leather Workers, International Union United.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary .. . . .		3
<b>*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. . . .		7
<b>**Longshoremen's Association, International.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, North Sydney, Pictou. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Chatham, McKinleyville, St. John (7). In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland (2), Port McNicoll. In British Columbia: Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria .. . . .		23
<b>Locomotive Engineers.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schrieber, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Nelson, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver .. . . .		95
<b>Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Havelock, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (5), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Moosejaw, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria .. . . .		101



TABLE No. 3—Continued

International Organizations	No. of Branches
<b>**Machinists, International Association of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Bienville, Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (5), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville (2), Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Collingwood, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton (2), Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (5), Trenton, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw (2), Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (2), Victoria . . . . .	99
<b>Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Deep Brook, Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Westville. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chipman, Durham Bridge, Fredericton, McAdam, Moncton, New Castle Bridge, Nelson, Perth Centre, St. George, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Vernon River. In Quebec: Allen's Mills, Amqui, Bristol, Farnham, Huberdeau, Joliette, O'Brien, LaTuque, L'Epiphanie, Limoilou, Montreal (3), Mount Johnson, Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Anselme (2), St. Charles de Bellechasse, St. Blaise, St. Helene de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rose du Degele, St. Therese de Blainville, Thurso, Valleyfield (2). In Ontario: Allandale, Anten Mills, Belleville, Bluevale, Brantford, Brockville, Chapleau, Chatam, Cochrane, Coldwater, Depot Harbour, Desbarats, Essex, Fort William (2), Hagersville, Haileybury, Hamilton, Jackfish, Jarvis, Kingsville, Lindsay (2), London (2), Marshville, Mattawa, Meadowvale, Milnet, Milverton, Mine Centre, Newbury, Nipigon, North Bay, Oil City, Ottawa (3), Oxdrift, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur, Port Hope, Powassan, Priceville, Richmond Hill, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stoney Creek, Stratford, Tashota, Tilbury, Tillsonburg, Toronto (2), Trenton, Tweed, Welland, West Lorne, Windham Centre. In Manitoba: Boissevain, Brandon, Dauphin, Elm Creek, Foxwarren, Kenville, Miami, Molson, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (3), Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Marengo, Melfort, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Phippen, Prince Albert, Regina, Rocanville, Shaunavon, Sinaluta, Saskatoon (3), Unity, Vonda, Weyburn. In Alberta: Airdrie, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Eckville, Irricana, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Ohaton, Vermilion. In British Columbia: Barret Lake, Boulder, Duncan, Golden, Kitchener, Lytton, Matsqui, Mission City, Nelson, New Denver, Notch Hill, Penticton, Revelstoke, Salvus, Vancouver (2), Victoria, Willow River . . . . .	182
<b>*Masters, Mates and Pilots.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<b>**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.</b> —In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .	1
<b>**Metal Polishers' International Union.</b> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Belleville, Carleton Place, Hamilton, London, Peterborough, Preston, Stratford, Toronto. . . . .	9
<b>**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	23
<b>**Mine Workers of America, United.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Birch Grove, Caledonia Mines, Chignecto, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4 (2), Dominion No. 6, Florence, Glace Bay (4), Inverness (2), Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, McCreadyville, New Campbellton, New Victoria, New Waterford (4), North Sydney, Port Hood, Port Morien, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines (4), Sydney, Thorburn, Westville. In New Brunswick: Minto. In Alberta: Aerial, Ardley, Bankhead, Bellevue, Blairmore, Cadomin, Canmore, Coleman (2), Commerce, Drumheller (3), Hillcrest, Lethbridge, Midlandvale (2), Mountain Park, Nordegg, Rosedale, Wayne (3). In British Columbia: Corbin, Fernié, Michel. . . . .	66
<b>*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: George's River, Marble Mountain, Point Edward. In Quebec: Thetford Mines. In Ontario: Porcupine. In British Columbia: Copper Mountain, New Denver. . . . .	7

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

International Organizations	No. of Branches
<b>**Moulders' Union, International.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	39
<b>**Musicians, American Federation of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Trail, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	46
<b>**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal (5), Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Preston, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Toronto (3), Walkerton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	43
<b>**Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.</b> —In Quebec: Cap Madeleine, East Angus, Hull, Jonquière, Kenogami, Windsor Mills. In Ontario: Espanola, Iroquois Falls, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (2). In British Columbia: Powell River. . . . .	14
<b>**Pattern Makers' League.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .	14
<b>**Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.</b> —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Brownsburg, Graniteville, Guenette. In Ontario: Gananoque (2), Mallorytown. . . . .	7
<b>**Photo Engravers' Union, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	6
<b>**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.</b> —In Ontario: Guelph. . . . .	1
<b>**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	16
<b>**Plumbers and Steamfitters, United Association of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton (2). In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto (3), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	41
<b>**Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.</b> —In Quebec: St. Johns. . . . .	1
<b>**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.</b> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	16
<b>**Printers' Union of North America, International Plate.</b> —In Ontario: Ottawa. . . . .	1
<b>**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.</b> —In New Brunswick: Chatham, Edmundston, Fairville, St. George. In Quebec: Cap Madeleine, Hull. In Ontario: Dryden, Espanola, Fort Frances, Iroquois Falls, Merriton, Ottawa (2), Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold. In British Columbia: Powell River. . . . .	18



TABLE No. 3—Continued

	No. of Branches
International Organizations	
<b>**Quarry Workers' International Union.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner. In Quebec: Graniteville. . . . .	2
<b>Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax (7), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, Point Tupper, North Sydney, Pictou, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (2), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden. In Quebec: Charny, Joliette, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (13), Quebec (4), Rivière du Loup, St. Lambert, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Sherbrooke, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Armstrong, Belleville, Brantford, Capreol, Cochrane (2), Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (3), Haileybury, Hearst, Hornepayne, Kitchener, London (3), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Orillia, Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Porquis Junction, Port Arthur, Redditt, Sarnia, Sioux Lookout, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (6), Trenton, Walkerville, Welland, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg (8). In Saskatchewan: Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon (3), Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Drumheller, Edson, Edmonton (3), Wainwright. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Vancouver. . . . .	137
<b>*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Lambert. In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas. . . . .	4
<b>Railroad Stationmen, International Brotherhood of.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal, Turcot. In Ontario: Brockville, Cobourg, Galt, Guelph, Lindsay, Owen Sound, Palmerston, Stratford, Toronto. . . . .	11
<b>**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.</b> —Local Divisions—In Nova Scotia: Bridgeport, Tupperville. In Quebec: Tring Junction. System Divisions—G.T.R. Secretary resides in London, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian Government Railways, Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; C.N.R., Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; T. & N. O., Secretary resides in North Bay, Ont.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Alexander Station, Que.; Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co., Secretary resides at Montmorency Village, Que.; T. H. & B. Railway, Secretary resides at Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	12
<b>Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostook Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John, West St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, La Tuque, New Carlisle, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	95
<b>**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (6), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière de Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (2), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Wainwright, West Edmonton. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	113
<b>**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Kentville, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Coteau, Chaudière Junction, Farnham, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William (2), Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Port McNicoll (3), Ottawa (2), Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (4). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (4), Victoria (1). . . . .	58

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

International Organizations		No. of Branches
<i>Railway Conductors, Order of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Levis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Port William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schreiber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moosejaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .		70
<i>**Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		28
<i>Railway Employees of North American, United Association of.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Outlook, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Medicine Hat. . . . .		6
<i>*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Victoria. . . . .		4
<i>*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.</i> In Ontario: Toronto (2). . . . .		2
<i>*Seamen's Union of America, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Midland, Port Dalhousie. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver. . . . .		6
<i>*Siderographers, International Association of.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. . . . .		1
<i>**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Fort William, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Lindsay, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .		34
<i>**Stationary Firemen and Oilers.</i> —In Quebec: Jonqui�re, Montreal (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Brockville, Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Niagara Falls, North Bay, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Thorold, Toronto, Windsor. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		15
<i>**Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Hamilton, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Preston, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		20
<i>Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.</i> —In Ontario: Niagara Falls, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		6
<i>**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		10
<i>**Stonecutters' Association of North America.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Marc des Carriers. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Point Edward, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Monarch. In British Columbia, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		24
<i>**Stove Mounters' International Union.</i> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Carleton Place, London, Preston. . . . .		4
<i>*Switchmen's Union of North America.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		5
<i>**Tailors' Union, Journeymen.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		14



TABLE No. 3—Continued

International Organizations	No. of Branches
** <i>Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Ottawa (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Fernie, Vancouver (3), Victoria. . . . .	15
** <i>Textile Workers of America, United</i> —In Nova Scotia: Truro. In New Brunswick, Marysville, Milltown, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Almonte, Cornwall, Guelph, Renfrew. . . . .	11
* <i>Timber Workers, International Union of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. . . . .	1
** <i>Typographical Union, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria. . . . .	49
* <i>Upholsterers' International Union of North America.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .	4
* <i>Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Hazelhill. . . . .	1
* <i>Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (5), West Toronto, Whitby. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Central Park, Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	29
* <i>Workers' International Industrial Union.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	1

## NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

* <i>Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa (2), Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk, St. Boniface. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (5), Edmonton (3), Medicine Hat, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Vancouver (3), Victoria (4). . . . . (These 43 branches are known as "Federal Unions" and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)	43
* <i>Canadian Federation of Labour.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (4). In Ontario: Hamilton (2), London, Midland, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Port Arthur, Toronto (11), Trenton. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Blairmore, Calgary (4), Coleman, Hillcrest, Wayne. . . . . (These 32 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body).	32
* <i>Amalgamated Civil Servants.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, New Westminster (2), Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	19
* <i>Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	25
* <i>Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.</i> —In Quebec: Limoilou, Montreal. In Ontario: Capreol, Hornepayne, Ottawa, Toronto, Trenton. In Manitoba: Dauphin, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Kamsack, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Hanna. In British Columbia: Kamloops. . . . .	17
* <i>Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Stratford, Toronto, Woodstock. . . . .	12

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded.*

Non-International Organizations	No. of Branches
<i>Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.</i> —In Alberta: Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. . . . .	4
† <i>Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Quebec: Drummondville, Montreal (3), Quebec (2). . . . .	6
<i>Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto. . . . .	4
* <i>Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	32
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	13
* <i>Federated Association of Letter Carriers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock. In Saskatchewan: Moosejaw. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. . . . .	37
<i>National Association of Marine Engineers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Levis, Montreal. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	17
<i>Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Saskatchewan, Moosejaw, Regina, Weyburn. . . . .	3
The above organizations marked with an asterisk are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, and the one marked (†) is in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.	
<i>National Catholic Unions.</i> —In Quebec: Asbestos, Chicoutimi (14), Donnacona, East Angus, Grande Baie, Granby, Hull (12), L'Agne Gardien, Lachine (3), Lac Noir, La Tuque, Levis (2), Magog, Montreal (23), Murray Bay, Port Alfred, Quebec (31), Riviere-Trois-Pistoles, Sherbrooke (6), St. Eloi, St. Hyacinthe (3), Thetford Mines (2), Three Rivers (9), Val Jalbent. . . . .	120
<i>One Big Union.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Gowganda, Pembroke, Port Arthur, Sioux Lookout, Toronto. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (17). In Saskatchewan: Radville, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Cumberland, New Westminster, Vancouver (2). . . . .	34
* <i>Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies.</i> —The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows:—In Nova Scotia: Amherst Federation of Labour. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Labourers' Protective Union. In Quebec: Joliette, Labour Association of the City of Joliette, Montreal, Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers); Quebec: Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society, Workmen of Quebec and District. In Ontario: St. Catharines Barbers' Union; Toronto Commercial Artists' Association of Canada, Plasterers' Labourers' Union, Wallaceburg, Employees' Association. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, Canadian Independent Federation of Street Car Men, Civic Employees' Federation, Gas Workers' Union, Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba, Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Water Works Operators. In Alberta: Drumheller, Monarch Employees' Union (coal miners). In British Columbia: Merritt, Nicola Valley Mine Workers' Association; New Westminster, British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees' Association; Steveston, Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese); Vancouver, Japanese Workers' Union, Saw Mill Filers and Sawyers' Association, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers. . . . .	27



## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

The appended table gives the name of every known federation of Canadian trade union branches, together with the number of affiliations and the combined membership. The figures given in this table do not in any way affect the number of branches or the total trade union membership of the Dominion, all the local branch unions having been included in the statistics dealing with the international and other central organizing bodies.

The Provincial Federation of Alberta added 314 to its membership, with the same number of affiliates, viz., 127, as in 1920, the number of members reported for 1921 being 13,248. The New Brunswick federation shows losses both in affiliations and membership, the first-named now being 34, a decrease of 8, and the membership dropped from 7,000 to 4,564, a decrease of 2,436.

Of the 14 building trades councils, the Toronto body is easily in first place, having 18 affiliates with a combined reported membership of 5,500, the affiliations being the same as in 1920, but the membership is 1,000 more. The Winnipeg council reported the second highest standing with 7 affiliations and 2,000 members, one less affiliate but the same number of members as in 1920. Windsor council ranks third with 1,400 members and 7 affiliates, a loss of 4 of the latter and only 80 in membership. Among other building trades councils which report losses are Hamilton, with a decrease of 600, and Ottawa with 1,300 less members.

In the metal trades group the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F. of L., the body designed to be of importance to the crafts concerned, is not functioning as originally intended, and the affiliations have dropped from 60 to 40, and the reported membership of 4,000 is just one-half of that of 1920. The largest local council is that located in Victoria, which has nine affiliations and a membership of 1,800, a loss of three affiliates and of 200 members. The Vancouver council, which last year headed the list with 13 affiliations and 5,000 members, has passed out of existence.

The local printing trades council with the largest following is that in Toronto, the affiliations and membership being the same as in 1920, viz., 7 and 3,000 respectively. The Montreal council stands second with 7 affiliations and 1,820 members, the affiliates being the same as in 1920, but the membership shows a loss of 480. The Winnipeg council ranks third and shows an increase of 150 in membership, now having 1,100 with 6 affiliations.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is chartered by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation, is the most important of the railway federations, and is composed of the organized shop mechanics and car department employees of all the Canadian railway lines. The department has in affiliation all the local branch unions of nine international organizations and the several railway system federations, and comprises a total membership of 35,000, the same number as reported in 1920. The strongest numerically of the railway system federations is that comprising the shop mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which similarly has in its affiliations the local branches of nine international organizations, the reported membership being 14,685, a slight increase of 60. The railway system federation with the next largest following is that of the Grand Trunk Railway, which has in affiliation 74 local branch unions, 14 more than in 1920, and 7,000 members, an increase of 118. The Canadian National System Federation, No. 11, is also a strong body, having the local branches of six international organizations comprising railway shop mechanics in affiliation, with a membership of 6,000. The shop mechanics and freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg and vicinity have a local organization, which in 1919 was seriously affected by the One Big Union agitation. During the past year it has recovered much





TABLE No. 4—*Concluded.*

	1920		1921	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	258	4	253
" " " " Edmonton.....	4	165	4	146
" " " " Hamilton.....	4	250	4	272
" " " " London.....	5	241	2	120
" " " " Montreal.....	7	2,300	7	1,820
" " " " Ottawa.....	4	900	4	900
" " " " St. John.....	.....	.....	2	106
" " " " Toronto.....	7	3,000	7	3,000
" " " " Vancouver.....	4	462	5	418
" " " " Victoria.....	3	175	4	180
" " " " Winnipeg.....	6	950	6	1,100
British Columbia Printing Trades Council.....	11	650	5	400
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES				
C. P. R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....	7	750	8	1,125
Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,000	(a) 9	35,000
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....	4	35	.....	.....
C. P. R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	14,625	(a) 9	14,685
C. N. R. System Federation, No. 11.....	(a) 6	.....	(a) 6	6,000
G. T. R. System Federation.....	60	6,882	74	7,000
C. N. R. Local System Federation, Edmonton.....	.....	.....	5	558
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway System Federation	.....	54	3	50
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.....	2	37	6	47
Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.....	.....	.....	4	98
Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.....	4	45	4	30
Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.....	5	43	4	32
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	4	250	4	250
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation.....	5	215	5	195
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	4	177	.....	.....
London Federated Trades (C. P. R. and G. T. R.).....	.....	.....	5	900
THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES				
Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.....	3	400	3	380
" " " " Vancouver.....	3	650	3	1,500
" " " " Winnipeg.....	3	500	3	654
" " " " Calgary.....	.....	.....	3	265
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES				
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.....	2	4,000	3	4,647
Edmonton Civic Service Federation.....	6	736	6	800
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	3	1,000	3	650
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....	5	2,300	6	2,800
B. C. Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.....	.....	.....	6	1,000
Western Federation of Civic Employees (Alberta).....	.....	.....	4	2,520
MISCELLANEOUS				
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen, Montreal.....	3	500	3	360

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose local branches are affiliated.

## DISTRICT COUNCILS

The accompanying statement has been prepared to show the extent to which local branches of particular craft unions in Canada join together for conference and with a view of acting co-operatively in trade matters. The table shows for 1920 and 1921 the affiliations of these delegate bodies, as well as the membership of each.

The Ontario Conference Board of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union has all the 30 Ontario branches in affiliation, the same as in 1920, but the membership of 2,600 has been reduced to 2,400, a loss of 200.

The functions of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, formerly the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British trade union organization, under an agreement made in May, 1913, with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, are confined to the beneficial features of the society. At the close of 1921 there were 29 local branches connected with the Amalgamated through the Canadian board, the same as reported in 1920, with a combined membership of 2,720, a decrease of 263. There are two provincial and ten district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one more of the last-named councils than in 1920. The Ontario council reported the largest membership, and also shows an increase of 4 affiliations and 760 in members, while nearly all of the other councils reported a falling off in membership. The Quebec council reported 33 affiliations, a loss of three, and 4,500 members, a decrease of 3,000, as compared with 1920. The jurisdiction of the ten district councils is somewhat limited, being confined to a city and the adjacent territory. The city district council with the largest membership is located in Montreal, and has 11 local branches in affiliation, the same as in 1920, the membership being 2,500, a decrease of 1,500. The Toronto council ranks second with 11 branches, but shows a decrease in members affiliated of 341, the reported membership being 1,991. Winnipeg council is third in order of numerical standing, with its three branches reporting a membership of 1,200, the same as in 1920. The Montreal District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has been replaced by a joint committee composed of the same branches as the former body, and has a membership of 800, a decrease of 375.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, which includes in its affiliations the lodges of boilermakers employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has now 38 affiliates and a membership of 2,300, showing losses of one and 350 respectively. There is one provincial council and four district lodges of the International Association of Machinists. The first-named body, which has jurisdiction over the province of Ontario, which in 1920 had 54 lodges in affiliation with 12,000 members, failed to furnish any report for 1921. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which includes in its membership all local lodges of the association whose members are employed in Canadian railroad shops, has the largest following, having 76 local branches as affiliates, an increase of eight, the combined membership of the lodges affiliated being 6,000, the same as in 1920. District lodge No. 46 has jurisdiction over Toronto and vicinity, and has five lodges in affiliation, a loss of one, and 1,206 members, a decrease of 1,294. District lodge No. 76, which has jurisdiction over Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria, has lost half of its affiliates, now having two, with a membership of 480, a decrease of 320. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union reported the same number of branches in affiliation, but failed to state the membership, which in 1920 was 1,800.

The Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the largest in the clothing group, with seven affiliations, one more than in 1920, and 5,500 members, a loss of 500. There are two joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, located respectively in Montreal and Toronto, that in the first-named city with 1,200, although showing a loss of 419 members, having the largest following, comprised in 4 local branches, one less than in 1920. The Toronto board has three affiliations and 500 members. There are two councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers'



Union, one for the city of Montreal and one for the province of Ontario. The first-named reported a loss of one affiliation, now having three, with 1,500 members, the same as in 1920. The Ontario council has added one affiliate and 50 members, the respective figures being 13 and 1,000.

In the printing trades group the Ontario and Quebec conference of Typographical Unions with 21 affiliations, shows a gain of two; the membership is 3,150, an increase of 150. The standing of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions is the same as in 1920, viz., 13 affiliations and 1,000 members. The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions, although having increased its affiliations from six to eight, shows a loss of 67 in membership, which was reported at 250.

The Atlantic Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association has jurisdiction over every port north of Cape Hatteras to Montreal, and includes in its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States, the bulk of which are located in the latter country. The report for 1921 shows 107 local branches in affiliation, with a combined membership of 40,000, losses of 23 and 25,000 respectively. The Pacific Coast District of the same association has 32 affiliates, four of which are located in British Columbia, and which have a combined membership of 1,050. The total membership was not reported. The district council of St. John has six lodges in affiliation with 2,030 members.

District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, whose charter was revoked in 1919 as a result of One Big Union activity on the part of a large number of the members, was reinstated in 1921. This district body has jurisdiction over the coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, and reported 25 local lodges in affiliation with a combined membership of 7,000, almost as many as before the disruption occurred. District No. 26 of the miners, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is the strongest numerically of the district bodies whose members are confined to Canadian territory, having a membership of 13,000, a gain of 800, comprised in its 39 affiliations, the same number as reported in 1920.

Of the two district bodies of the Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen, district No. 7 alone reported its standing, which was the same as in 1920, viz., 2 affiliates and 400 members. District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, reported an increase of one in affiliations, now having 22, and the membership has increased from 400 to 800. The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, which as its name implies, confines its activities to Ontario, has gained four in affiliations, now having 15, and the membership shows an increase of 155, being reported at 1,185.

The district councils in Canada, which are composed exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, number 42, one less than in 1920, and are divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 13; machinists, 5; garment workers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, printers, steam shovel and dredgemen and miners, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, pressmen, barbers, plumbers, fire fighters, theatrical employees, one each.

TABLE No. 5

	1920		1921	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
<b>BUILDING TRADES</b>				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	30	2,600	30	2,400
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Canadian Executive Board.....	29	2,983	29	2,720
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	36	7,500	33	4,500
“ “ “ Montreal District Council.....	11	4,000	11	2,500
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	78	7,100	82	7,860
“ “ “ Brantford District Council.....	5	1,000	2	100
“ “ “ Ottawa District Council.....	5	730	5	600
“ “ “ Hamilton District Council.....	11	2,332	11	1,991
“ “ “ Toronto District Council.....	10	830	7	.....
“ “ “ Winnipeg District Council.....	3	1,200	3	1,200
“ “ “ Edmonton District Council.....	2	300	2	150
“ “ “ Victoria District Council.....	2	300	2	130
“ “ “ Calgary District Council.....	2	520	2	468
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—Ontario District Council.....	4	300	4	275
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Montreal Joint Committee.....	5	1,175	5	800
<b>METAL TRADES</b>				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council, No. 30.....	39	2,650	38	2,300
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....	7	.....	7	.....
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 78.....	4	800	2	480
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 2.....	68	6,000	76	6,000
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 46.....	6	2,500	5	1,206
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	54	12,000	.....	.....
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	28	1,800	28	.....
<b>CLOTHING</b>				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	6	5,500	7	5,000
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	5	1,619	4	1,200
“ “ “ Toronto Joint Board.....	5	.....	3	500
<b>BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS</b>				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	4	1,500	3	1,500
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	12	950	13	1,000
<b>PRINTING</b>				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	19	3,000	21	3,150
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.....	13	1,000	13	1,000
“ “ “ Pressmen's Unions.....	6	317	8	250
<b>LONGSHOREMEN</b>				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....	6	.....	6	2,030
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	130	65,000	107	40,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Pacific Coast District.....	.....	.....	32	.....
<b>MINING</b>				
United Mine Workers, District No. 18, Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia.....	.....	.....	25	7,000
United Mine Workers, District No. 26, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	39	12,200	39	13,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	12	300	14	.....
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....	4	328	.....	.....
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	2	400	2	400
Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	6	700	6	.....
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	21	400	22	800
Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.....	11	1,030	15	1,185



## TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

An explanation of the composition and functions of trades and labour councils is recorded in a preceding chapter. The appended statement is prepared with a view of showing the extent to which these bodies represent the organized workers in the localities where they have been established. The affiliations of trade and labour councils are usually drawn from local trade union branches in a particular city or town, but in a few instances the jurisdiction includes a number of adjacent localities. With the exception of the Fredericton council, all those included in the statement are made up of delegates from international organizations. The figures given, for both 1920 and 1921, show (1) the number of branch unions in affiliation, (2) members represented, and (3) total union branches in locality eligible for membership.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, although showing a loss of 46 affiliations and 18,000 members, still stands in first place, with 72 affiliates and a membership of 22,000. The Quebec and Lévis Federated Trades and Labour Council, which is located in the same territory as the national and Catholic union headquarters, reported 21 affiliations, a loss of 14, and 3,887 members, a decrease of 3,113. In Hull, Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, where there are a number of Catholic unions, the trades councils representing the international labour movement, all made reports. The Hull council, which also accepts affiliations from local branch unions in Ottawa, added one affiliate and 900 members, the respective figures being 11 and 2,000. Three Rivers still retains its ten affiliates, but lost 1,478 members, the 1921 membership being 1,200. St. Hyacinthe is a new council and reported 7 affiliations and 1,100 members. All the trades councils in Nova Scotia which reported show losses, the membership of the Halifax council decreasing by 4,660, and the affiliates by five, the respective figures for 1921 being 1,340 and 19. The Sydney council also had a heavy loss, the membership dropping from 2,000 to 642 and the affiliations from six to four. In New Brunswick the St. John council, although losing seven affiliations, reported a gain of 1,000 in members, the first-named now being 20, and the membership 5,000. Moncton also shows a loss in affiliations, having two less than in 1920, but reported a gain of 1,000 in members, now having 3,000. Toronto District Labour Council ranks first of the Ontario councils and second in the Dominion with 62 affiliations and 16,000 members, a loss in affiliates of 20 and in members of 1,000. Hamilton council is second of the Ontario councils, having 53 affiliations and 4,750 members, an increase in affiliations of 10. The membership was not reported in 1920. Ottawa council ranks third with 45 affiliations, a loss of seven, and 4,000 members, the same as in 1920. Winnipeg council, although only losing one affiliation, reported a decrease in membership of 731, the figures for 1921 being 4,769. The Moosejaw and Saskatoon councils reported the same number of affiliations and membership, viz., 16 and 900. These figures show an increase of four affiliations for the council in the last-named place, but a loss in members of 500. Regina council, while retaining its 21 affiliations, shows a loss in members of 138. No report was received from the Moosejaw council in 1920. In Alberta the Calgary council stands first as to members, having 2,656 comprised in 37 affiliations, the same number as in 1920, but 137 members less. Vancouver council ranks first of the councils in British Columbia, but the report received shows a falling off of two affiliations and 1,800 members, the respective figures for 1921 being 31 and 4,200. The Victoria council lost 19 affiliations, dropping from 44 to 25, with a loss of 250 in membership, which now stands at 1,750.

Fifty-eight of the councils whose names appear in the statement are working under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, the exceptions being the councils in Fredericton and Shawinigan Falls. The first-named is an independent body, and the latter holds a charter from the American Federation of Labour, which body also has granted charters to 22 of the councils connected with the trades congress, a proceeding to which the Canadian organization does not object. The names of the councils operating under dual charters are preceded by an asterisk.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1920			Reports for 1921		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Amherst Trades and Labour Council.....	4	453	8	4	371	7
Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.....	24	6,000	37	19	1,340	32
Sydney Trades and Labour Council.....	6	2,000	22	4	642	18
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	7	600	10	3	215	10
*Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....	18	2,000	27	16	3,000	23
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	27	4,000	51	20	5,000	44
<i>Quebec</i>						
Hull Trades and Labour Council.....	10	1,100	.....	(a) 11	2,000	5
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	118	40,000	192	72	22,000	168
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	35	7,000	40	21	3,887	39
Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	5	454	8	.....	.....	2
*St. Hyacinthe Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,100	9
St. Johns Trades and Labour Council.....	5	500	7	2	145	3
*Sherbrooke Trades and Labour Council.....	5	600	19	6	600	19
Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council.....	4	275	4	4	75	4
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	10	2,678	14	10	1,200	10
<i>Ontario</i>						
Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....	10	740	23	11	1,200	22
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	28	17	1,076	26
Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council.....	5	150	10	.....	.....	9
Brockville Trades and Labour Council.....	17	700	21	4	400	18
Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.....	3	65	6	.....	.....	6
*Cornwall Central Labour Council.....	5	941	5	.....	380	5
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....	11	600	27	17	1,000	27
*Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	13	943	21	8	500	18
*Hamilton Trades and Labour Council.....	43	.....	72	53	4,750	66
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	18	1,200	27	14	850	23
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	16	850	19	13	400	18
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	45	4,053	67	36	2,000	61
Midland Trades and Labour Council.....	5	325	9	7	760	9
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,600	26	12	500	22
Orillia Trades and Labour Council.....	5	150	8	5	150	6
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	52	4,000	85	45	4,000	76
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	4	143	10	4	81	9
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	23	1,100	26	22	.....	23
Renfrew Trades and Labour Council.....	5	250	5	4	80	4
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	24	1,000	26	19	.....	22
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	23	.....	34	25	3,000	30
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....	11	511	22	.....	.....	19
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....	19	2,250	32	.....	.....	26
South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	19	1,500	23	17	.....	20
Stratford District Trades and Labour Council.....	16	2,000	26	12	1,100	21
Sudbury Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	8
*Thorold Trades and Labour Council.....	10	1,000	10	8	800	6
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	82	17,000	166	62	16,000	154
Trenton District Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	13	3	62	11
Welland Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	13
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	16	2,200	33	13	1,780	30
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Brandon Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....	36	5,500	75	35	4,769	77
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
Moosejaw Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	33	16	900	31
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	21	983	34	21	845	32
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,400	37	16	900	37
<i>Alberta</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	37	2,793	58	37	2,656	58
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	50	2,500	63	50	800	58
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	9	250	25	9	400	20
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	.....	.....	17	7	200	18
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Nelson Trades and Labour Council.....	5	100	12	6	130	12
New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.....	10	713	15	8	588	14
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	10	400	16	8	212	15
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	33	6,000	83	31	4,200	75
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	44	2,000	84	25	1,750	44

(a) Includes six local unions in Ottawa as affiliates.



## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

This section contains the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Three tables are presented showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international, non-international and independent units, (2) the localities which have national and Catholic unions, and (3) the localities which have One Big Union units. Names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The statements also show the number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported.

There are 2,668 trade union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 2,223 are affiliates of international organizations, 264 are connected with non-international bodies, 27 are independent units, 120 are national and Catholic unions and 34 are under charters from the One Big Union. Information as to membership was supplied by 1,614 of the 2,223 local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units, by 41 of the 120 national and Catholic unions and by 8 of the 34 One Big Union units. The decrease in 1921 of the number of all classes of local branch unions in Canada was 250.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having affiliations in Canada, or which had been secured from other sources, aggregates 313,320. The membership reported by 1,663 local branches is 202,674, or an average of approximately 122 for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 110,646 divided among the 1,005 non-reporting branches gives an average of nearly 110 members. The reported membership of the system divisions of telegraphers and the independent union of lumber workers being widely scattered, cannot be recorded in any particular locality, and is therefore included under localities not specified. Taking the three groups separately, the 1,614 reporting local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent unions show a membership of 194,914, an average of 121, the total membership of 609 non-reporting branches is 27,982, an average of 46. The 41 reporting national and Catholic unions out of a total of 120 give a total membership of 8,003, an average of 195; the remaining membership of 36,997 divided between the 79 non-reporting unions gives an average of 468. The 8 reporting unions of the One Big Union show a membership of 757, an average of 94; the remaining membership of 4,543 indicates an average of 175 members in each of 26 non-reporting units.

In cases where a local union has a large membership or where a skilled craft is highly organized, reports of numerical strength are invariably supplied. There are cases, however, where officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without the sanction of the members, and this permission it is known has at times been refused, it being considered that the publication of such information might be injurious to their interests. The apathy of the local officers is very often responsible for the failure to furnish particulars.

There are 20 local branch unions in Canada which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, 15 of which are affiliates of international organizations, three independent units, one an affiliate of the Trades Congress and the other a Catholic union. The local branch leading the list as to membership of international branches is Toronto division No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which has 3,103 members. For second place Montreal division No. 790 of the Street Railway Employees' Association and Montreal branch No. 2,003 of the United Textile Workers are equal with 2,000 members. Other branches of international organizations whose membership is confined to a particular city include Montreal lodge No. 111 of the International Association of Machinists with 1,985 members; Montreal branch No. 349 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with 1,800 members; Toronto branch No. 91 of the International Typographical Union, with 1,312 members; Montreal lodges Nos. 234 and 606 of the Brotherhood of Railway Car-men, with 1,300 and 1,252 members respectively; Springhill branch No. 4,514 of the United Mine Workers, with 1,130 members; St. John branch No. 273 of the Inter-

national Longshoremen's Association, with 1,100 members; Vancouver division No. 101 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, with 1,062 members. Four of the system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are scattered over a wide area, report large memberships, No. 7 covering the C.P.R. system having 2,800 members; No. 11 covering the Canadian Government lines having 1,959; No. 43, covering the Canadian National Railways having 1,510; and No. 1 covering the Grand Trunk system having 1,109. The Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec, which is a branch of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, reported a membership of 1,191, and the Catholic union of shoe workers of Montreal has 1,200. Of the three independent units included in the strongest numerically the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, with headquarters in Vancouver, and whose members are widely scattered, stands first with 7,000 members, showing a loss of 13,000 as compared with the reported membership in 1920. The Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal also shows a falling off in members, having lost 339, the membership now being 2,626. The Fishermen's Benevolent Society of Steveston, B.C., composed entirely of Japanese, reported 1,864 members, an increase of 413.

## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

Cities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Cities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	168	94	32,292	St. Thomas.....	30	23	1,954
Toronto.....	154	92	22,507	Windsor.....	30	21	1,325
Winnipeg.....	77	53	7,743	Fort William.....	27	17	793
Ottawa.....	76	54	6,377	Sault Ste. Marie.....	26	12	953
Vancouver.....	75	47	7,875	Brantford.....	26	15	690
Hamilton.....	66	51	4,538	Brandon.....	25	16	930
London.....	61	39	3,954	Moncton.....	23	13	2,425
Edmonton.....	58	33	3,230	Kingston.....	23	15	756
Calgary.....	58	43	3,941	Peterborough.....	23	15	470
St. John.....	44	29	3,031	Niagara Falls.....	22	15	1,127
Victoria.....	44	34	2,047	St. Catharines.....	22	14	902
Quebec.....	39	27	4,598	Belleville.....	22	16	1,192
Saskatoon.....	37	23	1,215	Stratford.....	21	15	1,545
Halifax.....	32	18	2,125	Lethbridge.....	20	17	1,641
Regina.....	32	26	963	North Bay.....	20	14	1,275
Moosejaw.....	31	21	1,633				
				Totals.....	1,412	922	126,047

The thirty-one cities enumerated in the above list with 1,412 branches represent approximately 56 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent nearly 57 per cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also represent about 52 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada, and contain approximately 40 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. In 1920 there were 35 cities with not less than 20 branches each, and between them they represented 55 per cent of the branches of all classes and contained nearly 44 per cent of all organized workers in Canada.



## UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local trade union branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	151	79	10,476
New Brunswick.....	127	67	7,074
Prince Edward Island.....	10	5	261
Quebec.....	377	223	44,057
Ontario.....	1,099	735	66,771
Manitoba.....	141	95	10,316
Saskatchewan.....	161	115	6,231
Alberta.....	212	134	14,239
British Columbia.....	236	159	16,899
Localities not specified.....			17,590
Totals.....	2,514	1,612	193,914

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1921; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				Sydney Mines.....	6	2	828
Amherst.....	7	4	187	Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	300
Birch Grove.....	1			Thorburn.....	1	1	461
Bridgeport.....	1	1	25	Trenton.....	1	1	73
Bridgewater.....	7	6	143	Truro.....	9	7	588
Caledonia Mines.....	1	1	450	Tupperville.....	1	1	64
Chignecto.....	1			Westville.....	2	1	83
Deep Brook.....	1			Totals.....	151	79	10,476
Dominion No. 1.....	1			<i>New Brunswick</i>			
Dominion No. 4.....	2	1	70	Aroostock Junction.....	1	1	85
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	360	Baker Brook.....	1		
Florence.....	1	1	180	Campbellton.....	8	3	244
George's River.....	1			Chatham.....	2	1	15
Glace Bay.....	9	3	155	Chipman.....	1	1	44
Halifax.....	32	18	2,125	Durham Bridge.....	1		
Hazelhill.....	1	1	52	Edmundston.....	7	3	389
Inverness.....	2			Fairville.....	1		
Joggins.....	2	1	431	Fredericton.....	10	3	90
Kentville.....	7	5	220	Hampstead.....	1		
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1			McAdam Junction.....	6	4	134
Louisburg.....	1			McKinleyville.....	1		
McCreadyville.....	1			Marysville.....	1		
Marble Mountain.....	1			Milltown.....	2	1	267
Mulgrave.....	1			Minto.....	1	1	72
New Aberdeen.....	1			Moncton.....	23	13	2,425
New Campbellton.....	1			Napodogan.....	1		
New Glasgow.....	4	1	110	Nelson.....	1		
New Victoria.....	1	1	62	Newcastle.....	1		
New Waterford.....	4	1	566	New Castle Bridge.....	1		
North Sydney.....	3			Perth Centre.....	1		
Pictou.....	2	2	95	Sackville.....	4	3	32
Point Edward.....	1			St. George.....	2	1	27
Point Tupper.....	1	1	20	St. John.....	44	29	3,031
Port Hood.....	1			West St. John.....	2		
Port Morien.....	1	1	250	Woodstock.....	3	3	169
Reserve Mines.....	1			Totals.....	127	67	7,074
River Hebert.....	1						
Springhill.....	1	1	1,130				
Stellarton.....	6	4	275				
Sydney.....	18	10	1,173				

TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				<i>Ontario</i>			
Alberton.....	1	1	14	Allandale.....	8	6	497
Charlottetown.....	7	4	247	Almonte.....	1		
Port Borden.....	1			Amherstburg.....	1		
Vernon River.....	1			Anten Mills.....	1		
Totals.....	10	5	261	Armstrong.....	1		
<i>Quebec</i>				Aylmer.....	1	1	6
Allen's Mills.....	1			Belleville.....	1	1	24
Amqui.....	1	1	57	Bluevale.....	22	16	1,192
Beauharnois.....	1			Brampton.....	1	1	63
Beebe.....	1	1	32	Brantford.....	1	1	20
Bjenville.....	1	1	12	Bridgeburg.....	26	15	710
Bristol.....	1	1	97	Brockville.....	9	7	355
Brownsburg.....	1			Burlington.....	18	13	590
Cap Madeleine.....	3	3	450	Capreol.....	1	1	21
Caughnawaga.....	1	1	191	Carleton Place.....	8	6	141
Champlain.....	1			Chapleau.....	6	5	449
Charny.....	5	3	356	Chatham.....	7	7	567
Chaudiere Junction.....	1	1	17	Chesley.....	8	7	101
Coteau Junction.....	2	2	44	Cobalt.....	1		
Drummondville.....	2	2	65	Cobourg.....	2	2	51
East Angus.....	1	1	65	Cochrane.....	3	3	56
Farnham.....	6	5	702	Coldwater.....	9	8	395
Grand Mere.....	1			Collingwood.....	1	1	76
Graniteville.....	2	2	68	Cornwall.....	5	2	13
Guenette.....	1			Depot Harbour.....	5	3	103
Huberdeau.....	1	1	40	Desbarats.....	3	2	117
Hudson.....	1			Dryden.....	1	1	62
Hull.....	5	5	355	Dundas.....	1		
Joliette.....	8	6	368	Englehart.....	4	2	60
Jonquiere.....	3			Espanola.....	2	2	175
Kenogami.....	1			Essex.....	3		
L'Ange Gardien.....	1	1	15	Fort Frances.....	1	1	14
Lachine.....	2	1	41	Fort William.....	2	1	41
La Tuque.....	2	1	86	Galt.....	27	17	793
Lauroz.....	1	1	10	Gananoque.....	10	7	327
L'Epiphanie.....	1			Grimsby.....	3	3	233
Levis.....	5	5	300	Guelph.....	1	1	20
Limoilou.....	2			Hagersville.....	18	15	398
Mont Joli.....	2	1	31	Haileybury.....	1		
Montmorency Village.....	1			Hamilton.....	2	2	174
Montreal.....	168	94	32,292	Hanover.....	66	51	4,538
Mount Johnson.....	1	1	98	Havelock.....	4	2	206
New Carlisle.....	1	1	35	Hearst.....	3	3	192
O'Brien.....	1			Hornepayne.....	1		
Parent.....	3	1	46	Huntsville.....	3	1	20
Quebec.....	39	27	4,598	Ingersoll.....	1	1	20
Richmond.....	7	3	108	Iroquois Falls.....	5	4	708
Riviere du Loup.....	10	6	564	Jack Fish.....	1	1	53
St. Agathe des Monts.....	1	1	26	Jarvis.....	1	1	50
St. Alexander Station.....	1			Kenora.....	8	4	332
St. Anselme.....	2	1	75	Kincardine.....	1		
St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	62	Kingston.....	23	15	756
St. Blaise.....	1	1	85	Kingsville.....	1	1	29
St. Charles de Bellechasse.....	1	1	68	Kitchener.....	18	10	222
St. Helene de Bagot.....	1	1	88	Lindsay.....	14	8	344
St. Hyacinthe.....	9	5	439	London.....	61	39	3,954
St. Johns.....	3	1	43	Mallorytown.....	1	1	13
St. Lambert.....	2	1	42	Marshville.....	1	1	74
St. Marc des Carriers.....	1			Mattawa.....	1	1	120
St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1			Meadowvale.....	1	1	23
Ste. Rose du Degele.....	1			Meaford.....	1	1	12
St. Rosalie Junction.....	1	1	19	Merritton.....	2	2	134
St. Therese de Blainville.....	2	1	98	Midland.....	9	5	146
Shawinigan Falls.....	2	1	7	Milnet.....	1	1	198
Sherbrooke.....	19	14	700	Milverton.....	1	1	36
Sorel.....	4	1	14	Mimico.....	2	2	105
Tetreauville.....	1	1	350	Mine Centre.....	1	1	120
Thetford Mines.....	4	3	327	Newbury.....	1	1	80
Three Rivers.....	10	3	205	Niagara Falls.....	22	15	1,127
Thurso.....	1			Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	18
Timiskaming.....	1	1	41	Nipigon.....	1	1	300
Tourville.....	2	2	60	North Bay.....	20	14	1,275
Tring Junction.....	1	1	100	Oil City.....	1		
Turcot.....	1			Orillia.....	6	5	98
Valleyfield.....	3	1	30	Oshawa.....	6	3	60
Windsor Mills.....	1	1	35	Ottawa.....	76	54	6,377
Totals.....	377	223	44,057	Owen Sound.....	9	5	66
				Oxdrift.....	1	1	96
				Palmerston.....	9	5	264
				Parry Sound.....	4	2	30
				Pembroke.....	2	2	46
				Perth.....	1	1	20



TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Peterborough.....	23	15	470	Melfort.....	1	1	64
Point Edward.....	1	1	2	Melville.....	7	5	461
Porquus Junction.....	1	1	15	Moosejaw.....	31	21	1,633
Porcupine.....	1			North Battleford.....	8	6	296
Powassan.....	1	1	66	Outlook.....	1		
Port Arthur.....	19	13	896	Phippen.....	1		
Port Colborne.....	1	1	49	Prince Albert.....	12	8	266
Port Dalhousie.....	1			Regina.....	32	26	963
Port Hope.....	2	2	72	Rocanville.....	1		
Port McNicoll.....	4	3	234	Saskatoon.....	37	23	1,215
Preston.....	10	7	360	Shaunavon.....	1	1	24
Priceville.....	1	1	90	Sintaluta.....	1	1	145
Rainy River.....	5	5	281	Sutherland.....	6	4	228
Redditt.....	2	2	27	Swift Current.....	3	3	62
Renfrew.....	4	3	31	Unity.....	1	1	325
Ridgetown.....	1			Vonda.....	1	1	72
Richmond Hill.....	1			Watrous.....	2	2	33
St. Catharines.....	22	14	902	Weyburn.....	3	3	107
St. Mary's.....	2			Totals.....	161	115	6,231
St. Thomas.....	30	23	1,954				
Sarnia.....	19	16	881	<i>Alberta</i>			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	26	12	953	Aerial.....	1		
Schreiber.....	7	5	355	Airdrie.....	1	1	64
Sioux Lookout.....	7	5	182	Ardley.....	1		
Smith's Falls.....	15	11	1,029	Bankhead.....	1	1	212
Southampton.....	2	1	30	Bellevue.....	1	1	385
Stoney Creek.....	1	1	110	Big Valley.....	4	1	136
Stratford.....	21	15	1,545	Blairmore.....	2	1	290
Sturgeon Falls.....	2	2	311	Cadomin.....	1		
Sudbury.....	8	4	121	Calgary.....	58	43	3,941
Tashota.....	1	1	107	Canmore.....	1	1	258
Thorold.....	6	3	210	Coleman.....	3		
Tilbury.....	1			Commerce.....	1	1	202
Tilsonburg.....	1			Drumheller.....	6	4	928
Toronto.....	154	92	22,507	Eckville.....	1	1	387
Trenton.....	11	7	317	Edmonton.....	58	33	3,280
Tweed.....	1	1	120	Edson.....	6	4	444
Walkerville.....	2			Hanna.....	6	2	129
Walkerton.....	2	2	67	Hillcrest.....	2	1	330
Wallaceburg.....	2	2	555	Irricana.....	1		
Waterloo.....	2	2	68	Lethbridge.....	20	17	1,641
West Lorne.....	1	1	30	Medicine Hat.....	18	11	632
Welland.....	13	3	143	Midlandvale.....	2	1	155
Whitby.....	1	2	50	Monarch.....	1		
Windham Centre.....	1			Mountain Park.....	1	1	286
Windsor.....	30	21	1,325	Nordegg.....	1	1	
Wingham.....	1	1	27	Ohaton.....	1	1	57
Woodstock.....	8	7	173	Redcliff.....	3	3	48
Totals.....	1,099	735	66,771	Rosedale.....	1	1	212
<i>Manitoba</i>				Stettler.....	1	1	10
Boissevain.....	1			Vermilion.....	1	1	106
Brandon.....	25	16	930	Wainwright.....	2		
Dauphin.....	9	6	356	Wayne.....	4	2	256
Elm Creek.....	1	1	35	West Edmonton.....	1		
Foxwarren.....	1			Totals.....	212	134	14,239
Kenville.....	1	1	110				
Miami.....	1	1	75	<i>British Columbia</i>			
Minnedosa.....	2	2	95	Barrétt Lake.....	1		
Molson.....	1	1	80	Boulder.....	1	1	125
Neepawa.....	1			Burnaby.....	1		
Portage la Prairie.....	4	3	478	Central Park.....	1	1	13
Rivers.....	3	2	10	Copper Mountain.....	1		
Selkirk.....	2			Corbin.....	1	1	125
Souris.....	5	4	133	Cranbrook.....	9	7	281
St. Boniface.....	1			Duncan.....	1	1	68
Transcona.....	6	4	271	Fernie.....	3	2	827
Winnipeg.....	77	53	7,743	Field.....	1	1	
Totals.....	141	95	10,316	Golden.....	1	1	56
<i>Saskatchewan</i>				Kamloops.....	8	6	345
Biggar.....	5	4	139	Kitchener.....	1	1	83
Humboldt.....	3	2	48	Lucerne.....	3	1	15
Kamsack.....	3	2	36	Lytton.....	1	1	76
Marengo.....	1	1	114	Matsqui.....	1	1	147
				Merritt.....	1	1	36
				Michel.....	1	1	52

TABLE No. 7—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Mission City.....	1			Smithers.....	4	3	45
Nanaimo.....	2	1	21	Squamish.....	1		
Nelson.....	12	7	235	Steveston.....	1	1	1,864
New Denver.....	2			Trail.....	2	2	26
New Westminster.....	14	9	744	Vancouver.....	75	47	7,875
Notch Hill.....	1	1	80	Vernon.....	1		
Penticton.....	5	4	230	Victoria.....	44	34	2,047
Port Alberni.....	1	1	50	Willow River.....	1	1	80
Powell River.....	2	1	53	Totals.....	236	159	16,899
Prince George.....	4	4	95	Localities not specified.....			17,590
Prince Rupert.....	15	9	265				
Revelstoke.....	10	8	413				
Salvas.....	1	1	53				

## NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1921, and gives similar information as the preceding statement:—

TABLE No. 7A

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Asbestos.....	1	1	60	Montreal.....	23	7	2,345
Chicoutimi.....	1			Murray Bay.....	1	1	135
Donnacona.....	14			Port Alfred.....	1		
East Angus.....	1			Quebec.....	31	8	1,530
Grande Baie.....	1			Riviere Trois-Pistoles.....	1	1	56
Granby.....	1	1	385	Sherbrooke.....	6	1	210
Hull.....	12	12	1,600	St. Eloi.....	1		
L'Ange Gardien.....	1	1	18	St. Hyacinthe.....	3	3	192
Lachine.....	3			Thetford Mines.....	2	1	250
Lac Noir.....	1			Three Rivers.....	9	1	190
La Tuque.....	1	1	300	Val Jalbert.....	1		
Levis.....	2	2	732	Totals.....	120	41	8,003
Magog.....	1						

## ONE BIG UNION UNITS

The statement following gives the localities in which one or more units of the One Big Union were in existence at the close of the year 1921, and contains similar information as that recorded for other labour bodies:—

TABLE No. 7B

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Ontario</i>				<i>Alberta</i>			
Fort William.....	1	1	125	Calgary.....	2		
Gowganda.....	1	1	40	Edmonton.....	2	2	93
Pembroke.....	1	1	300	<i>British Columbia</i>			
Port Arthur.....	1			Cumberland.....	1		
Sioux Lookout.....	1			New Westminster.....	1		
Toronto.....	1			Vancouver.....	2		
<i>Manitoba</i>				Totals.....	34	8	757
Brandon.....	1			Grand Totals.....	2,668	1,663	202,674
Winnipeg.....	17	2	185				
<i>Saskatchewan</i>							
Radville.....	1	1	14				
Regina.....	1						



## XX.—EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS

*International Organizations Operating in Canada Having Beneficial Features—  
Division of Control—International Association of Machinists Establishes Life  
Insurance Scheme—Four Non-International Unions Pay Benefits—Highest  
Expenditure by Internationals is for Strike Benefits—International Benefits in  
Detail—Amount Paid by Canadian Local Branch Unions to Their Own  
Members.*

Most of the international labour organizations operating in Canada have established certain beneficial features according to which large sums of money are paid out each year. The payment of benefits is made possible by the per capita tax contributed by the members, each of whom, irrespective of his location, is entitled to draw from the respective funds. Out of 98 international organizations having members in Canada, 69 furnished reports from headquarters as to the payments made on account of benefits to members, the figures for the remaining six whose names are included in the list of unions operating in the Dominion have been secured from other sources, and are printed in italics. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, but are in the main for the calendar year 1921. Of the 75 organizations whose names appear in the appended table, death and strike benefits were paid by 55; unemployed and travelling by 14; sick and accident by 30; old age pensions by 5, viz., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, International Typographical Union and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. A number of the remaining 23 organizations operating in Canada have benefit features, the administration of which, however, is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliation with the international "central," and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, death and sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the strike benefit funds are governed by the international body. The returns as to benefit payments sent in by the central organizations are for the whole membership. In only very rare instances are the officers able to give separate figures for disbursements made in Canada without entailing considerable work, which they do not always care to undertake. Of the total of \$143,830 spent by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for strike benefits, \$43,648 was disbursed in Canada, where 8,059 members are located, the remaining \$100,182 being distributed in other parts of the jurisdiction where there are 104,118 members. The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees paid out \$420,984 in death claims, of which \$21,850 was distributed in Canada, with 11,309 members, and \$399,128 in the United States, where 122,086 members are located. During the past ten years the head office of the Amalgamated Association has paid out \$136,411 to members of Toronto division No. 112 for sick and funeral benefits. The figures given for the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, formerly known as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, are for Canada and the United States, the disbursements made in Great Britain being excluded.

In accordance with the instructions of the 1920 convention of the International Association of Machinists, the general executive board early in 1921 submitted a proposition adopted by the referendum vote, and which is made possible by a contract with an association of life insurance to the general membership. The scheme, which was established life insurance company, became effective on June 1, 1921. The plan provides that life insurance in the sum of \$500, at a premium of 50 cents per month, payable quarterly in advance, is available for all members of local lodges of the association in good health, except (a) such members under 15 years of age or such members over 60 years of age on April 18, 1921; (b) such members enrolled in military or naval service in time of war; (c) such members during any period of suspension from membership; (d) such persons who hereafter become members of the association and who have attained the age of 60 years on the date of the commencement of their membership. Members excluded from insurance coverage by (a), (b) and (c) may be covered from the date whereon they shall have become eligible by a period of membership, acquired age, discharge from service or reinstatement to membership. Members over 60 years of age, up to and including 80 years of age in good standing April 1, 1921, excluded by (a) shall be eligible for insurance under the same condition as other members from the date whereon seventy-five per cent of the total number of persons who are then members of the association are insured under this contract of insurance. The insurance of each and every member may be increased each year in the amount of \$250, but in no event shall the amount of such insurance be increased beyond the sum of \$2,000 on the life of each member. This annual increase can be obtained only for the entire group and not on individual applications. As a means of compensating the financial secretary of each lodge which is eligible for insurance for the extra services incident to the operation of the insurance plan, the policy is for \$3,000 at the 50 cents per month premium, but on relinquishing office the policy is reduced to \$500.

The insurance, which is optional, carries with it a permanent disability benefit, which provides for the payment of a sum equal to the death benefit to a member who before attaining the age of 60 years becomes wholly disabled by bodily injury or disease from engaging in any employment for wages or profit. In addition to the insurance plan the association has increased the regular death benefit from \$200 to \$300. During the period covered since the insurance plan went into effect the International Association of Machinists has paid death claims aggregating \$13,000.

The department has, as in the past, endeavoured to ascertain what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, were paid to their own members by the various local trade union branches. Application for this information was forwarded to every known local union, and of these 713 reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total of such disbursements being given in a supplementary table.

Four of the fifteen organizations classed as non-international reported having made expenditures for benefits, the highest outlay being by the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which body spent \$9,000 in death benefits. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation from its benevolent fund paid out \$5,940 in death claims and \$3,960 for other benefits. The newly-formed Canadian Association of Railway Engine-men disbursed \$1,500 in death benefits and for a similar purpose the Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association spent \$125 and also donated \$250 to aid a strike in the United States. These disbursements for benefits, aggregating \$20,775, are the highest ever paid out by the head offices of the non-international organizations. Thirty-five of the local branches of ten of the non-international organizations made disbursements on account of benefits to their own members as did also fourteen of the Catholic unions of Quebec and three units of the One Big Union, as well as ten of the independent unions.



The following statement shows the total beneficiary disbursements made by the various international organizations operating in Canada:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 9,674,060
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	423,031
Strike benefits.....	10,161,987
Sick and accident benefits.....	3,081,039
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	749,719
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$24,089,836</b>

These figures show an increase of \$4,626,226 in the amount disbursed for benefits in 1921 by the international organizations operating in Canada, the increased expenditure occasioned by strike payments accounting for \$3,768,674 of this sum. The expenses for death benefits show a decrease of \$1,044,627, while the disbursements for unemployed and travelling benefits were \$347,187 in excess of the payments for these purposes in 1920. Sick and accident benefits also show an increase of \$1,523,163. Old age pensions payments were \$18,269 higher, the actual amount spent by the five organizations above mentioned has having made payments on this account being \$422,039. The remainder of the amount recorded in the column with old age pensions totals \$327,680 disbursed for various purposes, the largest expenditure being \$149,000 for benevolence by the Order of Railway Conductors. Contrary to previous years, the payments for death benefits are lower than those for strikes. As in the past, the railroad brotherhoods have contributed the greater part of the expenditure for death benefits, no less a sum than \$6,752,151 being disbursed by them, \$2,600,025 of which was spent by the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Although no report of benefit payments was received from the United Mine Workers, it was learned from other sources that that organization had spent \$3,000,000 for strike benefits, the largest item recorded in the accompanying table. The second highest expenditure on account of strike benefits was made by the International Association of Machinists, which body expended \$849,730 for that purpose. For unemployed and travelling benefits it was learned that the International Moulders' Union had expended \$203,655, the highest amount contributed for these purposes by a single organization. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen made the largest payment for sick and accident benefits, contributing the sum of \$970,000. Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union came second with disbursements on this account amounting to \$457,625.

The table following gives in detail the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			84,404		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	11,750		41,634	62,511	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	48,750			119,568	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	13,850		53,232		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brother- hood of.....	53,608	57,941	504,790		
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12,050		(a) 317,362		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	1,150		34,826	3,733	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Inter- national Union of the United.....			67,269		12,048
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	240,727		45,000	(b) 457,625	
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Inter- national Association of.....	50,450				25,590
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	900		1,600		
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	(c) 522,446		644,802		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	2,700		9,786		242
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	237,684	46,216	528,876	203,352	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....				10,897	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....			1,000		
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	28,150			(d) 2,000	
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	70,435		267,667		
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.....		318	3,326		

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fire Fighters, International Association of					4,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies			37,000	1,500	65,000
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	36,000				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint			1,000		
Glove Workers' Union, International	100		3,000		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America					900
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	34,801		112,742	61,023	30,265
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	18,000				
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of Jewellery Workers' Union, International			49,000	(e) 4,500	
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	6,600				
Laundry Workers' International Union	600		4,875		
Leather Workers' International Union, United	2,970		23,072	7,514	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	15,900	47,806	32,756	12,129	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	2,600,025		126,000	(f) 399,503	358,981
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	(a) 1,037,826		143,830	30,277	
Longshoremen's Association, International		30,000	28,000		
Machinists, International Association of	112,156		849,730		13,000
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	(c) 34,450		22,000	320	
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	200		2,000		
Metal Polishers' International Union	11,825	18,000	35,000		
Mine Workers of America, United			3,000,000		
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	8,350	3,810	7,456	25,245	
Moulders' Union of North America, International	73,106	203,655	966,091	283,490	8,100
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	155,041		65,208		32,225
Paving Cutters' Union	150	421			
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	7,500		57,497	18,896	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union	1,500			900	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers, International Association of	33,300				
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of	39,560		522,289	71,545	
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	16,795	8,930	7,980	4,475	
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	25,775		94,553		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of			150,000		
Quarry Workers' International Union	1,900		7,103		750
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	300				1,000
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of			200		
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	179,446		78,072		
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	1,700,000		246,088	(c) 970,000	
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	127,150		15,500		
Railway Conductors, Order of	1,414,300		52,499	219,784	149,000
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	420,984		131,726	12,750	7,200
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of		25		50	100
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	8,125			9,010	
Roofers' Association, United Slate and Tile	5,000				
Seamen's Union, International	(g) 90,000		460,000	(h) 40,000	10,000
Siderographers, International Association of		295			
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical			5,000		
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of			21,576		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	10,000				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	5,700		71,184		
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,800		29,680		
Switchmen's Union of North America	114,769			(i) 27,000	1,050
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	7,841		86,670	19,503	
Typographical Union, International	16,525		15,632		26,352
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union			1,400		
Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of	540	5,314	5,004	1,939	3,916
Workers' International Industrial Union		300			
Totals	9,674,060	423,031	10,161,987	3,081,039	749,719

(a) Includes lockout benefits. (b) Old age and disability relief. (c) Includes disability benefits. (d) Total disability benefits. (e) Includes death benefits. (f) Includes indigent relief. (g) Includes hospital supplies and funeral expenses. (h) Shipwreck benefits. (i) Includes total disability benefits of \$17,250.



## BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

According to the reports sent in by 713 local branch unions in Canada, more than one million and a half dollars were disbursed by them to their own members in various forms of benefits. The exact amount was \$1,503,555, the large increase of \$1,179,400, as compared with the expenditures reported by 752 local branches in 1920. The heaviest payments were made on account of strikes, the disbursements aggregating \$1,046,137, being an increase of \$1,007,448 over the expenditure made in 1920 for similar purposes. Death benefits involved the next highest expenditure, \$197,306 being paid, an increase of \$116,356. The payments for sick benefits by local branches amounted to \$129,211, a smaller sum by \$20,736 than that paid in 1920. Unemployed benefits, paid were \$47,235 more than in 1920, the 1921 disbursements amounting to \$55,557. The expenditure for other benefits, which included payments for various purposes, and amounted to \$75,344, shows an increase of \$29,097. Of the total expenditure for benefits to members of Canadian branch unions those having international affiliation are responsible for \$1,377,989, the disbursements for each class of benefit being: Death, \$172,996; unemployed \$50,585; strike, \$1,020,808; sick, \$107,239; other benefits, \$60,723. The branches of the non-international bodies distributed \$34,699, an increase of \$24,853 over the payments made in 1920, divided among the various benefits as follows: Death, \$6,969; unemployed, \$4,600; strike, \$19,023, sick, \$3,093; other benefits, \$1,014. Ten of the independent units expended between them the sum of \$28,084, apportioned as follows: Death, \$2,716; unemployed, \$72; strike, \$450; sick \$13,023; other benefits, \$11,823. Of the total disbursements by local branch unions \$5,513 was spent by 13 of the national and Catholic unions, the disbursements being: Death, \$1,050; unemployed, \$300; sick, \$3,631; other benefits, \$532. Three units of the One Big Union reported payments of \$7,052 for three classes of benefits, as follows: Death, \$3,575; sick, \$2,225; other benefits \$1,252.

The following summary shows clearly the total disbursements by the local branch unions in Canada for the various classes of benefits mentioned:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 197,306
Unemployed.. . . .	55,557
Strike.. . . .	1,046,137
Sick.. . . .	129,211
Other benefits.. . . .	75,344
Total.. . . .	<u>\$1,503,555</u>

As previously explained, the expenditure of the above amounts by the local branch unions among their own members is in addition to the expenditures made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the disbursements by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.

Local Branches of International Organizations	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
American Federation of Labour.....	\$ 325	\$ 105	\$ 150	\$ 342	\$ 25
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....					25
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	140	23	13	458	1,649
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	600	364	26	2,439	447
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2,300		250	931	2,553
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....			150		450
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	355	125	189	6	65
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	345	178	535	831	269
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....		945	16,197		960
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	450	1,643	28,100	2,908	1,350
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drinks Worker, International Union of the United.....		100	28	100	140
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	1,675	505	1,855	4,164	2,734
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	4,125	231	25,729	4,255	8 88
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....		263		84	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	75			470	1 00
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	50				
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1,075	135	3,397	1,618	3 49
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	1,525		16	16	1 60
Fur Workers Union, International.....				200	20
Garment Workers' Union, United.....		4	50	50	16
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	500				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....				2	
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....					657
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	75		21	389	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	350	35	818	1,703	225
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	1,150	260		4,510	
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....		150	25		
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	100	9,671	216	2,472	56
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	1,828	155	5	1,426	89
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	22,686	674	760	4,950	1,553
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	3,500	1,117		1,366	3,251
Machinists, International Association of.....	2,335	1,275	6,342	878	1,323
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	2,333	35	957	3,344	1,349
Metal Polishers' International Union.....		220		95	40
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	1,000			45	110
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....		120			
Mine Workers of America, United.....	1,582	20,810	1,520	8,613	2,174
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	725	1,720		3,760	5
Musicians, American Federation of.....	1,000	394	30	470	152
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	750	662	1,817	505	400
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	250	140	7,423	70	215
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....		195	115	275	85
Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.....	100				200
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....		110	1,186	2,860	
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....				65	
Plumber and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of.....	1,250	410	100	220	100
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	605	65	1,770	2,664	325
Printers, International Union of Steel and Copper Plate.....		994			
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	1,050		61,011	275	1,300
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....			4,570	980	655
Quarry Workers' International Union of America.....					15
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	35	5		236	132
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	2,490	417	28	1,957	1,203
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	165	544	35	250	40
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	13,650	200		1,010	819
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....				48	
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	21,336	25	12,369	13,561	2,785
Railway Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....		14		59	
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.....					75



Local Branches of International Organizations	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	30				55
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	12,450	1,095		11,852	9,808
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....					8
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	140	10	2,500	75	10
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators', International Alliance of Theatrical.....	175	320		180	110
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of.....	130	33	1,040	217	470
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....		94		176	105
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union.....			45		
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....			300		
Stove Mounters' International Union.....			50		100
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....				300	60
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....		66	110	302	381
Textile Workers of America, United.....	65,000			7,200	
Typographical Union, International.....	10,756	135	836,807	7,854	4,128
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....			2,985	27	
Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of.....	465	3,799	5,024	1,332	4,096
Local Branches of Non-International Organizations					
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	2,417	4,411	18,969	2,104	187
Dominion Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....		154		78	25
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....					20
Engineers, Canadian Association of Stationary.....	12	25	54	50	150
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....					75
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	300				135
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	4,205	5		625	290
National Catholic Unions (13).....	1,050	300		3,631	532
One Big Union (3).....	3,575			2,225	1,252
Independent Local Bodies					
British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association.....	25			5	
Cuban Cigarmakers' Union, Montreal.....			400	25	
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winnipeg.....		22		539	15
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada.....			50	70	55
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....					4,000
Monarch Local Union.....		50		675	125
Plasterers' Labourers' Association, Toronto.....	250			5	
Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society.....	11				
Steveston Fishermen's Benevolent Society.....	180			4,561	17,628
Syndicate of Longshoremen, Montreal.....	2,250			7,123	
Totals.....	197,306	55,557	1,046,137	129,211	75,344

## XXI.—CHANGES IN LABOUR BODIES DURING 1921

*International Organizations Lose 232 Local Branches—Non-International Bodies Have a Slight Increase—Losses of Other Groups—Total Decrease 250 Branches—Names of all Classes of Labour Bodies Formed and Dissolved.*

The number of new local branch unions formed in Canada in 1921 was much smaller than for some years past, while the number of dissolved branches shows considerable increase. A number of changes were made in regard to certain independent units, of which electrical workers in Toronto and Regina affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, four of the local branches of the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers became identified with the Canadian Federation, and the Amherst Federation of Labour, a former affiliate of the Canadian body, withdrew, resuming its independent status. Three of the independent bodies, which in 1920 were classed as labour unions, are now found in the group of organizations classed as non-trade union bodies, and include the Toronto Police Association, the St. John Clerks' Association and the Western Canada Interior Association. The returns from international organizations show 232 less branches in existence in 1921 than in 1920, while the non-international has an increase of five. The number of independent units, the names of which are given in this report, is 27, a decrease of three. The national and Catholic unions show a loss of four and the One Big Union of sixteen. During 1921 new local branches were formed as follows: International and non-international local branches and independent units, 129, national and Catholic unions, 7, and One Big Union units, 4, making in all 140 new branches. Against these figures 390 branches passed out of existence either by dissolution or amalgamation with other branches, the international, non-international organizations and independent units being responsible for 359, the national and Catholic unions for 11, and the One Big Union for 20. The net result of these changes, additions and deletions is a loss of 250 during the year. For 1920 the number of new local branches formed was 402 and the dissolved numbered 331, a gain of 71. The delegate bodies organized during 1921 numbered ten—five federations, three district councils and two trades and labour councils. There were thirteen delegate organizations dissolved, which included six federations, four district councils and three trades and labour councils. These delegate bodies, as explained in a previous chapter, do not affect the trade union membership in the Dominion, their formation being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions.

### LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1921

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1921, as well as the names of some organizations of which particulars had not been received for the earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given:—

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.
<b>Federations—</b>	
London Federated Trades (C.P.R. and G.T.R.) . . . . .	London, Ont.
Theatrical Federation of Calgary . . . . .	Calgary, Alta.
British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees . . . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
Western Federation of Civic Employees . . . . .	Edmonton, Alta.
C. N. R. Local System Federation . . . . .	Edmonton, Alta.



	Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	
District Councils—			
	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brantford District Council.....	Brantford, Ont.	
	International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast District Council.....	Seattle, Wash.	
	United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia.....	Calgary, Alta.	
Trades and Labour Councils—			
	St. Hyacinthe Trades and Labour Council.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	
	Brandon Trades and Labour Council.....	Brandon, Man.	
			No. of Charters Issued
Mining and Quarrying—			
	United Mine Workers of America.—No. 5163, Inverness, N.S.; No. 4482, McCreadyville, N.S.; No. 4685, Aerial, Alta.; No. 2160, Ardley, Alta.; No. 646, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 4686, Midlandvale, Alta.....		6
The Building Trades—			
	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 1319, Sherbrooke, Que.....		1
	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 1149, Edmundston, N.B.; No. 1124, Thetford Mines, Que.; No. 1138, Toronto, Ont.....		3
	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.—No. 127, Brandon, Man.....		1
	Journeyman Stonecutters' Association of America.—Port Arthur, Ont.; Moosejaw, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.....		3
	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—No. 745, Brantford, Ont.....		1
	National Catholic Union of Painters, Montreal, Que.....		1
	National Catholic Union of Sash and Door Workers, Montreal, Que.....		1
	Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of the One Big Union, Port Arthur, Ont.....		1
	Painters Unit, (O. B. U.), Calgary, Alta.....		1
The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—			
	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.—No. 347, Windsor, Ont.....		1
	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.—No. 451, Winnipeg, Man.....		1
	International Association of Machinists.—No. 1545, Belleville, Ont.; No. 1078, Cochrane, Ont.; No. 588, Cranbrook, B.C.....		3
	National Catholic Union of Metal Workers, Montreal, Que.....		1
The Allied Printing Trades—			
	National Catholic Union of Pressmen, Montreal, Que.....		1
	National Catholic Union of Printers, Montreal, Que.....		1
The Clothing Trades—			
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.—No. 274, Montreal, Que.....		1
	United Garment Workers of America.—No. 286, St. John, N.B.; No. 247, London, Ont.....		2
	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America.—No. 233, Edmonton, Alta.....		1
The Textile Trades—			
	United Textile Workers of America.—No. 1474, Guelph, Ont.....		1
Steam Engineers and Firemen—			
	International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 838, Calgary, Alta.; No. 944, Vancouver, B.C.....		2
	Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers (Independent), Vancouver, B.C.....		1
The Railway Service—			
	Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 63, Bridgewater, N.S.; No. 68, Point Tupper, N.S.; No. 84, Fredericton, N.B.; No. 184, Joliette, Que.; Nos. 89, 104, 128, 176 and 178, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 122 and 177, Quebec, Que.; No. 179, St. Lambert, Que.; No. 22, Armstrong, Ont.; No. 186, Hornepayne, Ont.; No. 183, Sarnia, Ont.; Nos. 106 and 175, Toronto, Ont.; No. 185, Walkerville, Ont.; No. 174, Portage la Prairie, Man.; No. 78, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 187, Edmonton, Alta.....		21
	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—No. 866, Penticton, B.C.....		1
	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.—No. 903, Edson, Alta.; No. 904, Lucerne, B.C.; No. 902, Smithers, B.C.; No. 690, Victoria, B.C.....		4

	No. of Charters Issued
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.—No. 2831, Bristol, Que.; No. 2636, Meadowvale, Ont.; No. 2843, Shaunavon, Sask. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—No. 879, New Carlisle, Que.; No. 924, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 727, Lucerne, B.C. . . . .	3
United Association of Railway Employees of North America.—No. 218, Fort William, Ont.; No. 217, Moosejaw, Sask.; No. 200, Outlook, Sask.; No. 207, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 293, Medicine Hat, Alta. . . . .	5
Order of Railway Conductors.—No. 675, Biggar, Sask.; No. 674, Lucerne, B.C. . . . .	2
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.—No. 765, Sydney, N.S.; No. 1313, Moncton, N.B.; No. 1361, St. John, N.B.; No. 1057, Farnham, Que.; No. 1307, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 46, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	6
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.—Limoulu, Que.; No. 3, Montreal, Que.; No. 5, Capreol, Ont.; Hornepayne, Ont.; No. 7, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 1, Trenton, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Dauphin, Man.; Winnipeg, Man.; Humboldt, Sask.; Kamsack, Sask.; North Battleford, Sask.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Hanna, Alta.; Kamloops, B.C. . . . .	17
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.—No. 1378, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 840, North Battleford, Sask. . . . .	2
Street Railway Employees and General Transport—	
Canadian Independent Federation of Street Carmen (Independent), Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
Electric Railway, Barn and Shop Men's Unit (O.B.U.), Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
International Longshoremen's Association.—No. 1170, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 38-22, Port Alberni, B.C. . . . .	2
Personal Service and Amusement—	
American Federation of Musicians.—No. 780, Ingersoll, Ont.; No. 685, Trail, B.C. . . . .	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.—No. 440, St. John, N.B.; No. 438, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 467, Fort William, Ont.; No. 411, Lindsay, Ont. . . . .	4
Employees of Public Authorities—	
International Association of Fire Fighters.—No. 237, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	1
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.—No. 27, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 53, Oshawa, Ont. . . . .	2
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.—Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	3
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
Miscellaneous—	
Coopers' International Union of North America.—No. 185, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.—No. 157, Gananoque, Ont.; Mallorytown, Ont. . . . .	2
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.—No. 25, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—No. 6, Calgary, Alta. . . . .	1
Canadian Federation of Labour.—Hotel Employees, Plasterers, Stonecutters, Montreal, Que.; Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton, Ont.; Printing Pressmen and Feeders, London, Ont.; Canadian Federal Union, Midland, Ont.; Electrical Trades Union, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Street Railway Employees, Toronto, Ont.; Electrical Trades Union, Trenton, Ont.; Chauffeurs and Automobile Workers, Street Railway and Civic Employees, Calgary, Alta.; Stationary Engineers, Wayne, Alta. . . . .	12
Labour Association of Joliette (Independent), Joliette, Que. . . . .	1
Workmen of Quebec and District (Independent), Quebec, Que. . . . .	1
Commercial Artists' Association (Independent), Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
National Catholic Union of Tanners and Curriers, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
De Mun Research Club (National and Catholic), Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
New Westminster Unit (O.B.U.), New Westminster, B.C. . . . .	1



## LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1921

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches which have been dissolved or amalgamated with other branches during the year 1921, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.
<b>Federations—</b>	
Nova Scotia Federation of Labour . . . . .	Glace Bay, N.S.
Metal Trades Council . . . . .	Kingston, Ont.
Metal Trades Council . . . . .	Sorel, Que.
Metal Trades Council . . . . .	Three Rivers, Que.
Metal Trades Council . . . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
Co-operative Board of Brotherhoods . . . . .	Penticton, B.C.
<b>District Councils—</b>	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, District Council of Ottawa . . . . .	Ottawa, Ont.
United Garment Workers, District Council No. 13 . . . . .	Toronto, Ont.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Joint Council No. 36 . . . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Ontario Provincial Board . . . . .	Hamilton, Ont.
<b>Trades and Labour Councils—</b>	
Pictou County Trades and Labour Council . . . . .	Westville, N.S.
Prince Albert Trades and Labour Council . . . . .	Prince Albert, Sask.
Revelstoke Trades and Labour Council . . . . .	Revelstoke, B.C.
<b>Mining and Quarrying—</b>	
	No. of Charters Surrendered
United Mine Workers of America.—No. 4954 Wadden Cove, N.S.; No. 1054. Brule, Alberta; No. 2949, Coalspur, Alta.; No. 4688, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 1185, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 4713, Wayne, Alta. . . . .	6
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.—Branch No. 1, Allenby, B.C. . . . .	1
Canada West Employees' Union (Coal Miners) (Independent), Taber, Alta. . . . .	1
Workmen's Independent Club (Miners), Pocahontas, Alta. . . . .	1
Metal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Hedley, B.C. . . . .	1
Metal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Cobalt, Ont. . . . .	1
Metal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Sandon, B.C. . . . .	1
Metal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Timmins, Ont. . . . .	1
Coal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Blairmore, Alta. . . . .	1
Coal Miners' Unit O.B.U., Coalhurst, Alta. . . . .	1
<b>Building Trades—</b>	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—No. 2160, Dartmouth, N.S.; No. 2389, Campbellton, N.B.; No. 2167, Aylmer, Que.; No. 2453, Berthierville, Que.; No. 2454, Arnprior, Ont.; No. 2130, Hespeler, Ont.; No. 2122, Listowel, Ont.; No. 2452, New Hamburg, Ont.; No. 2496, Neustadt, Ont.; No. 1194, Port Hope, Ont.; No. 267, Sudbury, Ont.; Nos. 2647 and 1621, Vancouver, B.C.; No. 1266, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	14
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 159, Moncton, N.B.; No. 610, Quebec, Que.; No. 1136, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 1245, Chesley, Ont.; No. 677, Hespeler, Ont.; No. 1020, Meaford, Ont.; No. 1152, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 1133, Woodstock, Ont. . . . .	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 1068, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 739, Sydney, N.S.; No. 395, St. John, N.B.; No. 926, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 960, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 1017, Belleville, Ont.; No. 1089, Brockville, Ont.; No. 1018, Campbellford, Ont.; No. 877, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 896, Midland, Ont.; No. 861, Stratford, Ont.; No. 1019, Trenton, Ont. . . . .	12
The Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Itherville, Que. . . . .	1
International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.—No. 101, Gatineau Point, Que.; No. 621, Montreal, Que.; No. 382, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 250, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 665, Arnprior, Ont.; No. 504, Hamilton, Ont.; Nos. 566 and 650, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 542, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	9
International Association of Heat and Frost, Insulators and Asbestos Workers.—No. 63, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 54, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	2
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—No. 643, Moncton, N.B.; No. 580, Fort William, Ont.; No. 482, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 767, Brandon, Man. . . . .	4

	No. of Charters Surrendered
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.—No. 434, Moncton, N.B.; No. 423, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 147, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	3
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.—No. 209, Sydney, N.S.; No. 531, St. John, N.B.; No. 596, Rivière du Loup, Que.; No. 336, Shaw- inigan Falls, Que.; No. 804, Sorel, Que.; No. 586, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 257, Fort William, Ont.; No. 610, Guelph, Ont.; No. 369, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 332, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 548, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	11
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.—No. 20, Montreal, Que.; No. 43, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	2
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Bedrubbers, Helpers, and Sawyers.—No. 23, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (Independent), Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National Catholic Union of Painters, St. Hyacinthe, Que. . . . .	1
National Catholic Union of Tinsmiths and Plumbers, St. Hyacinthe, Que. . . . .	1
The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—	
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Works.—No. 284, Lachine, Que.; Nos. 362, and 342, Montreal, Que.; No. 294, Hamilton, Ont.; Nos. 182 and 344, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 182A, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 264, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 281, Welland, Ont.; No. 25A, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	10
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.—No. 604, Joliette, Que.; No. 380, Lévis, Que.; No. 654, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 680, Brantford, Ont.; No. 711, Chatham, Ont.; No. 343, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 271, Trenton, Ont.; No. 451, Melville, Sask. . . . .	8
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.—No. 156, Amherst, N.S.; No. 198, Sydney, N.S.; No. 506, Montreal, Que.; No. 599, Timiskaming, Que.; No. 364, Brantford, Ont.; No. 594, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. . . . .	6
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.—No. 3, Dartmouth, N.S.; No. 4, Sydney, N.S.; No. 1, Montreal, Que.; Nos. 5 and 11, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. . . . .	5
International Jewelry Workers' Union.—No. 50, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 58, London, Ont.; No. 32, Toronto, Ont.; No. 47, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	4
International Association of Machinists.—No. 962, McAdam, N.B.; No. 1388, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 1441, St. Johns, Que.; No. 1531, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 1444, Chatham, Ont.; No. 1436, Ingersoll, Ont.; No. 1238, Goderich, Ont.; No. 1277, London, Ont.; No. 731, Oshawa, Ont.; No. 1147, Owen Sound, Ont.; No. 438, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	11
Metal Polishers' International Union.—No. 77, Guelph, Ont.; No. 97, St. Cathar- ines, Ont.; No. 98, Welland, Ont.; No. 87, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	4
Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	1
Stove Mounters' International Union.—No. 31, Guelph, Ont.; No. 35, Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	2
International Moulders' Union of North America.—No. 442, Joliette, Que.; No. 437, Sorel, Que.; No. 443, Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	3
The Allied Printing and Papermaking Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.—No. 188, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—No. 120, Bathurst, N.B.; No. 101, Bromptonville, Que.; No. 98, East Angus, Que.; No. 93, Jonquière, Que.; No. 83, Kenogami, Que.; No. 122, Rivière du Loup, Que.; No. 163, Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	7
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.—No. 258, Halifax, N.S.; No. 135, Galt, Ont.; No. 10, Toronto, Ont.; No. 179, Medi- cine Hat, Alta. . . . .	4
International Typographical Union.—No. 794, New Glasgow, N.S.; No. 636, Mon- cton, N.B.; No. 39, Montreal, Que.; No. 672, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 421, Chat- ham, Ont.; No. 15, London, Ont.; No. 846, Sudbury, Ont. . . . .	7
Syndicate No. 4 (Paper Makers) (National and Catholic), Hull, Que. . . . .	1
The Clothing Trades—	
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—No. 472, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
United Cloth and Cap Makers of North America.—No. 48, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.—No. 229, Joliette, Que. . . . .	1
International Fur Workers' Union.—No. 68, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.—No. 112, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
United Garment Workers of America.—No. 219, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	1
International Glove Workers' Union of America.—No. 61, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.—No. 332, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Factory Employees' National Catholic Union (Hampton Section), Montreal, Que. . . . .	1



	No. of Charters Surrendered
<b>Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</b>	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.—No. 267, Montreal, Que.; No. 367, Kingston, Ont.; No. 406, Toronto, Ont.; No. 243, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	4
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America.—No. 71, Branch 1, Moosejaw, Sask.; No. 128, Calgary, Alta.; No. 281, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	3
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.—No. 211, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	1
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—No. 321, St. John, N.B.; No. 280, Toronto, Ont.; No. 346, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.—No. 466, Hull, Que.; No. 299, Montreal, Que.; No. 63, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 291, London, Ont.; No. 626, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 604, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 228, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 112, Stratford, Ont.; No. 289, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 305, Moosejaw, Sask.; No. 68, Calgary, Alta.; No. 643, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	12
Packing House Workers of British North America (Independent), Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
<b>The Textile Trades—</b>	
United Textile Workers of America.—No. 1467, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Nos. 1458 and 1473, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 1336, Stratford, Ont. . . . .	4
International Spinners' Union.—No. 7, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National Catholic Union of Textile Workers.—Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
<b>Steam Engineers and Firemen—</b>	
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.—No. 34, Belleville, Ont.; No. 36, Leamington, Ont. . . . .	2
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.—Drumheller, Alta.; Wayne, Alta. . . . .	2
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 652, Moncton, N.B.; No. 683, St. John, N.B.; No. 784, St. Johns, Que.; No. 744, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 822, Timiskaming, Que.; No. 767, Kingston, Ont.; No. 690, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 778, Renfrew, Ont.; No. 753, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 811, Thorold, Ont.; No. 793, Toronto, Ont.; No. 810, Welland, Ont.; No. 536, Calgary, Alta.; No. 762, New Westminster, B.C.; No. 620, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	15
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.—No. 364, Kingston, Ont.; No. 503, London, Ont.; No. 671, Port McNicoll, Ont.; No. 539, Stratford, Ont. . . . .	4
<b>The Railway Service—</b>	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 62, Montreal, Que.; No. 116, Bridgeburg, Ont.; No. 103, Chatham, Ont.; No. 155, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 83, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 102, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 90, Toronto, Ont.; No. 25, Transcona, Man.; No. 159, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 151, Biggar, Sask.; No. 147, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 153, Calgary, Alta.; Nos. 150, 152 and 172, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 148, Mirror, Alta. . . . .	16
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—No. 837, Trenton, Ont.; No. 516, Humboldt, Sask.; No. 825, Kamsack, Sask. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.—No. 833, Trenton, Ont. . . . .	1
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.—No. 528, Mahone Bay, N.S.; No. 488, Morden, Man. . . . .	2
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.—No. 49, Joliette, Que.; Nos. 210, 270, 515, 986, 1237 and 1363, Montreal, Que.; No. 896, Mont Joli, Que.; No. 1316, Quebec, Que.; No. 737, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.; No. 1420, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 1485, London, Ont.; No. 870, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 1386, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 1453, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	15
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.—No. 1216, New Glasgow, N.S.; No. 1253, Montreal, Que.; No. 1322, Sorel, Que. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen.—No. 163, Coaticook, Que.; Dominion Station, Que.; No. 188, Montreal, Que.; No. 184, St. Lambert, Que.; No. 181, St. John, Que.; No. 156, Belleville, Ont.; No. 192, Chatham, Ont.; No. 43, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 42, Orillia, Ont.; No. 186, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 185, Windsor, Ont.; No. 172, Woodstock, Ont. . . . .	12
<b>Street Railway Employees and General Transport—</b>	
International Longshoremen's Association.—No. 1159, Halifax, N.S.; No. 1121, Jacquet River, N.B.; No. 956, Port Colborne, Ont. . . . .	3
International Seamen's Union of America.—Vancouver, B.C. (2) . . . . .	2

	No. of Charters Surrendered
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.— No. 745, London, Ont.; No. 623, Niagara Falls, Ont. . . . .	2
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.— No. 545, Halifax, N.S.; No. 496, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 411, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	3
National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.—No. 70, Quebec, Que.; No. 66, Kingston, Ont.; No. 68, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	3
National Association of Marine Engineers.—No. 9, Sorel, Que. . . . .	1
Transportation Unit, O.B.U., Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Transportation Unit, O.B.U., Cochrane, Ont. . . . .	1
Transportation Unit, O.B.U., Hanna, Alta. . . . .	1
Personal Service and Amusement—	
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.—No. 740, Welland, Ont. . .	1
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—No. 634, St. Stephen, N.B.; No. 622, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 306, Montreal, Que.; No. 538, Stratford, Ont.; No. 227, Moose Jaw, Sask.; No. 1191, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 279, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	7
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.—Nos. 488 and 636, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	2
Store Clerks' National Catholic Union (Dry Goods Section), Montreal, Que. . . .	1
Store Clerks' National Catholic Union (Footwear Section), Montreal, Que. . . .	1
Store Clerks' National Catholic Union (Hardware, Grocery and Butcher Clerks). Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 83A, Toronto, Ont.; No. 119A, Calgary, Alta.; No. 185A, Edmon- ton, Alta.; No. 188A, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 77A, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	5
Employees of Public Authorities—	
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, Lethbridge, Alta. . . . .	1
International Association of Fire Fighters.—No. 169, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 236, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 181, Regina, Sask. . . . .	3
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.—No. 37, Sydney, N.S.; No. 50, Hull, Que.; No. 40, Brockville, Ont. . . . .	3
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, Sarnia, Ont. . . . .	1
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.—Elmwood, Bruce County, Ont.; Elm- wood, Elgin County, Ont.; North Augusta, Ont.; Ruby, Ont.; Stanley's Corners, Ont.; Woodstock, Ont. . . . .	6
American Federation of Teachers.—No. 130, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Montreal City and District Bank Employees' Union (National and Catholic), Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Miscellaneous—	
Canadian Federation of Labour.—Carpenters, Montreal, Que.; Bread and Cake Bakers, Guelph, Ont.; Federal Labour Union, Penetanguishene, Ont.; Electrical Workers, Port Arthur, Ont.; Longshoremens, Rubber Workers, Steam Fitters and Plumbers, Glass Cutters, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	8
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—No. 21, McCreedyville, N.S.; No. 5, London, Ont.; No. 3, St. Boniface, Man.; No. 18, Moosejaw, Sask.; No. 67, Hillcrest, Alta. . . . .	5
American Federation of Labour.—No. 16355, Glace Bay, N.S.; No. 17308, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 16349, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 16772, Windsor, N.S.; No. 17468, Grand Falls, N.B.; No. 17079, Milltown, N.B.; Nos. 14199 and 16773, St. John, N.B.; No. 16681, Granby, Que.; Nos. 16359, 16572, 16574 and 17489, Montreal, Que.; No. 17412, Alexandria, Ont.; No. 16492, Brantford, Ont.; No. 16935, Brockville, Ont.; No. 17505, Cobourg, Ont.; No. 16208, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 16535, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 16915, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 17342, Wel- land, Ont.; Nos. 16438 and 17356, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	23
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
American Flint Glass Workers' Union.—No. 70, Wallaceburg, Ont. . . . .	1
United Leather Workers' International Union.—No. 109, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
International Union of Pavers and Rammers.—No. 78, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.— No. 9, St. Therese de Blainville, Que. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.—No. 47, St. John, N. B. . . . .	1



	No. of Charters Surrendered
International Union of Timberworkers.—No. 120, Fredericton, N.B. . . . .	1
Workers International Industrial Union.—No. 156, Kitchener, Ont. . . . .	1
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—No. 108, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	1
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.—Halifax, N.S. (2) . . . . .	2
Catholic Workmen's Association, Lachine, Que. . . . .	1
Workmen's Research Club (National and Catholic), St. Gregoire, Que. . . . .	1
Women's Labour League, O.B.U., Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
Finnish Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	1
General Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
General Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Hedley, B.C. . . . .	1
Pile Drivers' Unit, O.B.U., Stillwater, B.C. . . . .	1
General Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Victoria, B.C. . . . .	1
Dauphin Unit, O.B.U., Dauphin, Man. . . . .	1
General Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	1
Oil Refinery Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Ioco, B.C. . . . .	1
General Workers' Unit, O.B.U., Port Arthur, Ont. . . . .	1
Princeton Unit, O.B.U., Princeton, B.C. . . . .	1

## XXII.—THE LABOUR PRESS

*Official Journals of Trade Union Organizations—Methods of Circulation—Two Canadian Editors Vice-Presidents of International Labour Press—Union Journals and Labour Papers Published in Canada—List of International Organizations Issuing Official Journals.*

With the growth of the trade union movement on this continent a labour press of no mean proportions has developed. All of the more important labour organizations have established official journals through which trade union activities and official business are reported to the rank and file. These publications, which are usually issued monthly, but sometimes semi-monthly or quarterly, not only discuss matters peculiar to the respective organizations but also give space to subjects of general interest to organized labour. The office of editor is in some cases an elective one, but usually the secretary is charged with the editing and management. All official union journals have a regular subscription rate, but most of the organizations arrange to include the fee in the per capita tax so as to ensure the publication reaching each member, whether residing in Canada, United States or elsewhere. The headquarters of all except one of the international labour bodies being to the south of the border, it is only natural that the offices of publication should be similarly located. The exception is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Ottawa, Canada, where its official journal is published from its own printery. Four only of the purely Canadian labour bodies have official publications, the latest to appear being the *Canadian Congress Journal*, published by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the *Canadian Trade Unionist*, published by the Canadian Federation of Labour. According to reports received in the department, there are 91 journals issued by international organizations operating in North America, those added for 1921 being the official journals of the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Seamen. In the case of the latter it may be explained that for many years a publication known as the *Seamen's Journal* was the official mouthpiece of the International Seamen's Union. This publication was issued under the auspices of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a subordinate district body of the International union. Owing to dissatisfaction with the matter published in the journal, the annual convention of the International Seamen's Union held in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1921, disclaimed all responsibility for the paper and withdrew its privilege of speaking officially for the organization. Subsequently the International Seamen's Union established *The Seaman* as its official organ, under the control of the executive officers of the organization in Chicago, Mr. Thos. A. Hanson, the secretary-treasurer, being appointed editor.

The names of the journals of the following fourteen organizations have been deleted from the list owing to formal notice of the publication of their respective journals being discontinued or the requests for copies of the journals being returned from their last-known address:—

Amalgamated Postal Workers of Canada.

United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Metal Polishers' International Union.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers.



Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.  
 National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.  
 International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.  
 Brotherhood of Railroad Patrolmen.  
 Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.  
 United Association of Railway Employees of North America.  
 International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.  
 International Union of Timberworkers.

The monthly publication of the Industrial Workers of the World, known as the *Industrial Pioneer*, has also been discontinued. Three groups of Canadian branches of international organizations have their own monthly publications in addition to the journals issued by their respective central bodies.

Fourteen labour papers are now being published in Canada, nine of which are weekly, the remainder being issued monthly. These publications are designed to deal with local labour matters and to express the views of organized labour on public questions. Space is also given to important labour events in other parts of the Dominion as well as in foreign countries. One of the Canadian labour papers—*The Labour World*, of Montreal—is published in both English and French, and is the only bi-lingual labour paper on the continent. Two new labour papers were established during 1921, viz., the *Maritime Labour Herald* and the *British Columbia Labour News*. One labour paper—*The Herald*, published at London, Ont.—discontinued publication with the issue for December, 1921. In the United States there are approximately 160 weekly papers published under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized by the American Federation of Labour in the official list of labour papers.

For the purpose of fostering the labour papers the International Labour Press of America was established some years ago. The editors are brought into conference at the same time and in the same city as the American Federation of Labour are holding their convention, when matters relative to their work may be discussed and suggestions invited as to how the labour news service of the continent may be improved. Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, editor of the *Canadian Congress Journal*, and Mr. Gustave Franck, editor of the *Labour World* of Montreal, are seventh and eighth vice-presidents respectively of the International Labour Press.

#### CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The following list gives the names of the different trade journals and labour papers published in Canada in the interests of a special craft or of the wage earners generally, the titles indicating as a rule to which of the two classes the journal belongs, the issues being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

*Canadian Congress Journal*.—Published by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (Monthly.)

*Canadian Trade Unionist*.—Published by the Canadian Federation of Labour.

*Official Journal*.—Published by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)

*The Booster*.—Published by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)

*Western Union Printer*.—Published by the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. (Monthly.)

*Trade Report*.—Published by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Monthly.)

*The Bulletin*.—Published by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists, Winnipeg, Man. (Monthly.)

*The Citizen*.—Published at Halifax, N.S.

*The Workers' Weekly*.—Published at Stellarton, N.S.

*Maritime Labour Herald*.—Published at Glace Bay, N.S.

*The Union Worker*.—Published at St. John, N.B. (Monthly.)

*The Labour World*.—Published at Montreal, Que. (Bilingual.)  
*The Canadian Labour Press*.—Published at Ottawa, Ont.  
*New Democracy*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)  
*The Labour News*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)  
*The Labour Leader*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.  
*Industrial Banner*.—Published at Toronto, Ont. (Monthly.)  
*The Confederate*.—Published at Brandon, Man.  
*The Western Labour News*.—Published at Winnipeg, Man.  
*Alberta Labour News*.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.  
*British Columbia Labour News*.—Published at Vancouver, B.C. (Monthly.)

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The names of the international organizations operating on the North American continent which are known to have official journals, together with the names of the publications (those having other than monthly issues being indicated), are as follows:—

American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly.) Also *Weekly News Letter*.  
 Asbestos Workers', International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)  
 Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)  
 Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.  
 Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.  
 Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.  
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.  
 Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)  
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.  
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.  
 Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.  
 Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.  
 Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.  
 Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.  
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.—*The Headgear Worker*.  
 Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English.) *Forlschritt* (in Yiddish.) *Il Lavoro* (in Italian.)  
 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*.  
 Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor*.  
 Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal*.  
 Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker*. The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator*.  
 Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor*.  
 Engravers' League, Steel and Copper Plate.—*Palette and Graver*.  
 Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee*.  
 Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter*.  
 Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker*.  
 Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker*. (Weekly.)  
 Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—*Justice*. (Weekly.)  
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.—*The Bottle Maker*.  
 Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint*.  
 Glass Workers, National Window.—*The National*.  
 Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal*.  
 Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine*.  
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server*.  
 Industrial Workers of the World.—*Industrial Solidarity*. (Weekly.)  
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal*. (Weekly.)  
 Jewellery Workers' Union, International.—*Jewellery Workers' Monthly Bulletin*.  
 Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather*.



- Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal*. (Bi-monthly.)
- Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record*.
- Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*. (Semi-monthly.)
- Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal*.
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer*.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman*.
- Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal*.
- Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician*.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator*.
- Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal*.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.
- Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal*.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver*.
- Plasterers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer*.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal*.
- Postal Employees, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Clerk*.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman*.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal*.
- Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office*.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalman's Journal*.
- Railroad Station Agents, Order of.—*The Station Agent*.
- Railroad Stationmen, International Brotherhood of.—*Railroad Men's Magazine*. (Quarterly.)
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.
- Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.
- Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motor-man and Conductor, and the Union Leader*.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.
- Seamen's Union, International.—*The Seaman*.
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer*.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge*.
- Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, International.—*The Plate Printer*.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal*.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal*.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal*.
- Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*.
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor*. (Semi-monthly.)
- Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Teacher*. (Semi-monthly.)
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine*.
- Textile Workers of America, United.—*The Textile Worker*.
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.—*The New Textile Worker*.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker*.
- Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal*.
- Workers' International Industrial Union.—*The Industrial Union News*.

### XXIII.—TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS

*Trades and Labour Congress to Meet in Montreal.—Four International Bodies to Hold Conventions in Canadian Cities—List of Labour Organizations Which Will Meet During the Year 1922.*

Information received in the Department indicates that seven Canadian labour organizations will meet in the Dominion during 1922, the most important convention being that of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which convenes in Montreal during the month of August; in other cases the date had not been, at the time of writing made known. Fifty-five international labour organizations will also hold conventions during 1922, and four of these have selected Canadian cities for their meeting places. The American Federation of Labour, the recognized head of the labour movement of the continent, will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing June 12. The following list shows the organizations which will hold conventions during 1922, with date and place of meeting, as far as reported.

#### CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN BODIES.

April —, Vancouver, B.C., Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.  
 May —, Moosejaw, Sask., Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.  
 June 27-29, Kitchener, Ont., Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.  
 July —, Toronto, Ont., Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.  
 August —, Montreal, Que., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.  
 ———, Quebec, Que., Canadian Federation of Labour.  
 November —, Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

#### CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

January 2, Chicago, Ill., International Seamen's Union of America.  
 January 16-21, Washington, D.C., National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.  
 January 16, Norfolk, Va., National Organization of Master, Mates and Pilots of America.  
 January 16, Norfolk, Va., National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.  
 April —, Washington, D.C., International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.  
 April 10, Chicago, Ill., Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.  
 May —, Toronto, Ont., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.  
 May —, Kansas City, Mo., International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.  
 May 1, Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.  
 May 1, Cleveland, Ohio, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
 May —, Providence, R.I., Amalgamated Textile Workers of America.  
 May —, Cleveland, Ohio., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.  
 May 1, Dallas, Tex., Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.  
 May 8, Houston, Tex., Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.  
 May 8, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.  
 May 8-14, Grand Rapids, Mich., American Federation of Musicians.  
 May 14, New York, N.Y., Workers' International Industrial Union.  
 May 15, Minneapolis, Minn., Order of Railway Station Agents.  
 May 26-27, New York, N.Y., National Print Cutters of America.  
 May 29, Chicago, Ill., Building Service Employees' International Union.  
 June 5, Philadelphia, Pa., International Fur Workers' Union.  
 June 5, New York, N.Y., The Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.  
 June —, Fall River, Mass., American Federation of Textile Operatives.  
 June 12, Cincinnati, Ohio, American Federation of Labour.  
 June 22-24, Providence, R.I., National Woolsorters and Graders' Association of the U.S.A.



- July —, — National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
- July 1, Chicago, Ill., American Federation of Teachers.
- July 3-15, Fairmont, West Va., American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
- July 3-8, Kansas City, Mo., International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of U. S. and Canada.
- July 3, Chicago, Ill., International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League.
- July 10, St. Louis, Mo., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.
- July 10, Bellaire, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
- July 15-16, New York N.Y., (Executive Board Meeting) American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 17-22, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
- July 17, Ottawa, Ontario, International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.
- August 7, Denver, Colo., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
- August 21-26, Chicago, Ill., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
- September —, Philadelphia, Pa., Coopers' International Union of North America.
- September 11, Tulsa, Okla., International Association of Fire Fighters.
- September 11, Atlantic City, N.J., International Typographical Union.
- September 11, New York, N.Y., National Federation of Federal Employees.
- September 11, Fall River, Mass., United Textile Workers of America.
- September 11, Minneapolis, Minn., International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.
- September 11, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.
- September 18, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.
- September 18, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.
- September 18, Montreal, Que., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- October —, San Francisco, Cal., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
- October 2, Montreal, Que., Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- October 2, New York, N.Y., International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
- October 5, — International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.
- October 9, St. Joseph, Mo., United Garment Workers of America.
- October 9, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.
- October 9, Springfield, Mass., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.
- October —, Detroit, Mich., Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

## XXIV. NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS

*Group of Associations Operating in Canada Not Under Trade Union Auspices—  
Central Associations of School Teachers—Associations of Government  
Employees—Names and Objects of the Various Bodies with Chief Officers.*

In addition to the trade union organizations whose memberships and activities have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report, there are in the Dominion a number of associations which cannot be classed as strictly trade union bodies, having no affiliation with the organized labour movement, but of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them in the present review of organizations of wage-earners in Canada. Among the more important in the group are the associations of school teachers and Government employees, which, in addition to local bodies, have provincial as well as Dominion-wide organizations.

The objects of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, with which five provincial associations are affiliated, are stated as follows:—

- (a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;
- (b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;
- (c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own provinces.

The provincial associations of teachers, among other matters, endeavours to secure what are considered adequate salaries for the calling, and in one instance at least the pledge exacted from members is in line with the fundamental principles of labour unions, one clause of the pledge being as follows:—

To refrain from applying for a position where a vacancy has been caused by the refusal of the (school) board to pay the salary required by the federation schedule.

The names of the associations of Government employees connected with organized labour have been recorded in previous chapters of this report. The majority of such bodies, however, are not so affiliated. Their names are included in the present group, and embrace various classes of Dominion civil servants as well as three bodies of Provincial Government employees. The objects of these several associations are mainly to speak collectively for their respective constituents on matters which they desire to bring to the attention of the proper authorities.

A delegate body designed to consolidate the forces of labour, in Vancouver and district, operating under the name of Council of Workers, was established on July 12, 1921. The purpose of the council is declared to be resistance to any further reduction in wages, etc., of the working class. It is understood that the majority of the membership is drawn from the O. B. U.

As is well known, there are different associations of ex-service men in Canada, all of which are endeavouring to assist the returned soldiers and sailors and to foster a spirit of comradeship. Among these are two organizations, which owing to their contradistinction to other returned men's associations, are given a place in the group of organizations contained in this chapter. The Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, known as the C. N. U. X., was formed in Vancouver in March, 1921, and has a number of branches in various localities. The constitution provides for co-operation with labour, and has as one of its aims "the overthrow of capitalism, the cause of all wars, and of all social evils from which we suffer." The other ex-service men's organization included in this group is the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors, which came into existence in Montreal in 1919, during



a strike in a local shipbuilding yard, owing to a belief that the ex-service men were being discriminated against by the labour unions.

There has been in existence in Canada for some years, with headquarters in Vancouver, an association operating under the name of the Chinese Nationalist League. The membership is understood to be about 10,000. On two occasions the league has made application to the Secretary of State for incorporation, but has been refused.

Other associations included under this heading, with a brief statement of their objects, are (1) Railway Supervisors' Association, (2) Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada, (3) Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, (4) Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association, (5) Chief Constables' Association of Canada, (6) Police Associations, (7) United Women's Educational Federation, (8) Women's Labour Leagues.

#### ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Apart from the various provincial associations of school teachers there is the Canadian Teachers' Federation, organized in July, 1920, as a body to obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations. The membership consists of main associations embracing the teachers in the four western provinces and three Ontario bodies. Provision is made to admit such other provincial organizations of teachers as may desire to affiliate. The Canadian Federation of Teachers was organized in Calgary in July, 1920. The officers are: President, Harry Charlesworth, 405-6 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.; vice-president, H. W. Huntley, M.A., 256 Inkster Boulevard, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, Miss H. R. Anderson, 843 Cadboro street, Vancouver, B.C.

The names of the affiliates of the Canadian Federation of Teachers, and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, are as follows:—

- B. C. Teachers' Federation.—Pres., J. G. Lister, Technical School, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Harry Charlesworth, 405-6 Campbell Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
- Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., H. C. Newland, B.A., L.L.B., 11129 61st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. W. Barnet, 10701 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., G. B. Shilwell, 345 Oxford St. West, Moosejaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Bailey, Connaught School, Regina, Sask.
- Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Pres., H. W. Huntley, M.A., 256 Inkster Boulevard, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. J. Reeve, M.A., 35 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Lt.-Col. Wm. Michell, B.A., M.C., 29 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Walter Clarke, B.A., 599 Concession St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, (Inc.)—Pres., Miss E. Johnson, London, Ont. Sec., Miss Bertha Adkins, 11 Drake St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—Pres., J. A. Short, 66 Kennedy St., Swansea, Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. A. Halbert, 190 Indian Grove, Toronto, Ont.

#### OTHER PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

In addition to the above the department has received information of the following associations of school teachers; together with the names and addresses of the chief officers:—

- Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Pres., H. H. Blais, Halifax. Sec., M. M. Coady, Antigonish.
- New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Pres., Berton C. Foster, M.A., L.L.D., Fredericton. Sec.-Treas., A. S. McFarlane, M.A., Fredericton.
- Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union.—Pres., Lloyd W. Shaw, New Perth. Sec., Miss Minnie Dunsford, 204 Great George St., Charlottetown.
- Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Pres., Miss Isabel Brittain, M.A., 9 Tower Ave., Montreal. Sec., John S. Astbury, B.A., 43 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
- Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.—Pres., D. Langevin, 2713 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que.

## ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

There are many associations of Government employees, both Dominion and provincial, some of which are identified with the organized labour movement by reason of operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The names of the several bodies connected with the labour movement have been recorded in previous issues of this report, and include the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec, Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa, No. 66, the Victoria branch of the Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia, and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees. The associations of Government employees not affiliated with organized labour in some instances cover definite branches of the Dominion civil service as well as the employees of provincial Governments. The objects of the civil service associations are in the main to speak collectively for their respective members in the matter of conditions of employment. For the employees of the Dominion Government there is a Civil Service Federation, with which several group associations are affiliated, which is designed to represent all branches of the service, and although itself not connected with organized labour, does not exclude membership to those bodies which are so affiliated. Among the names of associations of Dominion Government employees is included that of the Halcyon Club. This was originally intended as a social organization, but since the passing out of existence of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association, the Halcyon Club is understood to be the medium through which the women in the Government service at Ottawa express their opinions in regard to conditions of employment or other matters. The list of associations of Government employees, together with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, are as follows:—

## ASSOCIATIONS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

- Civil Service Federation.—Pres., J. C. O'Connor, 16 St. Francis St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. H. LaMothe, 264 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.—Pres., Robert Colvin, Collector of Customs, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. H. Burns, Box 253, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association.—Pres., H. W. Coxsmith, High Bluff, Man. Sec., R. G. Hanbury, Dundalk, Ont.
- Canadian Rural Mail and Post Office to Railway Station Mail Contractors' Association.—Sec. and Business Agent, Garfield McKinnon, Guelph, Ont.
- Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Pensions' Association.—Pres., E. H. Featherstonhaugh, Daly Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. W. Ryan, Daly Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Ottawa.—Pres., E. Lisle, 171 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. H. Hughes, 158 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).—Pres., Miss E. Jukes, 470 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Pearl McCagherty, 9 Ralph St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Professional Institute of Civil Service.—Pres., Dr. J. M. Swaine, Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Birks' Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., S. J. Cook, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.
- Railway Commission Association.—Pres., H. Johnson, 24 Bellwoods Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. Brethour, 75 Cartier St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.—Pres., Mrs. Josephine Bertrand, 80 Waller St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Mrs. M. Stanger, 66 James St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Public Works Federation.—Pres., Thos. G. Mathison, 134 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Samuel McGarry, 389 Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Western Canada Interior Association.—Pres., Wm. J. Spencer, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Richard L. Kennedy, Dominion Lands Office, Saskatoon, Sask.

## ASSOCIATIONS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

- Civil Service Association of Alberta.—Pres., Daniel Dyer, Audit Department, Government Bldg., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton, Alta.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.—Pres., N. R. Brown, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Pilmer, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
- Civil Service Association of Ontario.—Pres., E. V. Donnelly, Provincial Secretary's Dept., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont. Sec., N. H. Crow, Treasury Dept., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.



## COUNCIL OF WORKERS

There was established in Vancouver in December, 1920, the Council of Workers, and on July 12, 1921, a constitution was adopted. The objects of the council are to consolidate the forces of labour in the Vancouver district for the purpose of resisting any further reduction in the conditions of the working class. As showing the sentiment of the Council of Workers, the preamble to the constitution is presented herewith:—

The world-wide industrial depression and consequent unemployment for an ever-increasing number of wage-earners, conditions which are the inevitable results of a social system, based upon the exploitation of the workers; the wide-spread distress among the members of the working class in this district, and the lack of an organization to voice their needs, compelled the workers to organize the "Council of Workers," for the purpose of representing their interests.

Conditions are steadily becoming worse. The inability of capitalism to provide for the needs of society is becoming more and more apparent. The employing class, faced with the competition of commodities produced in Europe and Asia in an already over-stocked market, are attempting to meet the situation by a policy of wage reduction; whilst at the same time advocating increased production.

In the face of these attempts to reduce the already low standard of living of the workers, the Workers' Council of Vancouver and district, recognizing the economic bankruptcy of the present social system, and the mental bankruptcy of our masters; recognizing also the present lack of understanding amongst the working class as to their economic position, re-organizes itself with the object of consolidating the forces of labour in Vancouver and district for the purpose of resisting, by every means possible, any further reduction, economic or political, in the conditions of the working class.

Understanding that no permanent improvement in the condition of the working class may be expected under capitalism; realizing also that a reduced standard of living tends to lower the combative spirit of the workers, we are organized for the every day struggle with the employing class, whilst at the same time assisting in the work of preparing the slave class of modern society for its task of emancipation.

Membership is open to all workers' organizations who pledge themselves to promote the objects of the Council, eligibility of delegates to be decided at a regular meeting. The number of delegates from any affiliated organization is limited to four, and the Council has power to affiliate with other organizations with similar aims and objects. It is understood that the bulk of the membership of the Council of Workers comes from followers of the O.B.U. There is no president of the council, a chairman being elected for each meeting. The secretary is E. Horsburgh, 1232 Chesterfield street, North Vancouver, B.C.

## C.N.U.X.

In March, 1921, an organization under the name of the Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, known as the C.N.U.X., was formed in Vancouver, and in October it was reported that the union had been accepted into membership by the International Union of Ex-Service men, whose head office is in France. The claim is made that it is intended to perpetuate the bond of sympathy which developed between those who fought in the Great War and all previous wars and to promote the solidarity of the workers. The constitution points out that the antipathy of the C.N.U.X. to what is termed "capitalist influence," and one of the objects of the association is the "overthrow of capitalism." The following is the full text of the objects:—

1. To protect the special interests of the disabled and other ex-service men, and of the dependents of the fallen comrades.
2. To defeat the "Divide and Rule" tactics of the master class, by promoting the solidarity of the workers.
3. To work towards the overthrow of capitalism, the cause of all wars and of all the social evils from which we suffer.

The preamble to the constitution is as follows:—

The interests of ex-service men are the interests of the working class. These interests are promoted and maintained by strength, strength is developed by organization.

Heretofore we have been induced to become members of organizations—reactionary in character, designed by the ruling class not to concert, but to control the strength of the membership; to render our efforts abortive, and our aspirations unattainable; and to anticipate an

inclination on our part to form associations that would perpetuate the bond of sympathy and good-will which ever attaches to those who have shared common danger and suffering.

The results of international war have shown how vain has been our sacrifice. Our part was to suffer or die. Wounded and broken we are denied even access to the means of life. The widows and orphans of our fallen comrades have become the objects of charity, whilst a ruling class flaunts in our face the wealth gained by our blood and suffering; and by the supreme sacrifice of our comrades who fell on the field of battle.

We, therefore, knowing the value of concerted action, call upon ex-service men to join us in forming an organization free of capitalist influence, to further the interests of the victims of the Great War, and all previous wars; and to develop strength and solidarity with the international working class; to the end that we may obtain liberty so that our sacrifice shall not have been in vain.

Membership in the association is open to ex-service men of all countries who are workers, and who on discharge held lower than commissioned rank. The constitution provides that the association shall co-operate with labour, and provision is made for affiliation with other ex-service men's organizations of similar aims and objects. The constitution prevents any member of the association, who is a member of a fraternal order or other ex-service men's organization, or of the Dominion or Provincial Civil Service, or who holds an appointment under the Dominion or Provincial Government, from being eligible for election to an official position. The initiation fee is fifty cents, and dues twenty-five cents a month. The secretary is James Farnham, with offices at 61 Cordova St., W., Vancouver, B.C. Branches of the C.N.U.X. have been established in the following localities: Vancouver, South Vancouver, Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Toronto, Ont.

#### CANADIAN WORKERS' FEDERATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

During a strike in 1919 in a local shipyard there was formed in Montreal the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors. The returned men, believing they were being discriminated against by the labour unions, organized the federation to protect their interests. The objects of the federation are as follows:—

- (a) To assist those who are members to obtain employment.
  - (b) To obtain for those who are members such wages and working conditions as are essential to human well-being in accordance with present day standards.
  - (c) To secure promotion and advancement for members, who, by their ability, diligence and strict attention to duty, are entitled to favourable consideration.
  - (d) To aid members who are returned soldiers or sailors to acquire a knowledge of trades and occupations for which members and returned soldiers are adapted, and provide and create opportunities for members who engage in industry.
  - (e) To prevent and repudiate any discrimination open or covert against members of the Federation or any returned soldiers or sailors who may apply for a position as an apprentice, helper or assistant in any trade, occupation or calling.
  - (f) To suggest, recommend, promote and demand, such legislation as is likely to be an advantage to members of the Federation and returned soldiers or sailors, in so far as it may tend to promote the welfare of members and returned soldiers and sailors generally.
  - (g) To give members any pecuniary assistance as the circumstances of the member in person requiring same may demand.
  - (h) To do any and all things that will in any way contribute to the betterment and improvement of the social and economic position of the members and of persons and institutions that are deserving of such aid and support as the Federation can give.
- Proviso. Each and every one of the hereinbefore mentioned objects shall be broadly interpreted.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors may affiliate with any organization having similar or kindred objects, but only in so far as such affiliation will better permit the federation to carry out its objects.

President, J. C. McHaffie, 141 William David street, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Secretary, W. H. Cottrell, 296 Second Avenue, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

#### FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada is an organization which had its inception at Montreal in September, 1916, and was originally formed by railroad men, who comprise the majority of the membership, but others are eligible to join the association. In April, 1919, the association was incorporated under charter from the



Dominion Government. The name of the organization originated from the fact that in its early days it was customary to hold meetings on the fifth Sunday of the month, which occurs four times in the year. The reason for this was that the various local unions of railroad men in Montreal held meetings on the four Sundays of the month, and the only time they were free to attend another meeting was on the fifth Sunday. The association has grown considerably, and efforts are being made to establish a chain of branches reaching from coast to coast. The association is not strictly a labour organization, being more of a non-partisan educational and political society. The annual membership fee is \$2, one-half of which is retained by the local branch, if there is one in existence, otherwise the whole fee goes to headquarters. The officers of the association are: President, J. A. Woodward; vice-president, J. F. Potvin; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Berry. These officers, as well as those comprising the executive committee, are connected with one or other of the railroad brotherhoods. The head office is 316 Lagauchetiere street west, Montreal, Que.

#### RAILWAY SUPERVISORS' ASSOCIATION

There exists an organization known as the Railway Supervisors' Association, which was originally named the International Railroad Foremen's Association. Persons employed in a supervisory capacity, including master mechanics, master car builders, general foremen and foremen, are eligible for membership. The object of the organization, which the promoters do not class as a labour union, is so to educate the members by lectures and interchange of ideas that they may render an efficient service combined with the greatest economy in their various positions. It was also reported that another aim of the association is "to discuss with the railway management matters affecting the members and to protect them against unscrupulous discipline or discrimination." A monthly journal is published which is devoted largely to educational purposes. President is John Rugg, 954 Jessie avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Secretary, E. S. Reeves, 335 King Edward street, St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

#### CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was organized in 1887, for educational, beneficial and social purposes. Membership is open to any ticket agent in charge of a coupon ticket office in Canada. Meetings are held annually. The chief officers for 1922 are: President, J. A. McDonald, Valleyfield, Que. Secretary-treasurer, E. de la Hooke, London, Ont.

#### CANADIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLING AUDITORS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association was formed July 20, 1919, in Toronto, for the purpose of (1) combining the interests of railway, steamship and other public service transportation corporation travelling auditors; (2) to elevate their social, moral and intellectual standing; (3) to guard their financial interests, and to promote their general welfare; (4) to enable the creation of a committee to represent the interests of all railway, steamship and other public service transportation corporation travelling auditors, to consider and adjust, if possible, present inequalities in wages. The chief officers for 1922 are: President, H. C. Bendall, Kentville, N.S. Secretary-treasurer, R. W. McKenzie, Sunnybrae, Moncton, N.B.

#### CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada was organized in 1905. The objects of the association are:—

(a) A closer official and personal relationship among police officers in Canada, and concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime, (b) the compilation of criminal statistics and records, and the collection and dissemination among its members of information regarding the movements of criminals, (c) the encouragement, in so far as the

same may be practicable, of uniformity in system and method of police administration, (d) the promotion of such legislation as will best tend to the suppression of crime, and the general improvement of the police service of Canada.

President, D. Thompson, Chief Constable, Windsor, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, Charles Slein, Chief Constable, Brantford, Ont.

#### POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Association of Hamilton was formed April 12, 1921, for social and co-operative purposes, and is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario. President, Ernest May, 60 Ottawa street S., Hamilton, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, Harry Burville, 60 Central avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

The policemen of Toronto have an independent organization known as the Toronto Police Association, which was formed in 1919, after the former union of police had dissolved in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the propriety of policemen being connected with organized labour. The association is social and "beneficial" and is officered as follows: President, Thos. Seaton, No. 3 Police Station, Toronto, Ont. Secretary, David Gordon, No. 11 Police Station, Toronto, Ont.

#### ST. JOHN CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

An organization which has been in existence for some time is known as the St. John Clerks' Association. This body accepts into membership retail clerks, both male and female, and is designed to be a mutual and social association. President, A. C. Wilson, 53 Carmarthen street, St. John, N.B. Secretary, E. M. McKay, Oak Hall, St. John, N.B.

#### UNITED WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was formed in May, 1920, and includes in its objects the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. Membership is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the principles of the federation (published in this report for 1920) and pay a per capita tax of \$1 per annum. The officers of the federation are: President, Mrs. W. F. Singer, 66 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. Inman, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Dickenson, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park Ave. N., Hamilton; Press Correspondent, Miss Mary MacNab, Hamilton.

#### WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUES

The Calgary Women's Labour League was organized in June 1919, at the time of the Winnipeg general strike. Briefly stated, the objects of the Calgary League are:—

- (1) To help working women who are victims of the present economic system by encouraging them to organize.
- (2) To increase co-operative action among workers and to promote their solidarity.
- (3) To influence public opinion to a sympathetic understanding of the labour movement.

The Department was informed that "the membership includes the wives of men active in labour organizations in Calgary, and other women who have a zeal for the labour cause, irrespective of the interests of their husbands; some stenographers, a number of school teachers, the woman member of the City Council; the woman representing labour on the school board; and others who see in the labour movement the cry of humanity for a fuller, better life." President, Mrs. A. Corless, 815 21st avenue E., Calgary, Alta. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Petrie, 218 98th street N.E., Calgary, Alta.



In Nanaimo, B.C., there is a Women's Labour League, recently reorganized as an adjunct of the Labour Party, which in that city is the Socialist Party. President, Mrs. Ellen Bouasky, Prideaux street. Secretary, Mrs. Ethel Douglas, 120 Wallace street.

#### CHINESE NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An organization composed of Chinese, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, is known as the Chinese Nationalist League. The league has been in existence for some years, and is understood to have an approximate membership of 10,000 in the Dominion. The aims and objects of the Chinese Nationalist League, as set forth in an application made in August, 1921, to the Secretary of State for incorporation, are as follows:—

(a) To provide means for and assist in benevolent and charitable objects for education and social reform, and to develop, secure, maintain, encourage and extend a central control and organization to assist, utilize and co-ordinate the various public or private agencies, institutions and associations now carrying on similar work or operations, or which may hereafter be established, which shall be deemed advantageous in carrying on operations throughout Canada for the welfare of the Society;

(b) To promote the higher education, profitable employment and social well-being of the Chinese resident in Canada, and other races, in every possible way;

(c) To purchase, take, have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy any property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, whatsoever, and for any or every estate or interest therein whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of this corporation;

(d) From time to time acquire, accept and receive by purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer in trust or otherwise, any kind of real or personal property and to use, apply and devote in whole or part the same or the income thereof for such public or private, religious, charitable, educational, patriotic or other objects as may be deemed best, or as may be required by the terms, conditions, trusts and objects of any such purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer or otherwise, and to carry out, perform and comply with such terms, conditions, trusts and objects;

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold membership in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this corporation or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this corporation;

(f) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(g) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of this corporation;

(h) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and generally in any way to do all such things as shall be calculated directly or indirectly to promote the best interests of the Chinese and other races throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(i) To advocate and secure possible remedies and assist in the enactment of ordinances and laws required to carry out the foregoing by means of bulletins, education or any other method of propaganda that may from time to time be considered advisable.

On a previous occasion application for incorporation of the league was made, but was refused, as was also the application of August, 1921.

The president of the league is Sun Yat Chen, 732 Princess street, Vancouver, and the secretary is C. H. Chong, 529 Gore avenue, Vancouver.

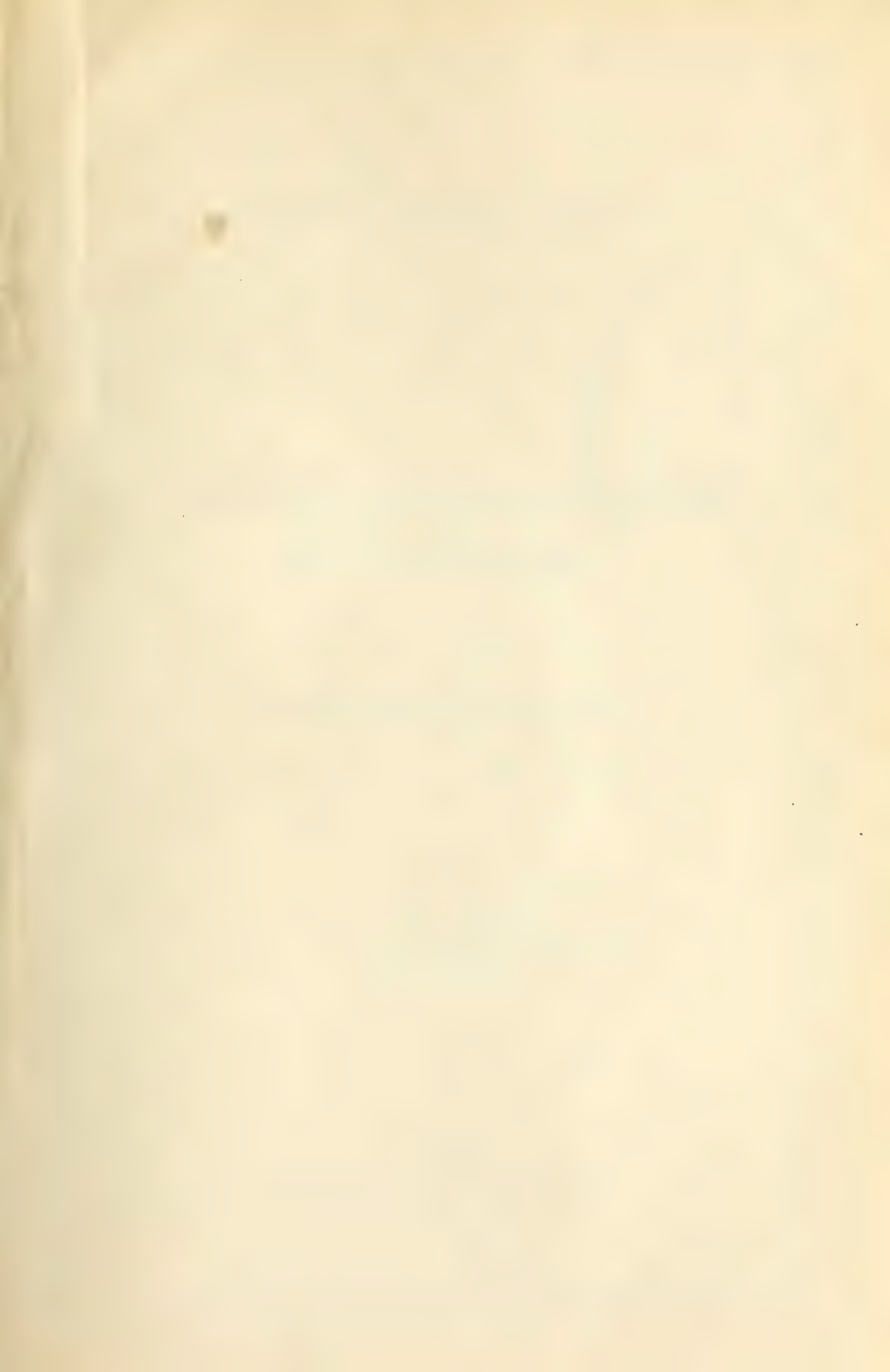
#### MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS

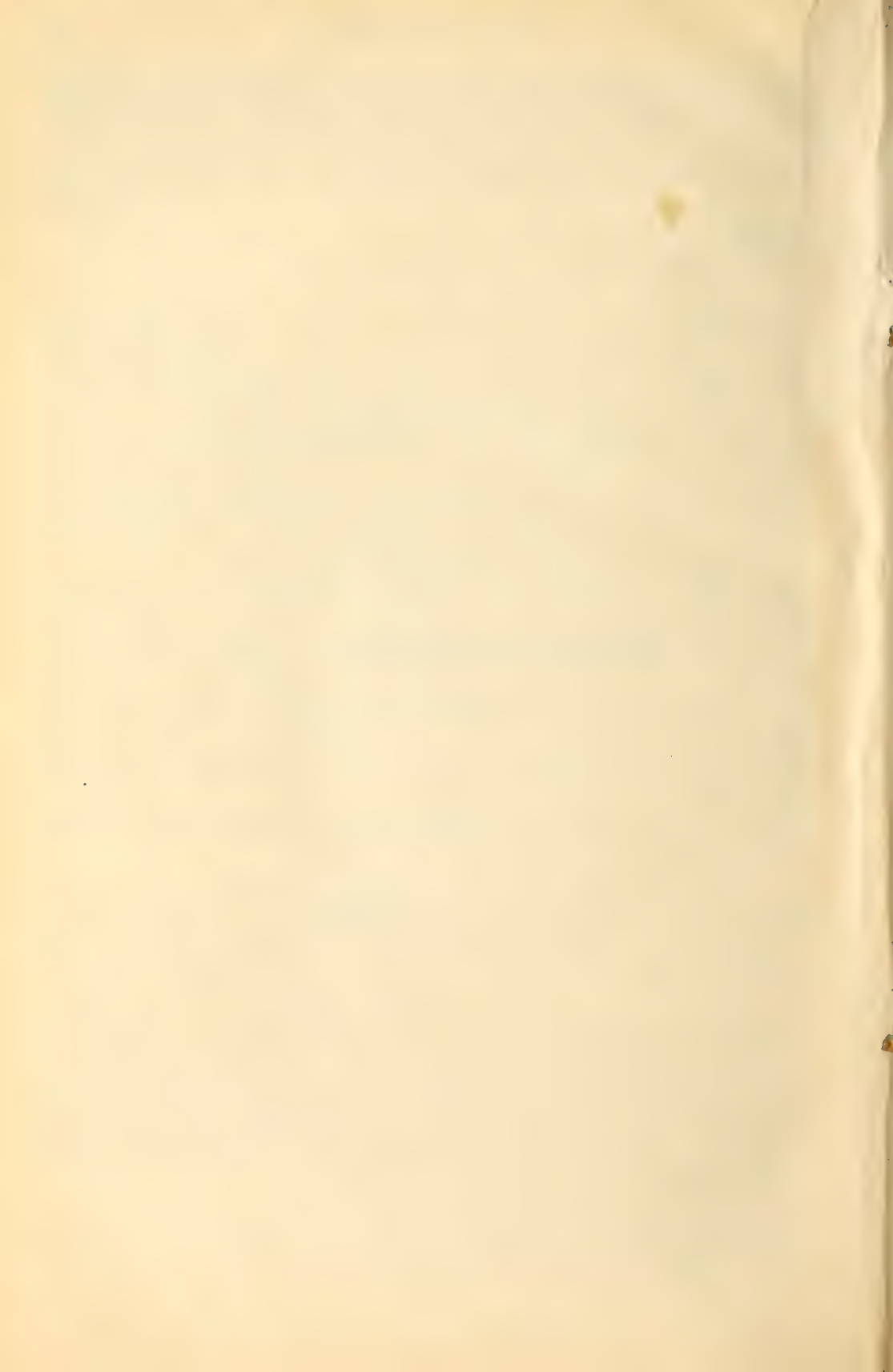
Besides the membership of the labour organizations which has been given in preceding chapters of this report the associations of wage-earners included in this chapter have considerable following. The Canadian Teachers' Federation reported a membership for its seven affiliations of 13,262. Five of the affiliates sent in reports showing a membership between them of 7,512. These figures leave a membership of 5,750 for the two non-reporting affiliates of the Canadian Federation. The membership of three other teachers' associations which reported, and which are not affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation, is 3,150. The membership of ten out of twelve teachers' associations in Canada is therefore 16,420. The membership of the associations of Government employees is 20,480. No figures are given for the Civil Service Federation of Canada, its membership being drawn from other bodies of civil servants in the employ of the Dominion Government. Nine of the other

fourteen associations included in this group reported a membership of 6,398. The aggregate of the membership of the organizations which are not classed as labour organizations, and for which their standing has been secured, is 43,298. In the table following the associations are divided into three groups: (1) school teachers' associations; (2) associations of government employees; and (3) other associations; and shows the affiliations (where the organization is more than local) and the reported membership.

	Affilia- tions.	Reported Members- hip.
Teachers' Associations.		
Canadian Teachers' Federation.. . . .	7	13,262
British Columbia Teachers' Federation.. . . .	38	1,837
Alberta Teachers' Alliance.. . . .	65	2,334
Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.. . . .	..	....
Manitoba Teachers' Federation.. . . .	52	1,500
Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.. . . .	15	1,300
Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).. . . .	..	....
Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.. . . .	..	541
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.. . . .	15	664
New Brunswick Teachers' Association.. . . .	..	1,128
Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union.. . . .	..	....
Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.. . . .	..	1,366
Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montréal.. . . .	..	....
Associations of Government Employees.		
Civil Service Federation of Canada.. . . .	..	....
Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.. . . .	200	3,000
Canadian Postmasters' Association.. . . .	..	6,500
Can. Rural Mail and Postoffice to Railway Station Mail Contractors' Association.. . . .	..	2,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Pensions Association.. . . .	..	680
Civil Service Association of Ottawa.. . . .	..	2,000
Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).. . . .	..	400
Professional Institute of Civil Service.. . . .	..	850
Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.. . . .	..	580
Dominion Public Works Federation.. . . .	13	1,760
Western Canada Interior Association.. . . .	..	12
Civil Service Association of Alberta.. . . .	7	800
Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.. . . .	8	698
Civil Service Association of Ontario.. . . .	..	1,200
Other Associations.		
Council of Workers of Vancouver.. . . .	..	....
Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men.. . . .	8	5,000
Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors.. . . .	..	285
The Railway Supervisors' Association.. . . .	..	....
Fifth Sunday Meeting Association.. . . .	..	....
Canadian Ticket Agents' Association.. . . .	..	200
Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association.. . . .	..	76
Chief Constables' Association of Canada.. . . .	..	150
Police Association of Hamilton.. . . .	..	87
Toronto Police Association.. . . .	..	500
St. John Clerks' Association.. . . .	..	....
Women's Labour League (Calgary).. . . .	..	50
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Chinese Nationalist League.. . . .	..	....









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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

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MAY 8 1923  
LABOUR ORGANIZATION  
IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1922)

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Published by the Department of Labour

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Ottawa  
F. A. ACLAND  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1923

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

# LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1922)

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Published by the Department of Labour

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OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1923

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Twelfth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1922. The report, besides setting forth the chief activities of organized labour in the Dominion, with very complete statistics on the subject, contains much information as to the nature of many of the organizations with which the Canadian organized wage-earners are identified. The report also gives particulars of certain revolutionary labour bodies of recent formation and the doctrines of which are being propagated in Canada, as well as in other countries, though, it should be noted, these doctrines appear to have made little headway among members of the older order of trade union organizations in Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

F. A. ACLAND,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

OTTAWA, March, 1923.



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# LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

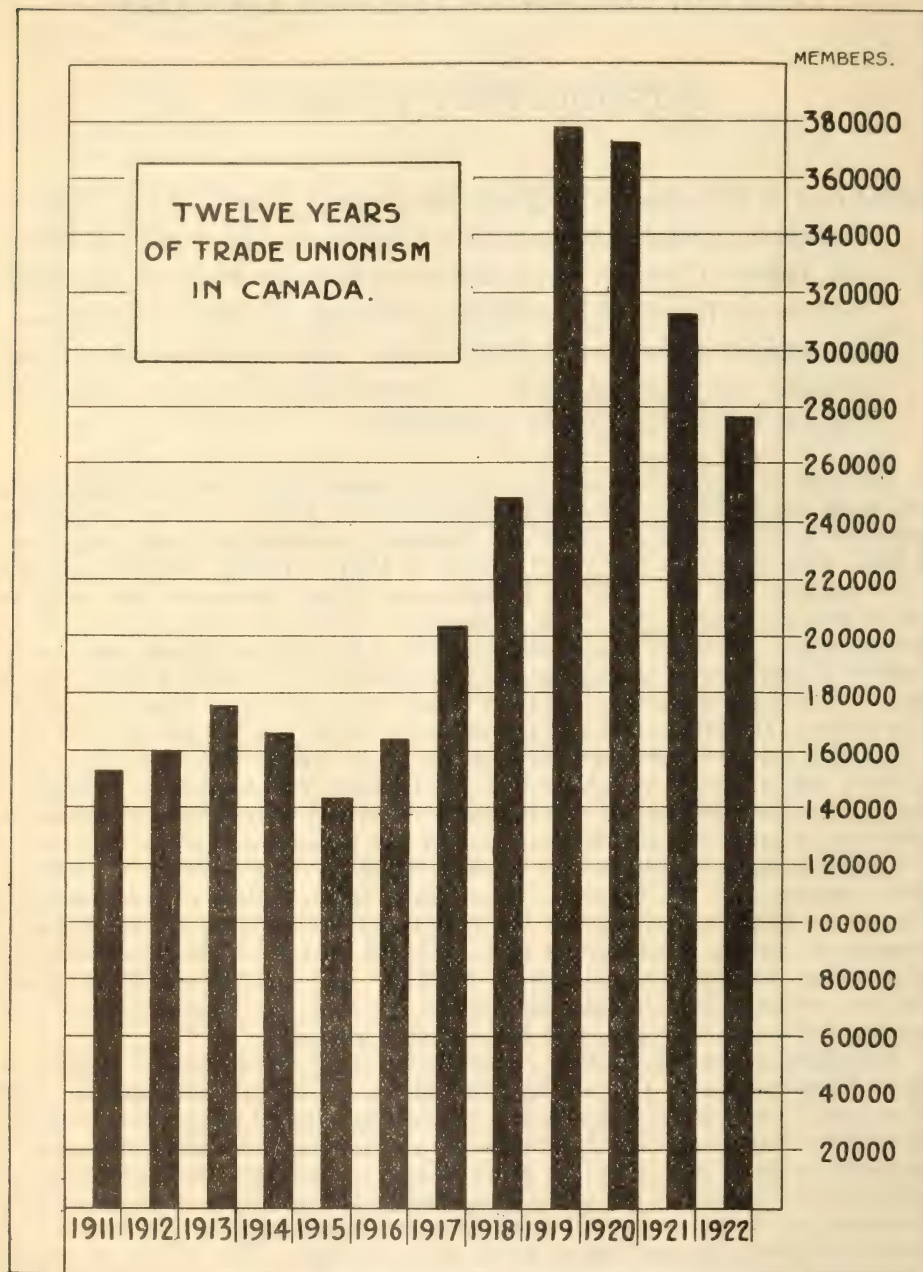
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*Another Loss in Canadian Trade Union Membership—Twelve Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Membership of Trades and Labour Congress—Organization of Catholic Workers—Organized Workers in Various Countries—Revolutionary Labour Organizations—International Federation of Trade Unions—Industrial Unionism—Amalgamation Proposals—Labour in Politics—Trade Union Beneficiary Features—Non-Trade Union Associations.*

The peak of trade union membership in Canada, which was reached in 1919, when there were 378,047 organized workers in the Dominion, has during the three-year period following shown a continual decline, the total loss being 101,426. The reason for the heavy decline in 1921 of 60,522 members and 250 local branches was the industrial depression which prevailed not only in Canada but throughout the whole continent of North America, as well as in other countries. With the consequent scarcity of employment, great numbers of members of unions were unable to make payment of the monthly dues, and in course of time were suspended and their names finally dropped from the records. While a few of the international organizations exempt from the payment of dues for a certain period those members who are out of work, it is, however, a fact that with the majority of labour bodies continued membership is contingent upon the regular payment of the prescribed fees. The unemployed situation, though less severe during 1922 than during the preceding year, is understood to be again largely responsible for a trade union membership loss for 1922 of 36,699 members and 156 branches. The trades union system of the Dominion includes the following groups (1) local divisions or branches of international organizations having headquarters in the United States, (2) non-international trades unions having headquarters in Canada, (3) independent trade union units, (4) national and Catholic unions, (5) the One Big Union system. The standing of these various groups is here briefly indicated.

According to the information furnished for the Twelfth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada by the officers of central organizations, and that secured from departmental records, the membership of international organizations decreased by 16,746, the loss in branches being 115. The international organizations show, it is true, the greatest loss in members, but the combined membership in Canada of the 92 international bodies operating in the Dominion represented at the close of 1922 approximately 74 per cent of the total of all classes of workers organized under trade union auspices. The non-international organizations, though showing a gain of eight branches, sustained a decrease in members of 1,507. The reported membership of 19 of the 25 independent units was 9,063, a decrease in members of 6,581 and a loss in units of 2. The membership of the national and Catholic unions, as reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers and local Catholic unions not connected with the Federation,

shows a decrease in members of 6,665 and in unions of 14. The One Big Union, which was established in 1919, does not appear to be now a factor in the labour movement of the Dominion. The general officers of the organization having



refused to supply any information, and only one of the 34 units recorded in 1921 having reported, the names of the remaining 33 have been deleted from the report, and the membership of 5,300 as given in the previous year is now placed



at 100. The figures for 1922 with the number of branches and the reported membership of each group of labour organizations operating in Canada are as follows:

	Branches.	Membership.
International.. . . .	2,108	206,150
Non-international.. . . .	272	22,973
Independent units.. . . .	25	9,063
National and Catholic.. . . .	106	38,335
One Big Union.. . . .	1	100
Totals.. . . .	2,512	276,621

The chart presented herewith indicates clearly the standing of organized labour in Canada for the past twelve years, the period covered by these annual reports. Another chart shows the division by trade groups of the 276,621 organized workers in the Dominion. The group comprising railroad employees contains the largest number of members, having 78,929, representing 28·53 per cent of the total; the building trades is the second largest group with 27,715 members, or 10·02 per cent; public employees, personal service and amusement trades occupy third place with 26,373 members, 9·53 per cent. The number of members contained in the other five definite groups with percentages are as follows: Mining and quarrying, 23,404 members, 8·46 per cent; metal trades, 21,694 members, 7·84 per cent; other transportation and navigation trades, 19,676 members, 7·11 per cent; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 17,115 members, 6·19 per cent; printing trades, 8,100 members, 2·93 per cent. The more complete returns received in 1922 from the national and Catholic unions, and the almost complete elimination of the membership of the One Big Union, have resulted in a considerable decrease in the group classed as "all other trades and general labour," which now comprises 53,615 members, or 19·38 per cent.

#### SOME OF THE LARGER INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS IN CANADA.

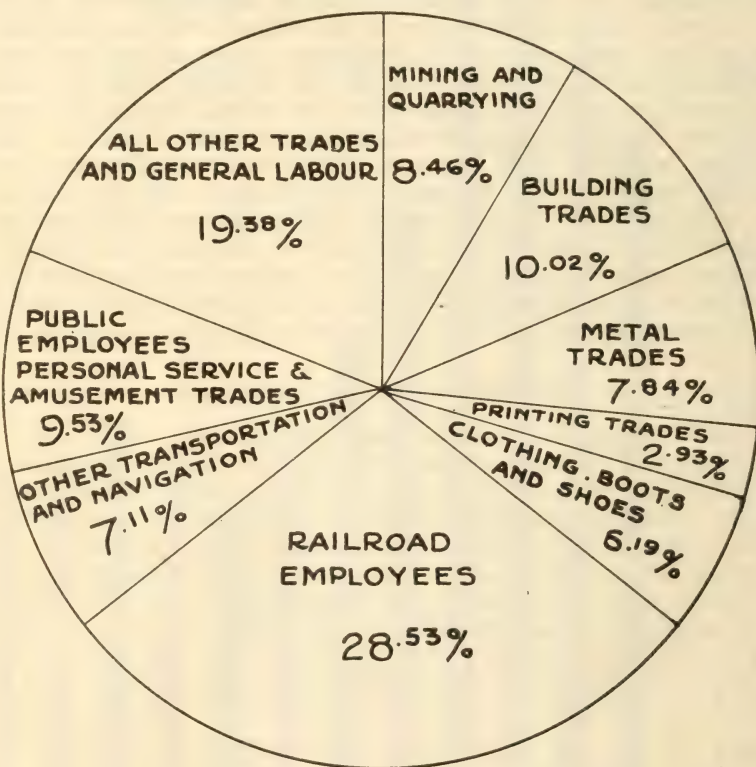
The figures previously recorded show plainly that the majority of the organized workers in Canada are connected with the international organizations having jurisdiction over the whole of the North American continent. While some of the international organizations are but scantily represented in the Dominion, there are others which have a considerable following. There are thirteen out of 92 international bodies operating in Canada having each 5,000 or more members in the Dominion, four less than the number in this class in 1921. The names of the most numerously represented unions are given, ranking according to total membership, in the following table, and between them they account for a total Canadian membership of 133,198 contained in 1,117 local branches:—

Name of Organization.	Number of Canadian Local Units.	Reported Membership of Canadian Units.
Mine Workers of America, United.. . . .	71	22,500
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	95	14,093
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.. . . .	148	12,567
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	110	11,010
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	183	10,000
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.. . . .	14	9,750
Machinists, International Association of.. . . .	93	8,400
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	119	8,326
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	102	7,595
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.. . . .	96	7,500
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of.. . . .	28	7,500
Musicians, American Federation of.. . . .	46	7,152
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.. . . .	12	6,805

## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

The province of Ontario, as usual, occupies first place as to local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,044, of which 704 reported a membership of 62,500; Quebec, with 351, ranks second in respect of such local branches, 285 of which reported 42,173 members; British Columbia stands third with 235, the reporting branches num-

### TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.



bering 173, and the reported membership being 17,034; Alberta is fourth with 209, the reported membership of 147 branches being 14,386. The standing of the remaining five provinces, in numerical order as to branches, is: Saskatchewan, 163 branches, 124 reporting 5,769 members; Nova Scotia, 147 branches, 82 reporting 12,716 members; Manitoba, 134 branches, 98 reporting 9,195 members; New Brunswick, 114 branches, 60 reporting 5,417 members; Prince Edward Island, 9 branches, 5 reporting 328 members. With the exception of one union in Ontario, the 106 national and Catholic bodies are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these 64 reported a combined membership of 10,631. Of the



34 units of the One Big Union recorded in this report for 1921 only one reported, claiming a membership of 100, and this unit is included in the membership of the non-international organizations. Counting the national and Catholic unions in the provinces in which they are respectively located, Ontario has in all 1,045 and Quebec 456 branches, a large proportion of the total of 2,512 branches for Canada.

In twenty-nine cities in Canada there are twenty or more local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units; last year such cities numbered 31. These 29 cities with 1,311 local branches represent 54 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned, and with their 882 reporting branches comprise 52 per cent of the branches of all classes operating in Canada, as well as containing approximately 42 per cent of the trade union membership of 276,621 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations, or as secured from other sources. Montreal stands at the head of the list of cities with 184 local branches of all classes of unions, of which 112 reported 35,724 members; Toronto ranks second with 148 branches, 90 of which reported 22,091 members; Vancouver occupies third position with 76 branches, 57 reporting 9,163 members; Ottawa is fourth with 73 branches, 55 reporting 6,409 members. The remaining cities in order of number of branches of all classes are:—Winnipeg, 71 branches, 50 reporting 6,155 members; Quebec, 68 branches, 42 reporting, 6,750 members; Hamilton, 64 branches, 42 reporting 3,763 members; Calgary 58 branches, 41 reporting 3,821 members; London, 57 branches, 37 reporting 3,189 members; Edmonton, 55 branches, 41 reporting 3,518 members; Victoria, 41 branches, 31 reporting 1,528 members; St. John, 37 branches, 20 reporting 2,103 members; Saskatoon, 34 branches, 24 reporting 1,163 members; Regina, 34 branches, 26 reporting 1,234 members; Halifax, 32 branches, 22 reporting 2,191 members; Moose Jaw, 32 branches, 22 reporting 1,193 members; Windsor, 30 branches, 19 reporting 1,348 members; St. Thomas, 29 branches, 21 reporting 2,293 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 19 reporting 842 members; Brantford 25 branches, 17 reporting 727 members; Brandon, 25 branches, 21 reporting 1,080 members; Moncton, 22 branches, 11 reporting 1,780 members; Kingston, 22 branches, 13 reporting 454 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 22 branches, 10 reporting 772 members; Stratford, 22 branches, 14 reporting 1,212 members; Lethbridge, 21 branches, 18 reporting 1,688 members; Belleville, 20 branches, 17 reporting 1,071 members; Niagara Falls, 20 branches, 16 reporting 873 members; Peterborough, 20 branches, 15 reporting 458 members.

#### TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN NORTH AMERICA

Besides the American Federation of Labour, which, as its names implies, is a federated body, though issuing charters where no affiliated craft organization has jurisdiction over a particular class of workers, there were understood to be at the close of 1922, 135 international organizations, including the Industrial Workers of the World, operating on the North American continent. Of these 112 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, 79 have local branches in Canada, while of the 23 organizations not affiliated with the federation twelve have also established branches in the Dominion, making in all, including the American Federation of Labour with its directly chartered Canadian branches, 92 international organizations operating in Canada. The combined reported membership of the organizations embracing Canadian members is 4,072,245, comprised in 37,114 local branches, losses for 1922 of 557,089 in members and 2,725 in branches. The remaining 43 organizations having no affiliations in Canada have a combined estimated membership of 286,497, a decrease of 337,560, making the aggregate membership of all classes of trade

unions on the North American continent 4,152,592, indicating a total decrease of 1,099,799. The affiliated membership of the American Federation of Labour, which at the close of its fiscal year stood at 3,195,635, was reported at the close of 1922 to be approximately 4,000,000.

#### TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

While the American Federation of Labour is recognized as the head of the organized labour movement of the North American continent in so far as trade union matters are concerned, the organization in Canada which is most representative of the bulk of the organized workers in the Dominion, and which designates itself as the legislative mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour, is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. This body, which was originally established in 1873, and reorganized in 1886, works in harmony with the international trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour. The latter body, as well as 56 other international labour organizations, by affiliating their entire Canadian membership and paying the regular per capita tax thereon, acknowledges the Trades and Labour Congress as the spokesman for the organized workers of Canada on matters pertaining to legislation. According to reports presented to the 1922 convention, the congress had under direct charters four Canadian central organizing bodies, two provincial federations of labour, 58 trades and labour councils and 49 federal labour unions. The total membership was 132,071, comprising 1,771 local branch unions, a loss in members of 41,707 and in branches of 193 as compared with the figures for 1921. Under the plan of organization of the congress, where the local branch unions in a province have not established a provincial federation of labour, a provincial executive committee is elected for the purpose of dealing with purely provincial legislative matters, the main body meeting the expenses incurred, and sometimes providing for the maintenance of representatives during the sessions of the respective legislatures. The Trades and Labour Congress does not interfere with the various international organizations in organizing their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to purely Canadian central bodies, provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and to such bodies of workers as are not eligible for membership in a recognized international union. The congress accepts the decision of the American Federation of Labour in all jurisdictional awards as between craft unions and refuses recognition to organizations which are encroaching on the jurisdiction of central bodies in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The congress is an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1922 affiliated with the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female membership, and the congress is represented by a vice-president on the last named body. The Canadian organization makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and at the present time is the one organization representing the organized workers of North America on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States not having yet accepted membership in the league. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the trades congress, attended the fourth International Labour Conference of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1922, being accompanied by Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, as adviser. The term of office of the former members of the Governing Body having expired, Mr. Moore was elected as one of the workers' representatives. Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress, had been, at the first session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in November, 1919, selected



as representative of Canadian workers, but had found it impossible to attend in person sessions overseas of Conference or Governing Body. Many of the international organizations with local branches in the Dominion have resident Canadian officials to supervise the affairs of the respective unions in this country, such officials keeping in close touch with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Canadian organized workers.

#### FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

The plan of labour organization as developed in North America by the various craft unions provides for the creation of certain delegate bodies, known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which has its own particular functions. Many of these delegate organizations have been established in Canada and have become very important adjuncts of the labour movement, embracing in some instances all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 55 federations, 44 district councils and 56 trades and labour councils, particulars concerning all of which are given in their respective chapters.

The scheme of organization of the railroad employees, whose brotherhoods are among the best organized and most powerful international labour bodies operating in Canada, also makes provision for the establishment of committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed, such committees being composed of delegates from the local lodges of the respective brotherhoods. A chapter of this report contains lists of the various railroads over which such committees have jurisdiction. In addition to these adjustment committees four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, the special duties of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters.

With the advance in labour organization an important office which has developed is that of the business agent, sometimes referred to as the "walking delegate." A chapter of this report is devoted to a discussion of the duties of this position and contains a list of the unions in Canada reported to the department as maintaining business agents, together with the names and addresses of such officials.

#### ORGANIZATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

The first labour body established in Canada which restricted membership to followers of the Roman Catholic faith was La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), an organization which had its inception in 1912 in the town of Chicoutimi in the province of Quebec. This federation in the same year was incorporated under the laws of the province as a mutual, benefit, provident, domestic and social economic association. In the years immediately following other unions which confined membership to Roman Catholics were formed, their principles being based on the declarations of Pope Leo XIII., issued on May 15, 1891, for the guidance of associations of workingmen, and which were later proclaimed by Pope Pius X. as the rules to govern such organizations. With the object of encouraging the movement for the formation of Catholic unions, a conference of representatives from such existing bodies was held in 1918, there being 27 delegates present. To the second confer-

ence in 1919, which was attended by 123 delegates, it was reported that the combined membership of the Catholic unions was 31,000. The representatives at this meeting expressed opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the international organizations and appealed to all Roman Catholic workmen to come together in unions conducted in harmony with their national and religious aims. The 1920 conference was held in Chicoutimi, the home of the Catholic union movement, 225 delegates being present, representing 120 unions, with a combined reported membership of 40,000. Another meeting was held in Hull in 1921 with 200 delegates, representing 89 unions, in attendance, the membership of the Catholic union movement being given at 45,000. As an outcome of these several conferences there was established the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, which, like the earlier associations of Catholic workmen, gives full adhesion to the rules for such organizations as outlined in the encyclical letters on the subject of Leo XIII. and Pius X. The federation also adheres to the whole doctrine of the Roman church and undertakes always and in everything to follow the direction of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops. The non-sectarian bodies have maintained a fairly strong position in the province of Quebec, and according to the latest reports have 351 local branches, 307 of which are affiliates of international organizations. The Catholic union movement appears to have originated in Germany over 50 years ago, and there are now twelve European countries which have federated bodies of Catholic unions, these in turn being brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established in 1920. While the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is not affiliated with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, correspondence passed between the two organizations on the question of the Canadian body being represented at the second meeting of the international federation which was held in June, 1922. The general trade union organizations, however, do not view with favour the formation of sectarian unions and there is no fraternity between the two movements. An effort to secure co-operation of the two classes of unions was made by Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labour Office, when in October, 1921, he called a meeting of the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. The representatives of both groups stated that in principle they were ready to co-operate, but the officers of the first-named body insisted as a condition of co-operation that the secretary of the Catholic body, who had been appointed by the Netherlands Government as the Dutch workers' representative to the third International Labour Conference at Geneva, should withdraw. This request being refused, it was not possible to continue negotiations. The Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions subsequently protested the appointment of the member of the Catholic body as the workers' representative on the ground that the nomination was not in conformity with the provisions of the article of the Treaty of Versailles governing the appointment of delegates to the International Labour Conference. The Netherlands Confederation claimed to be the organization most representative of the workers, and taken singly this body has the largest following, but there are four other federations of labour in Holland, three of which with a combined membership larger than that of the complaining body had approved of the choice of the representative named by the Netherlands Government. The International Labour Conference in order to secure an interpretation of the article in question, and an opinion as to the rules to be observed in the selection of non-government delegates and advisers to the general conference, referred the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The opinion handed down by this tribunal held that there had been no violation of the terms of the treaty by the Netherlands Government in the appointment of the workers' representative who had been selected in agreement with the



labour organizations which collectively included a majority of the organized workers of Holland. While there are no strictly Catholic trade unions in Great Britain, there are two organizations in existence which are designed to protect Roman Catholic interests inside the non-sectarian unions with which the members are connected. The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is, therefore, understood to be the only trade union body in the British possessions which is formed on sectarian lines. Departmental records show that in 1910 an attempt was made to establish in the United States an organization under the name of the Militia of Christ, the object of which was alleged by opponents of the movement to be that of securing for the Roman Catholic church control of the labour movement of the North American continent. This body, if it ever functioned, was short lived, and some of those whose names were given as promoters of the organization are now known to be opposed to the Catholic trade union movement. Various international labour bodies have sent organizers into the province of Quebec in an endeavour to check the growth of Catholic unions, this proceeding being in accord with the policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body is strongly opposed to a division of wage-earners on sectarian lines.

The number of national and Catholic unions in Canada at the close of the year 1922 was given at 106, of which 88 are in affiliation with the Federation of Catholic Workers, and comprise a membership of 37,576—36,152 males and 1,424 females. Of the remaining sixteen unions, only four reported their memberships, the total being 759, making the reported numerical strength of the national and Catholic unions 38,335. There are six central councils, delegate bodies similar in character to the trades and labour councils which are discussed in a chapter of this report.

#### NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The membership of the British Trades Union Congress, as reported to the 54th annual meeting held in Southport in September, 1922, at which Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, was present as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was 5,128,648, a decrease of 1,289,262, as compared with the figures for 1921, when the membership stood at 6,417,910. By trade groups, each of the eighteen of which is given representation on the general council, the membership of 5,128,648 is divided as follows: Mining and quarrying, 839,902; railways, 464,794; transport (other than railways), 408,570; shipbuilding, 158,145; engineering, founding and vehicle building, 591,830; iron and steel and minor metal trades, 163,905; building, woodworking and furnishing, 442,939; printing and paper, 173,157; cotton, 369,635; textiles (other than cotton), 159,867; clothing, 102,258; leather and boot and shoe, 89,189; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, etc., 225,570; agriculture, 70,000; public employees, 139,692; non-manual workers, 73,271; general workers, 655,924. All of the groups show decreases, the largest being in the last-named group, which lost 461,756, and the group with the smallest loss was that comprising shipbuilders, the falling off being 11,823.

#### ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Apart from the information as to trade union standing in Canada particulars have been secured from departmental records and other sources of the number of organized workers in 34 other countries. The table appended gives the membership of labour unions in China and Mexico, this being the first occasion on which such information has been available for this report. In the main the figures for all countries, except Canada, Great Britain, United States, and China, were taken from the year book of the International Federation of Trade

Unions, and place the membership as at the end of the year 1921, the figure for the countries just mentioned being, however, as at the close of 1922. The total membership of all classes of organized workers in the various countries enumerated is placed at 44,136,355, of which approximately 22,000,000 are adherents to the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At the close of 1921 adherents to other bodies included: (1) Denominational organizations, with 3,759,106 members, spread over fifteen countries, and including the membership of the Catholic unions in Canada; (2) Syndicalist bodies, with 1,254,217 members located in ten countries; (3) Communist organizations with 7,069,000 members; (4) Neutral organizations with 6,577,649 members; and (5) Unclassified organizations, with 5,201,334 members. It is not to be assumed that all of the organized workers embraced in the above mentioned groups are members of strictly "trade union" bodies as understood in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, where there is a fairly common point of view with respect to the scope of trade union organization. In some European countries there are organizations of workers which aim at political rather than industrial action, and whose memberships are taken into account in computing the standing of organized workers, e.g., in the membership of the Italian organizations as given by the International Federation of Trade Unions is included 200,000 Facists, who are alleged by certain labour bodies to be endeavouring to deprive the Italian workers of the right to combine or improve their conditions. With this explanation the figures for all classes of organized workers for the countries enumerated, obtained from the above-mentioned sources, are given as follows:—

Argentina.. . . .	247,958	Japan.. . . .	110,688
Australia.. . . .	700,000	Latvia.. . . .	50,000
Austria.. . . .	1,128,125	Luxemburg.. . . .	26,466
Belgium.. . . .	920,000	Mexico.. . . .	710,000
Bulgaria.. . . .	36,000	New Zealand.. . . .	82,553
Canada.. . . .	276,621	Norway.. . . .	95,927
China.. . . .	300,000	Peru.. . . .	25,000
Czecho-Slovakia.. . . .	2,000,000	Poland.. . . .	822,777
Denmark.. . . .	350,945	Portugal.. . . .	100,000
Finland.. . . .	48,589	Roumania.. . . .	170,309
France.. . . .	1,046,748	Russia.. . . .	6,857,000
Germany.. . . .	12,595,947	South Africa.. . . .	91,634
Great Britain.. . . .	5,128,648	Spain.. . . .	1,305,113
Greece.. . . .	170,000	Sweden.. . . .	381,918
Holland.. . . .	664,048	Switzerland.. . . .	349,172
Hungary.. . . .	342,577	United States.. . . .	4,152,592
India.. . . .	500,000	Yugo-Slavia.. . . .	250,000
Italy.. . . .	2,099,900		

In this report for 1921, according to the figures available at that time, the combined strength of the organized workers in 33 of the countries enumerated above (the additions for 1922 being China and Mexico), was given at 38,323,770.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE FEDERATIONS

For the purpose of securing international relations between particular trade union bodies of the different countries, and unifying their various activities, international federations have been established. As many as 29 of these federated bodies are recognized by the International Federation of Trade Unions, all having their headquarters in Europe, and embracing in their affiliations the trade secretariats of many countries, the combined membership in some instances running into millions. With five of these international trade union federations are affiliated labour organizations which have local branches in Canada, their names and those of the affiliates with Canadian branches being (1) International Clothing Workers' Federation, affiliates International Ladies' Garment Workers'



Union and Journeymen Tailors' Union; (2) International Miners' Federation, affiliate United Mine Workers' of America; (3) International Metal Workers' Federation, affiliate International Association of Machinists; (4) International Secretariat of Stoneworkers, affiliate International Granite Cutters' Association of America; (5) International Association of Textile Workers, affiliate United Textile Workers of America. The names of the international federations which have in affiliation trade unions operating in North America, but which have no branches in Canada, with the names of the affiliates are (1) World Association of Diamond Workers, affiliate Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America; (2) International Federation of Hatters, affiliate United Hatters of North America; (3) International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Employees, affiliate Amalgamated Food Workers. All of the above mentioned affiliates of the respective trade secretariats, with the exception of the last-named, are connected with the American Federation of Labour. The names of the remaining international federations of trade secretariats are as follows: International Organization of Building Operatives, International Federation of Bookbinders and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Printers, International Federation of General Factory Workers, International Union of Hairdressers, International Federation of Glassworkers, International Union of Woodworkers, International Secretariat of Furriers, International Landworkers' Federation, International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades, International Confederation of Musicians, International Federation of Workers in Public Services, International of Postoffice and Telegraph Employees, International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers, International Secretariat of Tobacco Workers, International Secretariat of Potters, International Transport Workers' Federation, International Secretariat of Carpenters.

#### REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

There was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, the Third (Communist) International, a revolutionary political body which frankly declares its object to be "a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state." In August, 1920, the Communist body organized the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions with the avowed object of supplanting the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was reorganized in Amsterdam in July, 1919. In July, 1921, at a meeting in Moscow, among the delegates present at which were two from Canada and a number from the United States, it was resolved to re-establish the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions as the Red International of Labour Unions. The purpose of this protege of the Third International is expressly stated in its constitution to be "to organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism; the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the Communist commonwealth."

To effect this programme of converting the world to the doctrines of communism, it was decided as being of first importance to subvert the existing trade union organizations in the various countries and also the international trade union movement (as represented by the Amsterdam International) by an intensive revolutionary campaign of propaganda and agitation set in motion within the existing organizations of labour with the idea of winning over the member-

ship to revolutionary action and of thus capturing the directing control of policy. The instructions emanating from Moscow are specific on this point and state that "the conquest of the unions does not imply the seizure of the union cash-book or of its property, but the conquest of its members." Similarly, secession from the existing trade unions is emphatically discountenanced, as per the following terms: . . . . "It would be a great error on the part of the supporters of the Red International if, being drawn into this provocation, they were to abandon the trade union movement and confine themselves in little revolutionary unions." Eligibility to membership in the Red International is open to "any revolutionary economic class organization" which endorses "the principles of revolutionary class struggle"; and which recognizes and submits to "the international proletarian discipline."

The extreme doctrines of the Moscow body are set forth in the manifesto issued to the organized workers of the world, the closing passages of which contain these exhortations:

"Workers of the World unite!

"Long live the Proletarian Revolution!

"Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

"Long live the International Soviet Republic!

"Long live Communism!"

From information received, it would seem that the programme of the Moscow Red International has not met with the measure of success expected by its promoters. In Great Britain, at the annual conference held in Edinburgh, the Labour Party on June 28, 1922, refused by a vote of 3,086,000 to 261,000 to consider the request for affiliation with the Red International. The report of the executive committee of the Labour Party contained a strong recommendation against the Communist invitation, and the vote was taken on the proposal to refer back that part of the report with an instruction to the committee to reopen the question with the Communist Party. In speaking on the subject several of the prominent leaders of the Labour Party denounced the suggestion for affiliation with Moscow. Among those who thus spoke were Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, and who is the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, now opposition leader in the British House of Commons. Mr. Hodges, after stating that the British Labour Party believed in a parliamentary political democracy, and that the Communist Party had no use for political democracy, but was a sound believer in the dictatorship of a nucleus of people claiming to represent millions of other people, scored communism in the following terms: "The British Communist Party are the intellectual slaves of Moscow, and have unthinkingly, unheedingly, accepted without criticism or comment the orders issued from Asiatic minds and from the middle class intellectuals of Russia. It is not even the judgment of the plain Russian people, but the edicts and decrees of the same type of intellectuals whom they despise in this country."

A prominent section of British trade unionism formally registered its refusal to affiliate to the Red Trade Union International at the conference of the Miners' Federation at Blackpool on July 19, 1922, when by a vote of 883,000 to 118,000 it defeated a proposal from the South Wales miners for such affiliation, only the latter group voting in favour. In the debate on the proposal Frank Hodges referred to the Amsterdam International as the natural evolution of the trade union movement. In reference to the Red International Mr. Hodges expressed himself as follows: "What is the Red International? Where does it come from? What does it represent? There is not a national organization



in Europe affiliated to it. If you want to save British trade unionism you will wash your hands of anything of this description. It is rather strange that the weakest district from the point of view of membership should put up this resolution. It is the same old cry, when you are weak, instead of making yourselves strong from within, you go outside and try to get someone to help you. Instead of wasting your time upon this indefinite, intangible thing, South Wales, organize your men and bring them back into their own union. I have lived too near to the Red International not to see the day-by-day movements of its destructive forces. There is an international movement that will yet solve many of our difficulties. Thank goodness, education is international. In the meantime we have nothing to do but to stand by the Amsterdam International."

In the United States one of the most tangible evidences of Red International activity to undermine the trade union movement of that country was the attempt to coerce Mr. Ben Schlesinger, the then president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour) to become identified with the Moscow body. Upon refusal to comply with this demand, Mr. Schlesinger's candidature for the presidency of the union was threatened. However, at the convention held subsequently, he was the only one nominated for the position and his election was made almost unanimous. Mr. Schlesinger, owing to ill health, was later compelled to relinquish the presidency of the organization.

The American Federation of Labour at its 1922 convention reaffirmed by a large majority the action of two previous conventions concerning the question of recognition of Russia. Two resolutions were presented demanding that the United States Government accord recognition to Russia. A counter resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, condemned the Communist system as not justifying any action by the American Federation of Labour which could be construed as assistance to or approval of the Soviet Government of Russia. Thus at three successive conventions a small minority has failed to make any definite impression upon the A.F. of L. toward influencing that body to adopt even a sympathetic attitude to Russian communism.

A proposal to affiliate with the Red International was defeated by the 1921 convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Resolutions in the same direction were also defeated by the delegates to the 1922 convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the organization which has entered into a contract with the Soviet Government of Russia to aid in the re-establishment of the textile and clothing industries in that country.

The counterpart in Canada of the Communist International is the Workers' Party of Canada, an organization formed in Toronto, which as a preliminary step issued a manifesto to the various classes of organized workers in the Dominion. At the meeting held in February, 1922, the programme and platform of the party were adopted. The programme declares the aim to be to make the Canadian labour movement an integral part of the revolutionary movement of the world, and finally to bring it into affiliation with the Moscow organization. Among the principles of the Workers' Party is the following: "To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalistic dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic." Like the Third International, the Workers' Party is endeavouring to use the existing trade unions as a means to the fulfilment of its purposes. Although here and there the Workers' Party has made some converts, the revolutionary character of the organization has not appealed to the general labour movement of the Dominion, the main support given to its propaganda coming from District 26 (Nova Scotia) of the United Mine Workers of America, which body made application for affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions. A direct representative of the miners not being able to attend the

meeting of the Red International held in Moscow in November, 1922, credentials were given to Mr. John MacDonald, of Toronto, promoter of the Workers' Party, to represent them. A proposal emanating from the miners of Nova Scotia was for a Canadian loan of \$15,000,000 to the Russian Government, the labour organizations in Canada being urged to give their support to the proposition. The miners' suggestion was not, however, kindly received by the great majority of the organized workers. The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada also made application for affiliation with the Russian organization, and was accepted into membership. As a result of this action, according to reports received in the department, disintegration has set in, and the organization is not at present considered a factor in the labour movement of Canada. The dissatisfaction in the ranks of certain former members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union has led to the re-establishment in Canada of the Industrial Workers of the World, by the formation of the Vancouver branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, an integral part of the I.W.W., and which organization is at variance with the Red International. The miners of District 26 are working under a charter granted by the United Mine Workers, whose general president has disapproved of the radical proposals made by the district union and has refused to endorse the affiliation with the Moscow body. The question of the proposed affiliation of District 26 with the Red International was subsequently considered by the executive board of the U.M.W., a special committee being appointed to report on the matter. The recommendation of this committee, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows: "That District No. 26 be required to withdraw their application for affiliation with this organization, and providing they refuse to comply with the decision of the International Executive Board on this question and affiliate with the Red International, that the autonomy of District 26 be suspended, the International Organization assume control of the government of the affairs of that district, and this status be maintained until it has been fully demonstrated that it is the purpose of the membership of District 26 to comply with this ruling."

The executive board of District 26 later decided to comply with the decision of the International Executive Board, but intimated that an appeal would be taken to the next convention of the United Mine Workers.

In Edmonton the Workers' Party has been accepted as one of the affiliates of the newly-formed branch of the Canadian Labour Party in which all shades of existing labour opinion have been given representation with a view of building a political organization along the lines of the British party. On December 9, 1922, according to reports, the Workers' Party made a request for affiliation with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party. The executive committee decided that the application would be considered if the Workers' Party is prepared to accept the platform of the Canadian Labour Party.

In Vancouver the Workers' Party has taken steps to bring about what is termed working class political unity, a meeting to form a labour representation committee having been held under its auspices on December 8, 1922, at which twenty organizations, including thirteen labour bodies, were represented.

As if to stimulate the activities of the revolutionary political parties on this continent, an organization under the name of the Trade Union Educational League commenced actively to function early in 1922. The promoter of the league, Wm. Z. Foster, spent several months in Russia, where it is understood he conferred with Lenine and Trotsky. The scheme of the league is to amalgamate the existing labour bodies into industrial groups in conformity with the plan of the Red International of Labour Unions. To carry out this scheme, the statement was made by Mr. Foster that he had a thousand picked agents acting as propagandists of the Trade Union Educational League who are to work within the existing trade unions. So soon as the plan of amalgamation has been effected affiliation with the Red International is to be consummated.



At the first convention of the league held in Chicago on August 26 and 27, 1922, among the delegates present were those purporting to represent the league in the Canadian cities of Montreal, Toronto, Guelph and Winnipeg. Delegate Tim Buck, of Toronto, reported for the Canadian field, and after declaring that the league had made progress in the east and the west in spite of attacks by the officials of the international trade unions and the One Big Union, he stated that "The league to-day is a definite power in the Canadian trade union movement and its influence grows strongly." The proceedings of the convention were not unnoticed by the authorities. At the conclusion of one of the sessions, State officers, acting under instructions from the States Attorney's office, raided the meeting place. The object of the raid was to ascertain if there was any evidence at the headquarters of the league which would connect its activities with a train wreck which occurred at Gary, Ind., about a week previous to the convention. No such evidence being secured, the documents seized were returned to the offices of the league. As a result of the raid, three persons were, however, arrested. These were held for extradition to Michigan on the charge that they had attended a Communist meeting in violation of the anti-syndicalism law of that State. The meeting in question was a secret convention of the Communist Party of the United States, which began at Bridgeman, Mich., on August 21 and was to continue for nine days. Seventeen of the participants in the proceedings were indicted and held on the same charge as those arrested subsequently at the convention hall in Chicago. Wm. Z. Foster, the head of the league, was also charged with being an attendant at the Communist meeting. At the hearing of the case on November 27, all of the defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge against them and were sent for trial, which was set for January 15, 1923. One of the indicted men is Earl Browder, who was reported as being in attendance at the first convention of the Workers' Party of Canada, which body he suggested should work in harmony with the Trade Union Educational League.

The 1922 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was held in Montreal from August 21 to 26, registered its denunciation of the activities of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers' Party of Canada, and refused to lend its influence to the proposal of the miners of District 26 for a Canadian loan to Russia to purchase wheat seed and food. The main speaker at the congress in favour of the proposition was Mr. John MacDonald, previously mentioned as having been credentialled as representative of the Nova Scotia miners to the meeting of the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow, who accused the members of the committee who reported against the loan of having been influenced in reaching their decision by the reports of "yellow" journals on Russian conditions. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the congress, in replying to the argument in favour of the miners' proposal, intimated that if the desire was to assist the famine sufferers contributions sent to the congress office in Ottawa would be sent on to the famine relief bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be distributed in Russia. Further, the president said "Do you think you could hold this congress in Russia? Do you think you could have free speech there? If you tried it, you would be stood against a wall in front of some of the Red Guard and shot down. When Russia establishes a government that is representative; when it grants the liberty it preaches about to the Russian people; when it removes its soldiers from the throats of the workers, then we will come to the aid of the people of Russia. If Canada has any money to loan, let it be to relieve housing and destitution. Don't think that because they have overthrown Czarism in Russia they have overthrown autocracy. Instead of that they have set up an autocracy, a military dictatorship." The Canadian Federation of Labour in convention assembled also refused to give its support to the loan proposal of the miners.

With the view of bringing together the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labour Unions for the purpose of trade union unity a conference of these bodies has been proposed by the international political organizations, one of which is the Third (Communist) International, the sponsor of the Red International. According to reports, the sincerity of the leaders of the Moscow organization is questioned by the representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who declare that the "cell theory" otherwise known as "boring from within," would have to be abandoned by the Red International before there could be any acceptance of an invitation for a conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the organized workers of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are affiliated, is designed to be (1) the central organization through which the trade union movement of the world may make representations on national or international questions, (2) the centre for the exchange of trade union information, and (3) the agency through which the interests of the affiliated organizations may be promoted. The federation was originally formed in 1901 as the International Secretariat, but in 1913 on the suggestion of the delegates from the American Federation of Labour, which body had become an affiliate in 1909, the name was changed to International Federation of Trade Unions. The outbreak of the world war in 1914 stopped the development of the federation, the late Carl Legien, who was then secretary, residing in Berlin, Germany, in which place the office of the organization was located. In July, 1919, in Amsterdam, Holland, the old international was dissolved, the new federation (commonly known as the Amsterdam International) being immediately established with a new set of officers. At these meetings the American Federation of Labour was represented, but has not seen fit to continue its membership, claiming (1) the new constitution abrogated the principle of complete autonomy for each national federation, (2) the executive officers through the issuance of appeals, etc., had committed the organization to a revolutionary principle, and (3) the dues were too high. Much correspondence has passed between the International Federation and the American body on the subject of affiliation, and the 1922 convention of the last-named organization instructed the executive council to continue its efforts to reach an agreement with the international body on the points at issue so that affiliation may be effected. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was accepted into membership by the International Federation in June, 1920. The succeeding conventions of the congress have approved of the work of the federation and the affiliation is being continued. Since its re-organization the International Federation of Trade Unions has made expression in regard to European politics and has been active in its efforts to combat war militarism. The federation also undertook relief movements to aid the destitute Austrian working class and the famine stricken of Russia, the assistance in the latter being the maintenance of 40,000 children in the Chuvask territory. From 1901, the year of its formation, to the outbreak of the war the membership of the federation increased from 2,378,975 to 7,394,461. In 1919, the year of reorganization, the affiliated membership, comprising fourteen countries, was 17,633,000, and according to the latest figures available the International Federation now has the trade union membership of 24 countries in affiliation, comprising approximately 22,000,000 workers.

In August, 1920, the Third (Communist) International established in Moscow what is now known as the Red International of Labour Unions, a body which its promoters designed to supplant the International Federation of Trade



Unions, and which is referred to elsewhere in this report. The officers of the Moscow body have conducted a vicious campaign against the Amsterdam International and has endeavoured to weaken its prestige by making incursions into the territory covered by its affiliated membership. In an effort to maintain unity of trade union action the International Federation of Trade Unions in May, 1921, decided that any organization affiliating with the Moscow International would automatically exclude itself from the Amsterdam body.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

The International Federation of Working Women was formed in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921, by representatives of women workers who had assembled just previous to the opening of the third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. A constitution, the full text of which is printed elsewhere in this report, was adopted and officers were elected. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada having become an affiliate in 1922, that body named a representative as vice-president for the Dominion of Canada. Affiliated organizations are required to be connected with the International Federation of Trade Unions or to agree to its principles, and only one organization from each country is accepted into membership.

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

There are three organizations in North America which are classed as industrial unions—those bodies which advocate the organization of workers by industry instead of by craft—all of which were formed in direct opposition to the plan of trade unionism as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the railroad brotherhoods, and as supported by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. These industrial organizations include (1) The Industrial Workers of the World, (2) Workers' International Industrial Union, and (3) the One Big Union, the first two mentioned having had their inception in the United States and the last-named being of Canadian origin. The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly termed the I.W.W., was formed in 1905, among the promoters of the organization being Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood. At the outset the I.W.W. was designed to be a political as well as an industrial body, but at the second convention in 1906 the political plank was eliminated from the platform by the Haywood followers, who resolved to employ solely their industrial power to secure their objects, included in which is the abolition of the wage system. As a result of this action there were two branches of the I.W.W.—the Haywood faction with headquarters in Chicago, and the Detroit section, the latter holding to the original platform. The Detroit section in 1915 assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, the headquarters now being in Troy, N.Y., but has never had a very large following. In the early days the Haywood portion of the I.W.W. made some progress, many migratory and unskilled workers being enrolled. Up to 1917 the main opposition to the organization came from the old established trade unions which were opposed to industrial unionism as advocated by the I.W.W. In the year just mentioned the United States entered the World War, and to facilitate its war activities the Government passed certain enactments. On the charge that they were hindering the execution of these war-time measures, nearly 100 officials, organizers, editors and active members of the I.W.W. were indicted in Chicago in 1917. At the trial held subsequently 94 of them were convicted, including Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary, the sentences imposed on the majority ranging from five to twenty years in Leavenworth prison, with fines aggregating \$2,735,000. After futile attempts to have the cases reopened, 46 of the 94 convicted men who were out on bonds were required to return not later than

April 25, 1921, to finish their sentences, or their bonds would be forfeited. All but nine obeyed the summons, one of the defaulters being Haywood, who is now in Russia, his escape from the United States, according to statements made, having been arranged by members of the Communist Party, who were to reimburse his bondsmen, but which they failed to do. In addition to the Chicago indictment actions were taken in other localities against members of the I.W.W., their meeting places being raided by the authorities, and during the past five years over 1,000 have been convicted for violation of Federal or State laws. During the year 1922 there have been 21 of the convicted members of the I.W.W. released, leaving 71 still serving their sentences. In May, 1922, three of those sentenced under the Chicago indictment were released, their prison terms having expired. These included Herbert Mahler (born in Chatham, Ont.), Joseph Oates (an Englishman) and Wm. Moran (an Australian). Subsequent to their release the United States authorities entered deportation proceedings. The men who are fighting the deportation order are being supported by the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party and the Toronto branch of the Independent Labour Party, the Dominion Government being requested to take action on behalf of Mahler. The numerous raids and convictions instituted against the I.W.W. by the United States Government and the desertion of many of the so-called "intellectuals" have had the effect of greatly reducing the prestige of the organization, whose local branches were until quite recently confined to the United States, the few branches in Canada having disappeared with the outbreak of the war in 1914. Owing, however, to the breach occasioned in the ranks of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada over the affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions (referred to elsewhere), the I.W.W. has reconnected itself with Canadian labour by establishing the Vancouver branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120. The latest report places the total membership of the I.W.W. at 44,000.

The Workers' International Industrial Union, formerly known as the Detroit section of the I.W.W., the body which advocates industrial and political action in the attainment of its objects, has never had a very large following. On September 28, 1918, this organization, together with the I.W.W. and other bodies which were considered revolutionary, was banned by the Canadian Government, and the one branch which was located in Canada was reported as dissolved. When the ban was lifted in April, 1919, two local branches were formed in the Dominion but neither is now in existence.

The One Big Union, which had its birth in Calgary in March, 1919, was designed to supersede the existing form of labour organization, and at the outset made some progress, principally in Western Canada, by attracting to its ranks many members of the old established unions, the membership in nine months being reported at 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. This industrial union movement was given strong opposition by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and its affiliates, as well as by other labour bodies, some of which lost many members. These deserting members, however, have in most instances returned to their respective parent organizations. The disruption caused by the O.B.U. has been largely counteracted, its membership has gradually decreased, and little attention is now given to the organization. In Winnipeg, the headquarters, is published its official journal—the *One Big Union Bulletin*—which, through a series of guessing contests, has had an extensive circulation. Although it is understood that the O.B.U. has some following in Winnipeg, the only report for 1922 as to membership was received from the coal handlers' unit in Fort William, which reported 100 members. The officers of the central body having refused to supply any details as to branches or membership, the Department has no official report as to the standing of the organization as a whole.



## AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS

From time to time in the past proposals have been made here and there for a closer affiliation of existing craft unions on the North American continent, a demand which has in part been met by the American Federation of Labour in the establishment of trade departments, four of which are now operating. During the year 1922, however, there has arisen an agitation for a still closer connection through the amalgamation of the several trade unions into industrial groups, it being claimed by the advocates of the proposal that the present plan of craft organization is obsolete and lacks the essentials for a united front against the employers. The opponents of the amalgamation scheme claim that the existing system of labour organization as developed on this continent is as progressive as the present conditions would warrant. In this connection it has been stated that owing to the difficulties that would be presented in having highly skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workmen agree on wage schedules for the respective classes, amalgamation is impracticable, and would lead to disorganization rather than closer affiliation. In addition to these objections, there are those opponents of the amalgamation proposal who profess to observe the machinations of the agents of the Trade Union Educational League—an organization which plans to amalgamate the existing trade unions into a specified number of industrial groups, the whole to be finally affiliated with the Red International of Labour Unions. It may perhaps be interesting to state that the structure of the labour organizations in Russia is on an industrial basis, all workers in an industry, irrespective of their particular trades, being included in the same union, e.g., the physicians and attendants of the hospitals and drug stores, as well as the nurses and laundresses, together with the hospital and ambulance service personnel, forming what is known as the organization of public health workers. While it has been reported that the British Trades Union Congress was launching a movement looking to a fusion of trade unions serving the interests of workers in the same class of industry, it should be mentioned that, unlike the United States, there are in Great Britain many overlapping organizations, all of which are recognized by the chief British labour body. Trade union amalgamation proposals were before the American Federation of Labour at its 1922 convention. The decision on the resolutions presented was to the effect that the trade departments of the federation provide for the bringing together of the existing organizations in such manner as may be determined by them. A proposition to amalgamate all organizations of railroad employees was defeated by the convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, but on the other hand, two organizations of railroad workers with considerable memberships, one of which is an affiliate of the Railway Employees' Department, approved of the amalgamation proposal. The question was also before a number of the 49 state federations of labour, all of which are affiliates of the American Federation of Labour. Information received shows that seven federations approved of the amalgamation of the present craft unions into industrial group organizations, six opposed the proposal and eight have taken no action. A meeting was held in Chicago in December, 1922, under the name of the National Railway Amalgamation Conference for the purpose of furthering the proposal of amalgamating the sixteen standard railroad shopmen's organizations into one industrial group, an educational campaign committee being appointed. The gathering also went on record in favour of a similar organization for the metal trades unions; decided that efforts be made to have a referendum vote taken of the railroad shopmen's organizations on the question of amalgamation, and disapproved of secession from the existing unions.

Apart from the agitation for a general amalgamation of craft unions into industrial groups steps have been taken by some of the organizations concerned to bring about amalgamation of unions of workmen of closely allied occupations,

such as the switchmen with the trainmen, and the locomotive firemen with the engineers. The suggested amalgamation of the five organizations comprising the printing trades group made by the 1921 convention of the International Typographical Union did not meet with the approval of the other bodies concerned, and consequently no further action has been taken.

#### LABOUR IN POLITICS

Through the early efforts of certain trades and labour councils, and the support subsequently given by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, there has been established in eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion some form of labour political party. There is also the Canadian Labour Party, which was formed in 1921 with the object of consolidating the various provincial groups into one independent political organization. During the past four years the movement towards independent political action on the part of labour has met with some success, all of the provincial parties now having one or more candidates in the respective legislatures. The Independent Labour Party of Ontario in 1919 elected eleven nominees who subsequently effected a fusion with the United Farmers. The latter group having the largest following, their leader was called upon to form the government, two of the labour members being given portfolios in the Cabinet. In the same year two candidates who ran under the auspices of the Labour Party were elected to the Quebec Legislature. In the Manitoba election held in June, 1920, eleven labour candidates were elected to the Legislature, but in the provincial election held in that province in July, 1922, the labour parties with nominees in the field only elected six candidates. The Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia elected five candidates to the legislature in the election held in July, 1920, the successful nominees running in conjunction with the farmers and veterans, and contested constituencies where the vote of the coal miners was a strong factor. In New Brunswick two labour candidates were elected to the legislature in the general provincial election held in October, 1920, and three labour representatives were elected to the British Columbia Legislature on December 1, 1920. In the Saskatchewan general election in June, 1921, one labour representative was successful, and in the Alberta election held in July, 1921, four labour candidates were elected. In Alberta the United Farmers' party having secured a majority in the legislature, their leader was called on to form the government, and one of the Cabinet positions, that of Minister of Public Works, was offered to and accepted by one of the labour nominees, the choice falling on one who had been the only labour representative in the previous legislature.

In the general election for the Dominion Parliament held in December, 1921, there were 30 nominees who were termed Labour candidates, 27 Farmer-Labour, one Liberal-Labour, and five Socialist candidates. Of the first-named only two were elected and one of the Farmer-Labour five candidates were successful. Of the remaining unsuccessful nominees in which Labour parties were interested 33 lost their election deposits. A convention called by the Workers' Party of Canada nominated a candidate to contest the Halifax bye-election for the House of Commons, which was held on December 4, 1922, the nominee in a three-cornered contest receiving 2,379 votes as against 13,588 for the two other candidates, of which the winner received 8,738. In the general election for the Quebec Legislature, held on February 5, 1923 (information concerning which was received in time to be included in this report), there were five labour candidates, only one of whom was elected. All the other candidates lost their election deposits of \$200, not having polled one-half of the votes secured by the other successful candidates. At the second annual convention of the Canadian Labour Party the draft constitution as prepared by the president and



secretary was adopted. Three representatives of the Workers' Party of Canada attended the meeting, but they were denied the privileges of the convention until such time as the organization had been accepted into membership by the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, a synopsis of the proceedings of the third convention of which is published in this report. A résumé of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Ontario and Nova Scotia labour parties is also given. At the meeting of the Ontario party the question of affiliating with the Canadian Labour Party was discussed; the matter was referred to a referendum vote, the result of which has not yet been announced. The most radical proposal emanating from any of the labour political parties was that adopted at the convention of the Nova Scotia body in favour of the abolition of the "capitalist system." The Nova Scotia party amended its constitution to permit the affiliation of branches of the Workers' Party of Canada and other political bodies of a revolutionary character, and also approved of affiliating with the Canadian Labour Party.

The Labour Party of Great Britain has added considerably to its following in the House of Commons, and by reason of having elected the second largest group, became by traditional practice the official opposition in the British Parliament. In the general election held on November 15, 1922, there were 410 Labour candidates, of whom 142 were elected, an increase of 69 over the number in the previous House. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald was elected as leader of the Labour Party, the Right Hon. John R. Clynes being appointed assistant leader. In 1874 two labour candidates were elected to the British House of Commons, and from that time labour representatives in varying numbers have had seats in the House, there being 73 at the time of dissolution in 1922. The British Labour Party, according to statements published, has approximately 5,000,000 dues paying members.

The American Federation of Labour as the head of the labour movement of the United States has not so far adopted a policy of independent political action on the part of labour, preferring to carry out what is termed a non-partisan attitude by supporting candidates favourable to labour demands and opposing those who are considered unfavourably disposed, irrespective of their party allegiance. There are some of those connected with the labour movement in the United States who are desirous of establishing a labour political party. A step in this direction was made during the year 1922 by the formation of the American Labour Party of New York State, the promoters of which stated that they looked forward to its development as a national organization along the lines of the British Labour Party. In February, 1922, a conference was held in Chicago of those favourable to what was termed progressive political action in the United States, and in some quarters it was believed that this move would lead to the establishment of a party composed of farmers and workers. The second conference to consider the question of political action was held in Cleveland in December, 1922, with 250 delegates present, the Workers' Party of America being denied admission. There was not much sentiment among the delegates for a new party movement. The decision of the conference was to continue the non-partisan method of obtaining the election of progressives regardless of party. This policy is in line with that of the American Federation of Labour, which, through its Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, took an active part in the November, 1922, elections in the United States. In a report of its activities it was stated by the committee that it had supported 23 successful candidates for the Senate and that 170 elected candidates for the House of Representatives were successful owing to the influence of this non-partisan body.

The Labour Party in Australia in the general election held in December, 1922, elected 29 candidates to the House of Representatives, which is composed

of 75 members, and increased its representation in the Senate, which is an elective body, by nine seats, now having twelve out of 36 seats.

The New Zealand Labour Party in the general election held on December 7, 1922, according to press despatches, elected seventeen members. The remaining representation in the New Zealand Parliament is: Conservatives, 38; Liberals, 20; Independent Liberals, 4; and Independents, 1.

So far as reports received can be tabulated, there were 111 candidates nominated or endorsed by organized labour or labour political bodies in 36 localities in the Dominion for various municipal offices. Of these 63 were elected as follows: mayors, 4; controllers, 2; aldermen, 48; and school trustees, 9. In addition, there were 23 candidates elected who, though not officially endorsed by any labour body, are members of labour unions or represented themselves as being in accord with labour principles.

#### TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY FEATURES

The large expenditures made on account of benefits by labour organizations, especially by many of the international bodies, are features of trade union activity of more than ordinary interest, and are indicative of the financial strength of trade unions. Although trade union membership shows a further decline for 1922, the disbursements during the year for benefit purposes, as reported to the department, were more than two and a quarter million dollars in excess of the payments made in 1921. Four of the eighteen organizations classed as non-international made expenditures on account of benefits, the total being \$41,180, an increase of \$20,405 over the preceding year, and of which \$38,450 was for death benefits. Of the 92 international organizations having branches in Canada 58 reported disbursements for one or more benefit purposes, payments on account of death benefits being paid during 1922 by 53, unemployed and travelling by 12, strike by 42, sick and accident by 19 and old age pensions by 5.

The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits for 1922 by the various central international organizations, as taken from reports furnished direct or secured from departmental records, amounted to \$26,378,729, an increase of \$2,288,893, as compared with the disbursements for benefits by 75 organizations which reported for the year 1921. The expenditures for 1922 for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 8,151,123
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	753,704
Strike benefits.. . . .	13,549,717
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,446,408
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,113,777

As no separate accounts for the Canadian membership are kept by the majority of the international organizations, it is in only rare instances that the department is able to learn what proportion of the above mentioned amounts was paid to members of the respective unions located in the Dominion. In the case of two organizations, viz., the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the International Typographical Union, figures were furnished for the amount of all classes of benefits paid to members in Canada, and in two other instances particulars were secured of the expenditures made to Canadian members for strike benefits. Besides the amounts which may have been received from the headquarters of the international organizations certain of the local branch unions in Canada made payments to their own members for benefits, the total for the year 1922 being \$535,450, a decrease of \$968,105, as compared with the expen-



ditures for these purposes in the preceding year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . . .	\$121,278
Unemployed benefits.. . . . .	48,643
Strike benefits.. . . . .	123,693
Sick benefits.. . . . .	201,107
Other benefits.. . . . .	40,729

#### COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

The contents of the present volume make it a complete labour directory, the report including the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all labour organizations on the continent known to the department, as well as of those operating in Canada, with a list of the local branch unions existing in each locality in the Dominion. In addition to the chapters dealing with the various classes of labour organizations, and which have been briefly discussed in preceding sections of this summary, the report contains (1) a chapter of "Incidents of Interest to Organized Labour," (2) a list of Canadian labour papers and of trade union organizations having official journals and the names of the different publications, and (3) a list of conventions of labour bodies to be held during the year 1923, with the date and place of meeting, as far as obtainable.

#### NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Canada several associations of wage-earners which are in no way identified with the organized labour movement. The three principal groups include associations of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large memberships. The importance of the organizations covering the classes of wage-earners just mentioned, as well as that of the other bodies coming under the category of non-trade union associations, would appear to warrant reference being made to them in a report designed to show the standing of organizations of wage-earners operating in Canada. With the explanation that the associations discussed are not to be confused with the regularly constituted labour organizations, a chapter has been included giving particulars of such known bodies, of which there are 63, according to information received in the department, the combined reported membership being 81,373.

## I.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

*American Federation of Labour—Head of the Labour Movement in North America—Platform of Principles—How Revenue is Derived—Report from Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the 1922 Convention—Membership of the Federation for Twenty Years—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Officers—Names and Addresses also of Officers and Organizers in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Body in the Dominion.*

With the majority of trade union members in Canada belonging to international organizations which are affiliates of the American Federation of Labour, it is only proper that in a report dealing with labour organization in the Dominion some reference should be made to the central body with which they are associated. The American Federation stands at the head of the labour movement of North America, and embraces in its ranks the bulk of the national and international labour unions on the continent. Through the efforts of the federation many international trade union organizations have been established, and all affiliates have complete autonomy over the craftsmen covered by their respective charters. The plan of organization of the American Federation, which is a voluntary grouping of self-governing organizations, and stands as the exponent of the trade union system, is founded on a scale which its affiliates deem to be adequate to meet the present requirements of the organized workers. During recent years attempts have been made at the annual conventions to have the federation adopt the industrial form of organization, i.e., the grouping into one union of all the workers in any one industry, but such proposals have always been defeated. For the purpose of bringing together organizations of kindred trades to deal with matters affecting their immediate interests four departments of the federation are now operating, these departments in turn issuing charters to local department councils. The American Federation has been in existence for over 40 years, and during that period has been most active in promoting legislation intended for the betterment of the working conditions of that part of its affiliated membership located in the United States, constituting of course the great majority, and has on many occasions rendered both moral and financial assistance to affiliated organizations in their efforts to secure improved trade conditions. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances their authority in such matters is recognized.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is referred to in another chapter), and acknowledges the last-named as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, paying a per capita tax to the congress on its chartered federal and trade unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being accepted by refusing to accept per capita tax or to seat at the annual



conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

The more important international labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods, have local branches in Canada. Exclusive of these brotherhoods, the unions operating in the Dominion are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The majority of these central bodies are what are known as craft organizations, although some of them, such as the miners and brewery workers, are of an industrial character, embracing in their membership most if not all of the workmen employed in the respective industries. The larger of the international organizations maintain in the Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of looking after the interest of their Canadian membership and of reporting to their respective headquarters on trade conditions and the operations of their local branch unions in Canada, besides having accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions in the Dominion are conducted.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881, its original name being Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 the present name was chosen. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Besides granting charters to national and international organizations and trade departments, charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local trade and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation of Labour are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.
2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.
3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.
4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.
5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The platform of principles of the federation contains the following declarations:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bath-rooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

For the purpose of organization on the part of the American Federation of Labour the various states of the United States and the provinces of the Dominion are divided into districts, the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded in the allotment of territory. Of the staff of regular organizers four are resident in Canada, where also there are a number of voluntary organizers. For the fiscal year ended with April 30, 1922, the sum of \$170,935.47 was expended for organizing work, \$1,097.03 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade or federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) From international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation, 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out. Local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct are also required to forward to the federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

The American Federation of Labour, in the development of its organization, has established departments covering four leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, railroad employees, and union-label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual conventions of the federation. The department embracing mining trades organizations, which had been in existence for a number of years, on July 1, 1922, was dissolved.



Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, *i.e.*, bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to local trade and federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control, as well as to state federations of labour and city central bodies (otherwise known as trades and labour councils).

At each convention, in addition to others, a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of investigating and endeavouring to bring about amicable settlements of jurisdictional disputes between unions which have not been adjusted through other agencies.

The 41st annual convention of the federation held in Cincinnati from June 12 to 24, 1922, was attended by 458 delegates. Ninety-five national and international organizations were represented by 287 delegates, and five of the federation departments. 30 state federations, 91 city central bodies and 39 trade and federal labour unions were represented by one delegate each. Of the six fraternal delegates present one represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress. The international representation included seven members of local branches in Canada and four of the delegates from city central bodies were also from Canada.

#### REPORT FROM TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The following brief report on labour activities in the Dominion was submitted to the American Federation of Labour by the secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—

The report of membership submitted to the last convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada showed a slight increase over that of the preceding year. It has not been possible, however, to maintain this favourable position up to the present time, the decline in membership caused by the long period of unemployment having manifested itself in Canada to a marked degree during the past several months.

Many international unions being compelled to reduce their staffs of organizers and general officers, found it necessary to withdraw their special Canadian representatives and this has considerably added to the difficulty of maintaining the prestige of the international trade union movement.

The campaign against international trade unions is being vigorously waged from many quarters. A portion of the press lose no opportunity to urge workers to sever their connections with international unions. The Quebec provincial legislature passed a resolution last session with the same object, and during the discussion the prime minister and others announced the probability of definite legislation next session to bring this about in that province.

The activities continue unabated of the national Catholic unions in Quebec and the Canadian Federation of Labour, in the other provinces, on the one hand, and the "One Big Union," Workers' Party of Canada and similar revolutionary organizations, on the other.

*Congress Journal.*—To meet the situation and properly and *continuously* place before the Canadian worker the policies of our movement, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada commenced the publication, in January of this year, of an official monthly journal. This effort has been well received and we believe will considerably strengthen our position.

*Legislation.*—A proper review of all legislation secured in the Dominion Parliament and the legislatures of the nine provinces is not possible in a report of this nature. Progress has been made, however, in extending and improving the workmen's compensation acts, minimum wage laws, mothers' allowances, factory acts and similar legislation of benefit to wage earners as a whole.

The problems with which workers in nearly all countries are faced are demanding our daily attention and include immigration, unemployment relief, protection against sickness, accidents and destitution in old age, broadening of education facilities and, in general, the creating of opportunity for the social and industrial development of every worker.

In addition to the above report from the Trades and Labour Congress, the fraternal greetings of that body were extended by Mr. Ernest Robinson, of Winnipeg.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

In 1881, when the American Federation was formed, the membership was less than 5,000. In 1902 it stood at 1,024,399. At the 1922 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1922, was 3,195,635, a decrease of 710,893 members for the year. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty years was as follows:—

Year	Membership	Year	Membership
1903.. . . . .	1,465,800	1913.. . . . .	1,996,004
1904.. . . . .	1,676,200	1914.. . . . .	2,020,671
1905.. . . . .	1,494,300	1915.. . . . .	1,946,347
1906.. . . . .	1,454,200	1916.. . . . .	2,072,702
1907.. . . . .	1,538,970	1917.. . . . .	2,371,434
1908.. . . . .	1,586,885	1918.. . . . .	2,726,478
1909.. . . . .	1,482,872	1919.. . . . .	3,260,068
1910.. . . . .	1,562,112	1920.. . . . .	4,078,740
1911.. . . . .	1,761,835	1921.. . . . .	3,906,528
1912.. . . . .	1,770,145	1922.. . . . .	3,195,635

(At the close of the calendar year 1922, the membership was reported to be approximately 4,000,000.)

In reference to the membership figures as presented above it was pointed out at the 1922 convention that affiliated organizations pay per capita tax to the federation on the basis of dues received, and no dues are collected from members who are out of work, as a result of unemployment, strikes or lockouts during the year.

The total affiliations at the end of the fiscal year, included 112 national and international organizations, an increase of two over 1921, representing 35,277 local branches, and 666 local trade and federal labour unions, making in all 35,943, a loss of 1,245. Four trade departments, forty-nine state federations, and 905 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the national and international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; the local branches also constitute the state federations, city central bodies and department councils and supply the finances. There are 838 of the last-named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

The Building Trades Department of the federation, according to the latest report received, has in affiliation sixteen international unions, with an approximate membership of 507,356, and also eight state councils and 411 local building trades councils, nine of which are located in the following Canadian cities: Brantford, Hamilton, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, the approximate affiliated membership of which is 500,000, and three state and eight district councils, one of the latter being located in the Dominion, as well as 116 local metal trades councils, three of which are operating in Canada as follows: London, Toronto and Victoria. The Railway Employees' Department has eight international organizations in affiliation, with a membership of 420,000. There are also 141 railroad system federations or departments under charter, eight of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways: Canadian Pacific; Dominion Atlantic; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; Grand Trunk (Canadian Lines); Grand Trunk Pacific; Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island; Timiskaming and Northern Ontario; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The



Union Label Trades Department has forty-four international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 627,403. In addition there are 167 local label departments under charter, of which three are located in Canadian cities, viz., Hamilton, London and Three Rivers.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The full list of officers, with their addresses, and the names of the fraternal delegates as elected at the 1922 convention, are as follows:—

*President.*—Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*First Vice-President.*—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass.

*Second Vice-President.*—Joseph F. Valentine, of the International Moulders' Union, Box 600, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Third Vice-President.*—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fourth Vice-President.*—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, 1107 Merchants' National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Fifth Vice-President.*—Wm. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 104 E. High street, Detroit, Mich.

*Sixth Vice-President.*—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

*Seventh Vice-President.*—Jacob Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Eighth Vice-President.*—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer.*—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Secretary.*—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

*Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.*—For the 1922 convention: Benjamin Schlesinger, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Geo. L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union; for 1923: Peter Shaughnessy, of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, and Anthony J. Chlopek, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

*Fraternal Delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—For the 1922 convention: Wm. E. Hulsbeck, of the Kentucky State Federation of Labour; for 1923: Walter N. Reddick, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The secretaries of the four departments of the federation are:—

*Building Trades Department.*—Wm. J. Spencer, Rooms 500-503, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Metal Trades Department.*—A. J. Berres, Rooms 400-403, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

*Railway Employees' Department.*—John Scott, Riviera Building, 4750 Broadway, cor. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

*Union Label Trades Department.*—John J. Manning, Rooms 202-204, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

#### FEDERATION ORGANIZERS RESIDENT IN CANADA

As previously mentioned, four of the staff of regular organizers of the federation are resident in Canada. Their names and addresses are as follows:—

A. E. Bastien, 1109 Henri Julien avenue, Montreal, Que.

A. Farmilo, 12010-91st street, Edmonton, Alta.

John A. Flett, 195 Sherman avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.

Wm. Varley, 100 Doel avenue, Toronto, Ont.

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the American Federation of Labour, there are, according to information received in the department, 134 national and international labour organizations operating on the North American continent, a decrease of five as compared with the number recorded in 1921. The following are the names of the organizations from which no reports have been received and which are assumed to have disappeared entirely or to be inactive, viz., (1) the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Vehicle Workers of America, (2) Building and General Labourers' International Protective Union of America, (3) International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, (4) the American International Musical and Theatrical Union, (5) the Brotherhood of Railway Patrolmen, the first named being the only one which had a local branch in Canada. The majority of the organizations whose existence is known to the department are what are commonly termed craft unions, and 112 of them are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. Among the chief bodies not identified with the federation are the railroad operating brotherhoods which comprise one of the most powerful labour groups on the continent. Ninety-one of the organizations whose names are included in the appended list have extended their jurisdiction into Canada by reason of having established one or more local branches in the Dominion; the American Federation of Labour has also granted charters to a number of local unions in Canada, there being no central organizations covering the classes of work people so organized, making in all 92 international organizations having affiliations in the Dominion, a decrease of six. Of the 112 affiliations of the American Federation of Labour 79 are operating in Canada, and of the 22 organizations not so affiliated twelve have Canadian local branches. Including the American Federation of Labour, 57 of the international organizations have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the body which is recognized by internationally organized labour as the head of the trade union movement of the Dominion.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, although having its chief office in Canada, and only one affiliation outside of the Dominion, is under its charter of incorporation an international organization, and its name is accordingly given a place in this chapter. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which was founded in October, 1908, and in July, 1909, was registered under the Trade Unions Act, is the strongest single labour body having headquarters in the Dominion. The brotherhood endeavours to organize for the purpose of promoting their general welfare such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was expelled from membership by the 1921 convention over a question of jurisdiction between the Canadian Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, an organization with headquarters in the United States, and which claims jurisdiction over certain of the classes of workers comprising the membership of the Canadian body of railroad employees. Previous to the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood the Trades Congress had endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations involved, but the efforts proved futile. The executive of the congress, whose action was upheld by the 1921 convention, took the attitude that a continuance of the dual operation of the two bodies claiming jurisdiction over the same classes of workers, and being in affiliation with the congress, was not in the best interests of the men



directly involved, nor of the international trade union movement as represented by the congress.

The 1921 convention of the United Association of Railway Employees, an organization which was formed in 1920 by ex-members of certain of the railroad brotherhood lodges who had participated in an unauthorized strike in Chicago, decided to establish a Canadian headquarters to be officered and supervised by residents of the Dominion. On January 1, 1922, a general office for Canada was opened in Toronto and a district chairman appointed. The plan of Canadian supervision, however, does not appear to have added any strength to the portion of the organization on this side of the line, there now being only one local lodge in Canada, a loss of five. During 1922 the executive officers of the United Association of Railway Employees and the American Federation of Railroad Workers, both of which are industrial organizations, the first named seeking to combine the operating railroad employees and the latter the railroad shop mechanics, reached a basis for amalgamation of the two bodies under the name of Amalgamated Railroad Workers. The question of ratifying the agreement was submitted to a referendum vote, the result of which had not been made known at the close of the year.

The local lodges in Canada and the United States of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, under a plan of solidification adopted in 1913, became for trade purposes also branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization with headquarters in the United States, retaining their connection with the parent body for beneficial purposes. Owing to a disagreement between the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society and the head office of the United Brotherhood, and also owing to the refusal of the United Brotherhood to issue charters to new lodges instituted by the Amalgamated (referred to in chapter XVII.) eleven of the 30 local lodges of the Amalgamated are not identified with the United Brotherhood. The names of both of the carpenters organizations are printed in the appended list, with similar information as is given for other labour bodies of which the department has a record.

Another British organization, known as the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, has one branch in Canada, located at Hazelhill, N.S. As the central organization is not a factor in the labour movement of the North American continent, its name is not included in this chapter, but the local branch is given its proper place in a subsequent chapter.

The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the names and addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and addresses of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Those marked thus (\*\*) have also affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

\**Actors and Artistes of America, Associated*.—Pres., John Emerson, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sec., Harry Mountford, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada, being affiliated with one general organization.)

\**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and—Pres.*, Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham street, Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. (3 local unions in Canada.)

\*\**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union*.—Corresponding Sec., A. A. Myrup, 2719 Bert avenue, Chicago, Ill. (8 local unions in Canada.)

\*\**Barbers' International Union, Journeymen*.—Pres., Jas. C. Shanessy, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—H. J. Halford, 4th vice-pres., Box 142, Hamilton, Ont.; Leon Worthal, organizer, 1 Hammersmith avenue, Toronto, Ont. (35 local unions in Canada.)

*Bartenders*.—(See Hotel and Restaurant Employees.)

\**Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of*.—Pres., John Jilson, 64 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, 821 Long Acre Building, 42nd street and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)

- \*\*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., W. F. Kramer, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—W. G. Powlesland, vice-pres., 250 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont. (23 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, 504 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada:—R. C. McCutcheon, vice-pres., 226 Lipton street, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, vice-pres., 2603 Mance street, Montreal, Que. (38 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Walter N. Reddick, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—Wm. Glocking, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley boulevard, Toronto, Ont. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.**—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada:—Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 1215 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 20 Rutherford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.**—General Cor. Sec., John Rader, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.**—Pres., W. J. Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Thos. Izzard, 4th vice-president, 681 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-pres., 10 Stanton avenue, Toronto, Ont. (51 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Frank Kasten, 309-327 So. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 309-327 So. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.**—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Harry Jones, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Daniel Brophy, 29 Coursol street, Montreal, Que. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.**—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 7629 Kelly street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will R. Boyer, 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—J. A. Durrand, 122 Peter street, Hamilton, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Building Service Employees' International Union.**—Sec., Claude F. Peters, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.*—(See *Meat Cutters.*)
- Carders of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., James Tansey, Box 383, Fall River, Mass. Sec., James H. Simpson, New Bedford Theatre Building, New Bedford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Carmen.*—(See *Railway Carmen.*)
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.*—Chairman, T. Barron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Sec., A. G. Cameron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Official in Canada:—W. W. Young, Sec., Can. Executive Board, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. (30 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que. (119 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.**—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 446 E. 8th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Detlef, 8605 85th street, Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.**—Pres.-Sec., G. W. Perkins, 508 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—A. Garipey, organizer, 239 City Hall avenue, Montreal, Que. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.*—(See *Postal Clerks, Retail Clerks and Railway Clerks.*)
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.**—Pres., M. Zaritsky, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 41 Union Square, New York, N.Y. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—S. Spivak, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.**—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Paul F. Schnur, vice-president for Canada, 3502 Bremner street, Montreal, Que. (8 system divisions in Canada.)
- \*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.**—Pres., W. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Coopers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., Joseph Cressé, 289 30th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Forrest M. Krepps, Meriweather Building, Kansas City, Kansas. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.**—Pres., Andries Meyers, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacques Veder, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- \*Draftsmen's International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.**—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Daniel J. Moriarty, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres. J. P. Noonan, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Chas. P. Ford, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Inglis, vice-pres., 1016 Wellington street, London, Ont.; J. C. McBride, executive board member, 165 Julia street, Winnipeg, Man. (39 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mabel Leslie, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)



- \*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.**—Pres. Frank Feeney, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Engineers.**—(See *Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.*)
- \*Engravers' Union, International Metal.**—Pres., Otto A. Laibly, 2725 Bernice avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., August C. Fromm, 2233 N. Karloo avenue, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.**—Sec., A. J. Marsh, Y.M.C.A., Orange, N.J. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Federal Employees, National Federation of.**—Pres., Luther C. Steward, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., James P. McKeon, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (1 local branch in Canada.)
- \*\*Fire Fighters, International Association of.**—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105-6, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 106, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Albert Higgin, vice-president, 6th District, 312 Ave. E., North Saskatoon, Sask.; Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District, 469 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- Firemen.**—(See *Locomotive Firemen and Stationary Firemen.*)
- \*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Leonard Holtschult, 810 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Arthur Austin, 810 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America, International Union of.**—Sec., Miss Florence Godshall, 1917 Tuolumne street, Fresno, Cal. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Fur Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Sec., Andrew Wennies, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Garment Workers of America, United.**—Pres., T. A. Rickert, room 506, 175 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., B. A. Larger, 116 Bible House, New York. Official in Canada:—W. F. Bush, Greenwood, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.**—Pres., Morris Sigman, 3 W. 16th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 3 W. 16th Street, New York, N.Y. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.**—Pres., John A. Voll, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Official in Canada:—Wm. Warren, 234 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, Que. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Glass Workers of America, National Window.**—Pres., John M. Siemer, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Thos. Reynolds, 419 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.**—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.**—Sec., Miss Elizabeth Christman, 311 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.**—Pres., James Duncan, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Hatters of North America, United.**—Sec., Martin Lawlor, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hat and Cap Makers.**—(See *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.*)
- \*\*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.**—Pres., D. Alessandro, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.**—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill street, Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 1101 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.**—Pres., Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, 528 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.**—Pres., M. F. Tighe, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., David J. Davis, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Official in Canada:—Ernest Curtis, vice-president, 74 Main street W., Hamilton, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., Wilbur M. Austin, 59 Ash street, No. Attleboro, Mass. Sec.—Treass., Abraham Greenstein, Room 714, Earle Building, 1674 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—John O'Hanly, organizer, 16 Strickland avenue, Toronto, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Alex. Gillies, 545 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.**—Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., J. B. Bowen, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Laundry Workers' International Union.**—Pres., James F. Brock, Box 11, Lans station, Troy, N.Y. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second avenue, Troy, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Leather Workers' International Union, United.**—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Letter Carriers, National Association of.**—Pres., Ed. J. Gaimor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Connor, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 122 Glenlake avenue, Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)

- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief Engineer, Warren S. Stone, Room 1116, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. First Grand Engineer, Wm. B. Prenter, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Suite 8, St. Charles Apts., Amesbury avenue, Montreal, Que.; F. W. Rioux, special organizer, Trois Pistoles, Que. (96 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., D. B. Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—H. H. Lynch, vice-pres., 310 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.; E. A. Ball, member board of directors, 14 Caledonia street, Stratford, Ont. (102 local lodges in Canada.)
- \*Longshoremen's Association, International.**—Pres., A. J. Chlopek, 702-704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 702-704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Jas. E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Machinists, International Association of.**—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, vice-pres., Room 113, Coronation Building, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets, Montreal, Que.; Jas. Somerville, vice-pres., 803 Main street, Moose Jaw, Sask. (93 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Mail Carriers, National Federation of Rural.**—Sec., S. A. Reynolds, Minter, Ala. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. H. Fljoldal, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., E. E. Milliman, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-pres., 1467C Wellington st. Verdun, Que. (183 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.**—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 632 Eagle avenue, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.**—Pres., Wm. S. Brown, Rooms 311-315 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. A. Grubb, Rooms 311-315 Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of.**—Pres. and Sec., Capt. John H. Pruett, 423 49th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., C. J. Hayes, 1523 Winstanley avenue, E., St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Dennis Lane, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Metal Polishers' International Union.**—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Donald H. Wright, vice-president and general organizer, 378 Burwell street, London, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Joseph E. Kucher, 81 E. 10th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Pres., John J. Hynes, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 122 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—A. J. Crawford, organizer, 2526 6th avenue W., Vancouver, B.C. (19 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Mine Workers of America, United.**—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1114 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Green, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (71 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Official in Canada:—Wm. Davidson, member of Executive Board, New Denver, B.C. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Moulders' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Joseph F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleiber, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John H. Barnett, 3rd vice-president, 19 Rolyat street, Toronto, Ont. (38 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Musicians, American Federation of.**—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 239 Halsey street, Newark, N.J. Official in Canada:—D. A. Carey, member of executive committee, 170 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont. (46 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.**—Pres., R. H. Stickel, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., J. L. Coulter, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Sec., Chas. J. Lammert, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, Savoy Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Fred Molineaux, organizer, 61 Chestnut avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; R. Gervais, organizer, 700 Visitation street, Montreal, Que. (34 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. T. Carey, Paper Makers' Building, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. Sec., Matthew J. Burns, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—P. J. Kelly, 5th vice-president, Espanola, Ont.; Frank McLeod, 3rd vice-president, Espanola, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (7 local unions and 7 branches in Canada.)
- \*Pavers, Rammers, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.**—Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.**—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.**—Pres., Jacob Fischer, 260 E. 138th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—A. Clark, 2nd vice-president, 50 Edinburgh road, Guelph, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, 3136 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day street, Toronto, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)



- \*\*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.**—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, 17 Robbins road, Arlington Heights, Mass. Sec., T. A. Scully, Room 401-18 Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Official in Canada:—R. Lefebvre, vice-president, 2003 St. Laurent Boulevard, Montreal, Que. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.**—Pres., John Coefield, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—Louis Guérard, 8th vice-president, 675 Montcalm street, Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 663 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, Ont. (39 local unions in Canada.)
- \*Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.**—Pres., Gilbert E. Hyatt, Room 306, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, Room 305, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.**—Pres., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.**—Sec., Geo. W. Hawkins, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Print Cutters' Association of America, National.**—Pres., Thos. G. Clark, 1211 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., R. Heintz, 124 North street, Jersey City, N.J. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*Printers and Colour Mixers, National Association of Machine.**—Pres., Matthew J. McGivney, 504-44th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 1107 W. Princess street, York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.**—Pres., Thos. F. O'Neill, 202 W. 98th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada:—Geo. R. Brunet, vice-president, 2084 Chateaubriand avenue, Montreal, Que. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 232 Turner street, Ottawa, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., John W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred W. Sutor, Barre, Vt. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. McLean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. General organizers:—W. J. McPherson, 205 Gerrard street E., Toronto, Ont.; Joe Wall, 192 Park avenue, Montreal, Que.; M. C. Lockhart, 13 Foundry street, Moncton, N.B.; E. Robson, 407 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.; J. E. Miller, 616 Glebeholme Boulevard, Toronto, Ont. (148 local unions in Canada and 1 in United States.)
- \*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, 4750 N. Kimball avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., T. A. Austin, 4750 N. Kimball avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—E. A. Hurst, member of executive board, 69 Balmoral avenue N., Hamilton, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Agents, Order of.**—Pres., W. J. Noone, Suite 305, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. H. Weir, 305 Manhattan Building, 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. (No locals in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. J. Coyle, 27 Haymarket square, Boston, Mass. Sec., Frank Hughes, 6 Evans street, Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Robt. P. Neil, 2 Park Square, Boston, Mass. (1 local union in Canada.)
- \*\*Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.**—Pres., E. J. Manion, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., L. J. Ross, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Officials in Canada:—Hon. G. D. Robertson, vice-president, 14 Delaware avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; J. M. Mein, deputy president, 551 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Ont.; W. P. Hutchison, secretary of Board of Directors, 102 St. George street, Moncton, N.B. (3 local and 9 system divisions in Canada.)
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. G. Lee, B. of R. T. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. E. King, B. of R. T. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—W. J. Babe, vice-president, 163 Centre street, St. Thomas, Ont. (95 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Edward Hoskins, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., G. C. Eckroth, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., E. Wm. Weeks, 506 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada:—F. McKenna and Louis Beuloin, general vice-presidents, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Thos. Brood, member of executive board, 50 Melrose avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; Robt. Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, 436 15th avenue E., Calgary, Alta. (110 local unions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald, 606 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, fifth floor, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—John Brodie, member executive board, 1064 13th avenue E., Vancouver, B.C.; Harry Carr, general representative, Freeman's Hotel, Montreal, Que. (53 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Conductors, Order of.**—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Acting Sec., W. A. Coon, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (71 local divisions in Canada.)
- \*\*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Sec. of General Executive Board, R. L. Reeves, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada:—Magnus Sinclair, member of executive board, 45 Beech avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Wm. P. Jennings, fourth vice-president, 16 Spruce street, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred. A. Hoover, fifth vice-president, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C. (28 local unions in Canada.)

- Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.*—General chairman, R. C. Greenley, 315 S. Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., F. S. Galloway, 315 S. Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Harry J. Harte, district chairman, 49 Cannon avenue, Toronto, Ont. (1 local union in Canada, as well as some members at large.)
- \**Railway Mail Association (Railway Postal Clerks).*—Pres., Wm. M. Collins, Room 300, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., R. E. Ross, 10 Congress street, Portsmouth, N.H. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.*—Pres., E. E. Baker, 195 Jefferson road, Newark, Ohio. Sec., H. J. Conway, Levering Building, Main street, Lafayette, Ind. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.*—Sec., J. M. Gavlak, 3091 Kolridge road, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Sawsmiths' National Union.*—Sec., Harry Milan, 1234 Oxford street, Indianapolis, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Seamen's Union, International.*—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., K. B. Nolan, 357 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Siderographers, International Association of.*—Sec., John A. Frew, 1966 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Signalmen.*—(See *Railroad Signalmen.*)
- Spinners' Union, International.*—Sec., Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman street, Holyoke, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Chas. C. Shay, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas., F. G. Lemaster, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. P. Covert, fourth vice-president, 257 Brock avenue, Toronto, Ont. (35 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Agents.*—(See *Railroad Station Agents.*)
- Station Employees.*—(See *Railroad Station Employees.*)
- \**Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3615 North 24th street, Omaha, Neb. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.*—Pres., Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Dave Evans, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. (22 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood.*—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.*—Pres., James J. Freel, 56 Gould avenue, Caldwell, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada:—H. H. Abbs, special representative, 67 Salem avenue, Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Members of Executive Board, James Taylor, 636 James street, Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 1061 Ingersoll street, Winnipeg, Man.; Thos. A. Wood, 138 Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. (22 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Stove Mounters' International Union.*—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—Wm. Beck, vice-president, 781 Nelson street, London, Ont. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Switchmen's Union of North America.*—Pres., T. C. Cashen, 39 W. North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welch, 39 W. North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—J. D. Murray, member of grand board of directors, 1161 Comox street, Vancouver, B.C. (8 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.*—Gen.-Sec.-Treas., Thos. Sweeney, 6753 Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2930 St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Teachers, American Federation of.*—Pres., Chas. B. Stillman, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., F. G. Stecker, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.*—(See *Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.*)
- Textile Operatives, American Federation of.*—Pres., James Tansey, Fall River, Mass. Sec., John P. O'Connell, Salem, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Russell Palmer, Room 507, 7 E. 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Textile Workers of America, United.*—Pres., Thos. F. McMahon, 10 Denver avenue, Edgewood, Providence, R.I. Sec., Sara A. Conboy, Room 110, Bible House, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- \**Timberworkers, International Union of.*—Pres., Ray R. Canterbury, 209 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. Sec., Harry W. Call, 209 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Tobacco Workers, International Union of.*—Pres., W. R. Walden, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. Sec., E. L. Evans, 50 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Trainmen.*—(See *Railroad Trainmen.*)
- \**Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.*—Sec., Tito Pacelli, 162 E. 118th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- \**Typographical Union, International.*—Pres., John McPharland, 611 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hayes, 642 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—Wm. J. Lucas, 281 Lauder avenue, Toronto, Ont. (50 local unions in Canada.)



*\*Upholsterers' International Union.*—Pres., Wm. Kohn, 230 E. 58th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Thos. Mayhew, member of executive board, 126 Hogarth avenue, Toronto, Ont. (3 local unions in Canada.)

*\*Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.*—Pres., W. H. Ashley, Ford street, Brockton, Mass. Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

*\*Weavers, Wire, American Protective Association.*—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech street, Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 820 89th street, Woodhaven, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

*Wood Carvers.*—(See Carvers, Wood.)

*Woolsorters and Graders' Association of United States, National.*—Sec., George H. Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

*Workers' International Industrial Union.*—Sec., E. La France, Box 242, Troy, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

## II.—ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

*Three New Unions Added to the Distinctly Canadian Bodies—Statement of the Inception and Objects of the Eighteen Central Organizations Now Operating—Names and Addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries.*

Besides the international organizations whose names are given in the preceding chapter, and with which the greater number of Canadian organized workers are identified, there are in the Dominion eighteen of what are termed non-international labour bodies, six of which are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government. There are other associations of civil servants which are in no way connected with the labour movement whose names will be found in a subsequent chapter under the caption of "Non-Trade Union Associations." Of the remaining twelve organizations included in this chapter eleven are in direct opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (referred to in the next chapter), the exception being the National Association of Marine Engineers, which by reason of the conditions governing the certificates of marine engineers cannot be other than a national organization. In some instances these non-international organizations have been brought into existence by seceders from old-established international unions, among reasons advanced for their action being (1) that the particular local branch with which they were connected was neglected by the officers of the central body, and (2) that the return to Canadian branches in the matter of benefits and trade protection was not commensurate with the money sent as per capita tax to the respective headquarters in the United States. The name of the Associated Federal Employees of Canada, an organization open to Dominion Government employees, appears in this report for the first time. This body is the outgrowth of a local union which was originally chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with jurisdiction covering civil servants employed in Ottawa. On June 26, 1922, the Congress extended the jurisdiction to cover the whole Dominion, and the local union, which was designated as No. 66, became a subordinate branch of the central organization established under the wider charter. Another organization whose name has not hitherto appeared in this report is the Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen. This body, which seeks to organize all mechanics, helpers and apprentices employed on Canadian railways, was organized on November 2, 1921, but particulars of its formation were not received in time to be published in the earlier report. The Canadian Electrical Trades Union is also included for the first time as a central organization, the local branch unions which have appeared under this title in previous issues of this report being recorded as branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour. These branch unions are now operating under charters granted by the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, which is an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour. The name of the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, which was organized in 1919, is omitted from the list of non-international organizations. The Edmonton branch of this body was absorbed by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and no reports having been received from the remaining branches, it is assumed that the brotherhood no longer functions.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is not strictly a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with those of other Canadian organizations of wage-earners.



The Canadian Federation of Labour is strictly a national organization formed in direct opposition to the system of international unionism as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Canadian Federation issues charters to central organizing bodies, trades and labour councils and craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

The statement following includes certain particulars as to the date of formation and the objects of each of the eighteen non-international organizations operating in the Dominion.

The Amalgamated Postal Workers came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the East and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The jurisdiction of the association, which admits to membership all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, extends from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Victoria, B. C., and the idea of the promoters is to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers' associations in the territory named. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress was not entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the Congress. At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government. Subsequent to this action proposals were made for the formation of a federation of all postal employees to include the organizations of postal clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, the Amalgamated Civil Servants to disband and the members to identify themselves with the three established associations embracing the classes of postal employees named above. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation identified themselves with the new federation, but the Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the terms laid down for affiliation and is still operating as a separate central organization.

The organization known as the Associated Federal Employees of Canada was on June 26, 1922, granted a charter by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The aim of the organization as furnished the department is as follows:— "To bring about fuller co-operation, with more of mutual sympathy, between the employees of the Canadian Government and their employers, resulting in greater contentment and loyalty among the former, and consequently achieving the maximum of efficiency in the public service. The means advocated for the attainment of this end are (1) the establishment of joint councils to consider all questions of personnel relations and to make recommendations thereon to the Government, as well as to devise plans for re-classifying and re-organizing the service when necessary, and (2) the limitation of the functions of the Civil Service Commission to the making of appointments, the carrying out of administrative routine, and the furnishing of advice to the councils when the latter require it." Membership is open to all employees of the Dominion Government (below the rank of Deputy Ministers and heads of major branches) in Canada, except those who are eligible to join other unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character 18 years of age and over exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen was formed during the summer of 1921 in opposition to the old-established Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an international organization with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, with which the organized locomotive engineers in Canada have for many years been identified. During 1920 a number of the Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were suspended for violation by their members of what was termed the Chicago joint agreement. (This contract set the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men.) At the 1921 convention of the brotherhood the charters of three lodges, viz., No. 516 at Humboldt, No. 825 at Kamsack and No. 837 at Trenton, which persisted in ignoring the joint agreement, were cancelled. Subsequently the new Canadian organization of enginemen came into existence, Mr. W. B. Best, who was formerly general chairman of the adjustment committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the Canadian National Railways, taking a prominent part in its formation. Another reason advanced for the organization of a purely Canadian body was the small return received by the members in proportion to the money sent as dues and assessments to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen has established branches in the localities where the charters were cancelled by the international as well as at fourteen other points.

The Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen was formed on November 2, 1921, with the object of organizing all mechanics, helpers and apprentices employed on Canadian railways. It is the intention of the association to federate with other Canadian railway organizations and to co-operate with all trade and labour bodies to secure the passage of laws beneficial to the working class. Charters are issued to local lodges, the charter fee being \$25. The entrance fee for mechanics is \$5 with monthly dues of \$1; the initiation fee for apprentices and helpers is \$2.50 and dues 50 cents per month. Up to the close of 1922 the association had established two local branches.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional and engineering knowledge, thereby fitting its members for better and higher situations, and to maintaining the rights of the engineering profession, and for the transaction of any business that may legally be brought before it; also to the securing of enactment, enforcement and unification of engineering laws throughout Canada." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association came into existence. The formation of this Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.



The Canadian Electrical Trades Union developed from a branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers located in Toronto which in 1920 seceded because it was alleged (1) that the per capita tax was excessive in comparison with benefits received, (2) that a closer form of organization in the electrical industry was necessary, and (3) that the international brotherhood had been lax in its efforts to organize the trade in the Dominion. A branch in Regina also severed its connection with the International Brotherhood. In 1921 the Canadian organization was established, and was granted a charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour. The constitution and by-laws of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union have not yet been published, pending ratification by the subordinate branches.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, was established on November 24, 1918. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds, and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was recognized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trades unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, which was formed in 1918, is designed to look after the interests of the fishermen coming under its jurisdiction, and to give better service to the employers by seeing that all men hiring as fishermen are qualified. No constitution or by-laws have been adopted, the association working under the regulations of the Trades and Labour Congress, from which body it holds a charter.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada was organized on December 15, 1921, by telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian National telegraphs who were former members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, with headquarters in the United States. Two causes of the secession from the parent organization among others were stated to be dissatisfaction with the small amount of money spent in Canada as compared with the receipts from the Canadian branches, and the failure of the international body to properly organize the commercial telegraphers in the United States. Just previous to the formation of the Canadian body prominent international officers addressed the members of the Toronto branch, with whom it is understood the secession

movement originated, and appealed for unity in the ranks of the telegraphers. Those who favoured secession met subsequently and formed the Canadian organization, a charter being secured from the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association has made much progress in adding members and establishing branches, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Halifax to Vancouver. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers, subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, now known as the Amalgamated Civil Servants. In May, 1920, The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view of getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise.

The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association was formed at a conference of delegates representing a number of independent local bodies of the classes of workers mentioned. The association, although not directly identified with organized labour, is given a place in this chapter by reason of its affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, two of the affiliates of which are working under charters secured from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Like other organizations of Dominion Government employees, the object is to seek better conditions of employment and also to co-operate with other associations composed of employees in the postal service for their mutual benefit by legislation or otherwise.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the postal service which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. In October, 1921, the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation became affiliated with a federation of postal workers, with which is identified two other bodies of post office employees which are connected with the labour movement through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the objects of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established in 1893 to promote the



interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification. In 1922 the association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and become affiliated with a Canadian body. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers, but the organization does not appear to have made much progress, the number of local branches in 1922 being three, the same as for several years past.

In the list following, giving the names of the non-international central organizing bodies and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, those marked with an asterisk (\*) are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, those under charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour being indicated thus (†):—

- Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.*—Pres., F. R. Sutton, 565 Agnes street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. Erick, 17 Leslie avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- \**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.*—Provisional President, H. C. House, 108 Driveway, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. V. Craik, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, Ont.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.*—Pres., Allan Paton, 151 Pearson avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. J. Driscoll, 40 Oakvale avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.*—Pres., Wm. B. Best, 349 Clare avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., S. T. Starr, 79 Kitson street, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.
- Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen.*—Pres., A. L. Sproule, 333 Morley avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Thos. M. Rolland, 747 Logan avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.*—Pres., H. Wright, 97 Hadley street, Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 142 East avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.*—Pres., A. Kennedy, Audrey street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. J. Farmer, 91 Close avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.
- \**Canadian Electrical Trades Union.*—Pres., Jas. T. Gunn, 4 Alexander street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollom, 4 Alexander street, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.*—Pres., Adelard Brien, 643 Alma street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 148 King street, Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour.*—Pres., D. Giroux, 674 Boulevard Gouin E., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Netterfield, 987 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont.
- \**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.*—Pres., George Moore, sen., Port Stanley, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- †*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada.*—Sec., H. Pryde, 810 4th street N.E., Calgary, Alta.
- \**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.*—Pres., C. S. Bartlett, Postal Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. Sec., B. B. Redditt, Postal Terminal A, Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.*—Pres., W. Brown, 2487½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. King, 684 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.*—Pres., G. R. Jackson, 129 Glendale avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. P. Allen, 104 Fifth avenue W., North Bay, Ont.
- \**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.*—Pres., E. V. Browning, 283 Withrow avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec.-treas., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- \**National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.*—Pres., Ephraim Read, 232 13th street W., North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Neil J. Morrison, Box 886, St. John, N.B.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.*—Pres., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone street, Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Bolan, 2115 Cornwall street, Regina, Sask.

### III.—TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

*The Head of International Labour Unionism of the Dominion—An Affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions—Objects and Principles of the Congress—Membership and Finances for Twenty Years—Officers for 1922-23.*

The chief labour body in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, but lapsed, and was reorganized in 1886. The congress stands in a position somewhat analogous to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress as far as legislative matters are concerned. While the main energies of the Trades and Labour Congress are devoted to securing legislation which is believed to be in the interests of wage-earners, it has on occasions concerned itself with matters pertaining to the welfare of organized workers as represented by the international trade union movement. In each of the provinces of the Dominion (with one exception), where no federation of labour is working under charter from the congress, an executive committee is appointed to look after the legislative interests of the members in such localities. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is derived mainly from international organizations with jurisdictions covering both Canada and the United States, and which are operating under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress itself issues charters to unions which are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters, and has affiliated the members in Canada of its directly chartered unions, i.e. those not connected with any other organization, by paying per capita tax to the congress.

Fifty-six of the more important affiliations of the American Federation have acknowledged the authority of the congress in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their membership in Canada, and likewise paying the regular tax. The Canadian congress concedes to the American Federation of Labour the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the federation in union affairs being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership.

The Canadian congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Working Women (organizations which are discussed in subsequent chapters of this report), and also makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress.

The Trades and Labour Congress, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, named a delegate for appointment to the International Labour Conference held in Washington in October, 1919, under the provisions of the labour covenants (Part XIII. of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations, and the delegate was accompanied by several advisers, similarly appointed. At this conference Mr. P. M. Draper, representative of the congress, was elected as one of the six workers' members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which is composed of 24 delegates. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, substituted for Mr. Draper at the meeting of the Governing Body held in Geneva in September, 1922, and was also the workers' representative from



Canada to the general meeting of the International Labour Conference, held subsequently in the same place. In the election for members of the Governing Body (the term of office of the former members having expired) Mr. Moore was chosen as one of the workers' representatives.

#### OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS

The objects of the Trades Congress as adopted by the 1921 convention are as follows:

- (a) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;
- (b) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;
- (c) To establish and maintain a Congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labour in each of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting each other;
- (d) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;
- (e) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;
- (f) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;
- (g) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

#### PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

The platform of principles, as revised by the executive council in accordance with the instructions of the 1921 convention, is as follows:

- 1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
- 2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-four hours per week.
- 3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) on all government work, direct or indirect.
- 4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
- 5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
- 6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is represented.
- 7. Revenue by direct taxation.
- 8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
- 9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
- 10. The demand for and use of the union label.
- 11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
- 12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
- 13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
- 14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
- 15. The encouragement of establishment of workers' co-operative societies.
- 16. Unemployment insurance.
- 17. Old age pensions, State insurance for sickness and disability.
- 18. Uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion.
- 19. Disarmament.

The congress has its own official monthly publication, issued under the name of the Canadian Congress Journal.

#### REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The basis of representation of affiliated bodies at annual or other conventions is: From local branch unions in Canada of international and national organizations and trade unions directly chartered by the congress: One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national organizations which have affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion are entitled to one additional delegate, who must be elected from their Canadian membership. Trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour are entitled

to three delegates each. Article III. of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress governing membership and charters is as follows:

Sec. 1.—The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress shall consist of such grades and labour bodies as are hereinafter defined and conform to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 2.—Any international union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labour shall be entitled to affiliate its entire Canadian membership; and any local unit in Canada of an international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which is not so affiliated shall be entitled to direct membership in this congress.

Sec. 3.—Charters or certificates of affiliation, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress and its seal, may be granted by the executive council of the congress to any body of workers in Canada who are not eligible for membership in a recognized international or national union.

Sec. 4.—The congress shall form and charter Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of Labour, composed of such organizations as are entitled to membership in the congress.

Sec. 5.—No international or national union other than those already enumerated in sections 2, 3 and 4 shall be admitted to membership except by two-thirds vote of the annual convention of this congress, but in no case shall any organization be admitted to membership whose jurisdiction conflicts with that of an international or national union already affiliated to this congress.

Sec. 6.—The fee for a charter and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labour, Trades and Labour Councils and such labour unions as may be formed and chartered direct by this congress shall be \$10, and each organization so chartered shall be supplied with an official seal.

Sec. 7.—The executive council shall have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members, given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the executive has violated either the letter or spirit of the constitution, or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations; (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits of membership in this congress until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affiliation cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote.

The revenue of the congress, besides the fee charged for charters supplied to such bodies as are entitled to them, is derived from a tax of 18 cents per member per year from international and national organizations and from unions chartered direct by the congress, 36 cents per member from trades and labour councils, and a lump payment of \$10 per annum from provincial federations of labour. The congress owns the building in Ottawa in which the head office is located, the management of which is vested in a board of trustees composed of the executive council.

#### REPRESENTATION AT THIRTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION

At the annual meeting held in Montreal in August, 1922, credentials for 403 delegates were received. The representatives were divided as follows: Forty-two delegates represented the headquarters of a similar number of international organizations; 27 represented 14 trades and labour councils; and 332 represented 172 local branch unions. The credentials received also included those of the two fraternal delegates representing, respectively, the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. At this convention the reports of the various officers were presented, among which was that of the secretary-treasurer, which showed a decrease of 41,707 in the affiliated membership. During the fiscal year two trades and labour councils and three federal unions had been chartered. Per capita tax had been paid during the year by fifty-seven international and three national organizations which had affiliated



their entire membership in the Dominion, numbering 122,723, comprised in 1715 local branches, and by 56 directly chartered unions and local branch unions of other organizations which had affiliated individually, making in all a membership of 132,071, comprising 1771 branches. The international and national organizations in affiliation with the Congress are indicated thus (\*\*) in the tables in a subsequent chapter giving the membership of the respective unions. The receipts for the year, including the balance on hand, amounted to \$25,157.02; expenditure, \$22,877.11, leaving a balance of \$2,279.91.

The following table indicates the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:

Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1903..	16,108	\$3,858 34	\$3,363 38	1913..	80,801	\$19,871 49	\$10,475 44
1904..	22,010	3,747 96	3,346 29	1914..	80,094	23,713 14	12,762 10
1905..	22,004	4,700 29	4,001 36	1915..	71,419	13,557 12	11,542 87
1906..	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 08	1916..	66,573	13,646 64	10,888 95
1907..	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917..	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908..	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918..	117,498	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909..	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919..	160,605	41,786 86	27,187 41
1910..	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920..	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50
1911..	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64	1921..	173,778	49,446 88	47,881 64
1912..	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82	1922..	132,071	25,157 02	22,877 11

#### OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers, the first five mentioned constituting the executive council, and provincial executive committees for the year 1922-23 is as follows:—

*President.*—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.

*Vice-President.*—John T. Foster, member of the International Association of Machinists, 253 St. Joseph Boulevard East, Montreal, Que.

*Vice-President.*—Bert Merson, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 103 Jones avenue, Toronto, Ont.

*Vice-President.*—Alex. McAndrew, member of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, 427 Iroquois street W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

*Secretary-Treasurer.*—P. M. Draper, member of the International Typographical Union, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.

*Provincial Executive Committees:* Quebec—Chairman, Gustav Francq, 11 St. Paul street W., Montreal; Committee: Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses street, Quebec; Arthur Beaulieu, Fire Station No. 13, 1714 St. Catherine street E., Montreal; O. Gauvin, 83 St. Philippe street, Three Rivers. Ontario—Chairman, Jos. Gibbons, Labour Temple, 167 Church street, Toronto; Committee: R. H. Hessel, 60 Pipeline Road, London; A. Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe street, Ottawa; Jas. Lockwood, 177 McDougall street, Sault Ste. Marie. Manitoba—Chairman, Geo. E. Wright, 704 McDermot avenue, Winnipeg; Committee: H. Carr, 403 Toronto street, Winnipeg; G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin; A. J. Williams, 842 Eighth street, Brandon. Saskatchewan—Chairman, Gerald Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon; Committee: James Somerville, 803 Main street, Moose Jaw; Harry Perry, 808 Sixteenth avenue, Regina; G. H. Merlin, 2311 Robinson street, Regina. British Columbia—Chairman, W. J. Bartlett, 1193 Burrard street, Vancouver; Committee: A. D. McDonald, Box 271, Prince Rupert; E. S. Woodward, Box 302, Victoria.

The election of the committee for Nova Scotia was left in the hands of the Executive Council. The province of Prince Edward Island being very poorly organized, no representatives are named.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour, which are chartered by the congress, no executive committees are elected.

*Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.*—J. W. Wilkinson, 2043 Whyte avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

#### IV.—ORGANIZATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

*Advent of the Catholic Unions in Canada—Formation of the Federation of Catholic Workers—Principles and Aim—Objects of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions—Membership of National and Catholic Unions in Canada—List of Unions with Names of Chief Officers.*

While the movement to establish trade unions composed exclusively of adherents of the Roman Catholic faith had a beginning in Germany over fifty years ago, and subsequently spread to other European countries, it was not until 1912 that any effort in this direction was made in Canada. The first association of workmen in the Dominion to limit membership to Roman Catholics was La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), which was organized in Chicoutimi, Que., in 1912, and was in the same year incorporated under the laws of the province of Quebec as a mutual benefit, provident, domestic and social economic association. In the period following other unions of followers of the Roman Catholic faith were formed, all of which accepted for their guidance in social and labour action the declarations of Pope Leo XIII., and which were subsequently proclaimed as fundamental rules for workingmen's associations by Pope Pius X. With a view to giving encouragement to the Catholic union movement, and of co-ordinating the activities of the organizations named a conference of representatives from these bodies was held in the city of Quebec in September, 1918, at which 27 delegates were present. This conference gave an impetus to the Catholic union movement, the second conference held in Three Rivers in September, 1919, having 123 delegates in attendance, representing a reported membership of 31,000. This gathering declared that the time had arrived for all Canadian workmen to get rid of foreign or American interference in the management of union affairs, and appealed to all Catholic workmen in particular to group themselves into self-governing bodies fully consistent with their national and religious aims. The third meeting, which was held in Chicoutimi in 1920, was attended by 225 delegates, representing 120 unions, the reported membership being 40,000. This conference was followed by another gathering held in Hull in 1921, with 200 delegates attending, representing 89 unions, with a combined reported membership of 45,000. Fifteen chaplains were also present including Rev. Maxime Fortin, the general chaplain of the secretariat of the Catholic syndicates in the city of Quebec, which had been established on May 1, 1920, by the religious authorities of the diocese. The provisional officers elected in 1920, in accordance with instructions, presented to the 1921 conference a draft constitution for a permanent federation of Catholic working people's associations. The rules for the operation of the federation were in the main adopted without amendment. The preparation of the principles were referred to the religious authorities, and as incorporated in the constitution, are as follows:—

Article 1.—The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is an interprofessional labour organization, uniting together the various labour groups in Canada which have the double character of being national and Catholic.

It is its duty to safeguard and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada and to use for that purpose all the means enumerated in Article 3 of the present regulations and by-laws. (Published herewith under "Aim of the Federation").

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada proposes, among other things, to give the Catholic workers of Canada a professional organization as complete and as efficient as possible.



It believes, indeed, not only that workers have received from nature itself—as well, in fact, as all the other classes of the community—the right to unite together in order to protect their rights and defend their interests, but that it is useful and advantageous for them to group themselves into organizations of their various trades and professions.

It knows that labour organization cannot be imposed upon the workmen who would not want it any more than employers' organizations can be imposed upon employers wishing to keep their freedom; but it feels that, as the employers' organization can represent all and each of those who wanted to join it, make decisions which bind all its members, speak in the name of all those composing it, prohibit its adherents from settling alone matters affecting all the associates, so the labour organization can claim to represent all those who consent to become members of it, to decide, in such a way as to bind all the associates, all matters of common interest, to assume authority to speak in the name of all its adherents and to demand that, within the limits of the end pursued by the society, they abide by the legitimate decisions made by the majority. It believes, moreover, that, as it is reasonable that all the members of an employers' organization should refuse to discuss their common interest except through the organization of which they are members, so it is in order that organized workers should discuss matters affecting their trade or profession only through the syndicates of which they are members.

If the F.C.W.C. proposes to work as much as possible for the professional organization of the Catholic workers of Canada, it is not only because they are entitled to it, and it is useful and advantageous to them, it is also because labour organization is a necessity of the present time.

There is, first, the danger of neutral organizations to be avoided. There is in the second place, the fact that, in Canada as elsewhere, those whom the workers depend upon, especially in the liberal professions, finance, trade and industry, are already grouped into powerful professional organizations.

Organization calls for organization. If those who employ organize themselves, it becomes necessary that their employees also organize themselves. Otherwise, the strongest would be too much tempted to exploit the weakest.

This cannot signify, however, that the F.C.W.C. is preparing troops for the class struggle. If it organizes the workers, it is in order that their class may deal more equitably with the other classes of the community and agree with them.

It is the economic régime under which we are living which compels the distinct organization of the employers' class and of the employees' class; different interests can only be defended by different bodies. But distinct organizations and different interests do not mean opposed interests and inimical organizations. Two moral persons, as well as two individuals, can speak to each other, understand each other, live in good understanding and even in friendship.

The F.C.W.C. in principle and in practice disproves the theory of those who claim that capital, capitalists and employers are born enemies of labour, workers and wage-earners. It claims, on the contrary, that employers and employees must live agreeing with each other, helping and loving each other.

In order that this agreement may be realized and peace and harmony may reign between employers and employees, it is, of course, necessary that not only one of the parties, but that both parties, show good will in the matter. But let employers and employees consent to speak to each other through their respective organizations only, and they will find, by looking for it together, the means of conciliating their particular interests. This means, by the way, is already known.

Reason and experience, in fact, prove that nothing is more apt to establish and maintain industrial peace, and consequently good social order, than joint conciliation and arbitration committees established, by common agreement, between employers' organizations and employees' organizations.

The F.C.W.C., however, well understands that such preparatory conditions would not be sufficient in order that peace may be definitely and easily established between employers and workers. Let us admit, in fact, that the ones and the others have their own organizations; that the latter give up the idea of fighting each other, that they mutually recognize all the rights belonging to professional organizations; that they even establish between themselves joint conciliation and arbitration commissions, all this is no doubt something, but accord will not result from deliberations thus undertaken, if employers and employees each have their opposite claims and do not admit the same doctrines. What is to be found is a common basis of understanding. The starting point is that employers and workers should be unanimous as to the conception of their reciprocal rights and duties.

The unity of directing principles and fundamental doctrines, such is then the first and indispensable condition of the agreement between employers and workers. But who shall make that unity? Who shall proclaim the doctrine defining the reciprocal duties of employers and workers? What power, above all, shall impose them upon one and the other?

The F.C.W.C. for one, believes that that this function properly belongs to the Catholic church which has received from God himself the mission of teaching all nations as well as that of binding and releasing the conscience of all men. It knows, besides, that the church

asks and claims for itself this indisputable doctrinal authority and supreme direction in labour matters. Pius X. indeed wrote (*Enc. Singulari quadam*): "The social question and the controversies relating to it concerning the nature and duration of work, the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," as, "on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is before all a moral and religious question, and, for that reason, it must especially be solved according to the rules and morals and the judgment of religion." (*Enc. Graves de Communi.*)

Deeply Catholic and particularly wishing to see peace reign between employers and employees, the F.C.W.C. therefore adheres to all the directions and teachings of the Catholic church, and especially to all those which concern matters which are the object of its activities.

It openly professes that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals, are dependent on the tribunal of conscience, that Christian justice and charity are the two supreme and obligatory rules of relations and workers, that the strike is a dangerous weapon which can only be used as a final and extreme means, in certain cases only, and provided the conditions which, in a given case, make it lawful, are realized.

In a word, the F.C.W.C. considers as fundamental and likely to bring the classes together, the definitions and rules of conduct outlined in Leo XIII.'s and Pius X.'s encyclical letters. It gives them its full adhesion, hoping all those concerned will comply with them as it itself proposes to comply with them.

The F.C.W.C. believes that employees in the various municipal, provincial and federal services, as well as employees in public utilities, have, as well as all other workers, the right to form among themselves organizations having for their object to secure and maintain for the various classes of employees reasonable working conditions. The F.C.W.C., however, refuses to recognize to these organizations, the members of which accomplish services indispensable to the good order of the community, the right to use the strike even as a final means of securing the triumph of just claims. But it demands from the public authorities that they establish, for the settlement of disputes between these employees and their employers, arbitration courts whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. Such courts should be able to deal with disputes concerning all the working conditions of such employees.

The F.C.W.C. is an essentially Canadian organization. One of the reasons for its existence is that the greatest part of the Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labour by American organized labour. The F.C.W.C. believes it is wrong, an economic error, a national abdication and a political danger, to have in Canada syndicates depending on a foreign centre which has not our laws, nor our habits, nor our mentality, nor even the same problems as we have. It believes Canadian organized labour must be self-governing, settle its own affairs itself and must not be drowned in a syndicalist mass where its initiative is powerless, its will inefficient and its own life impossible.

It wishes, for its part, work to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian organized labour, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficent, is above all injurious to it.

The F.C.W.C. is a frankly and openly Catholic organization. It affiliates with itself Catholic organizations alone, it adheres to the whole doctrine of the church and it promises to always and in everything follow the directions of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops.

The F.C.W.C. is Catholic because the church wants the Catholic workers, if they are associated with each other, to establish Catholic organizations, as the following abstract from the encyclical letter *Singulari quadam* will show: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those, deserve an unreserved approbation and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organizations, and, besides, in all other religions, wherever it may seem possible to provide through them the needs of the associates."

#### AIM OF THE FEDERATION

The purpose of the federation and the means to secure its fulfilment are set forth in the following sections of the constitution:—

Article 3.—The Federation has for its aim to promote and safeguard the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada.

In order to reach this end, the F.C.W.C. proposes:

1. To definitely establish a general plan according to which Catholic syndicalism in Canada shall be developed, and to pursue the methodical application of the same;
2. To create and maintain in this country a concerted movement of Catholic syndicalism which, while allowing the various groups their autonomy, would bind them by federative



bonds, permitting to defend and develop in common the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in Canada;

3. To organize a general propaganda in favour of Catholic syndicalism. This propaganda will be made especially through labour newspapers, salaried organizers and workingmen's research clubs;

4. To work out the legislation asked for by the mass of Catholic workers in Canada;

5. To be used as an intermediate agent between the federated groups, whether it is a question of mutual aid or of disputes to be terminated;

6. To represent the federated organizations whenever and in whatever manner the general interest may demand it;

(a) before the public powers;

(b) before such institutions or organizations, whether Canadian or foreign, with which it may seem proper to maintain relations.

7. To create as they are needed all services recognized to be necessary to the federated organizations.

8. To organize or favour all institutions of general interest likely to defend the Catholic workers or to help them;

9. The F.C.W.C. can affiliate with no political party whatever.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

As previously stated, the original Catholic Trade Unions (or Christian as they are termed in Europe) were formed in Germany more than 50 years ago. There are now twelve European countries which have central federated bodies of Catholic work people, the list including Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. These several organizations are brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established at The Hague in June, 1920, and with which thirteen craft organizations of Catholic workers are also affiliated, ten of which are in Holland, and one each in Belgium, France and Germany. Article II. of the statutes of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions states: "The confederation adopts as a basis Christian principles. It therefore affirms that economic and social life implies the co-operation of all the children of the same people. It therefore repudiates violence and class strife as well as on the part of employers as on the part of labour. The confederation believes the present social and economic order is on essential points opposed to the Christian spirit. It aims to realize a thorough modification of society according to those principles, by following an organic and legal process of evolution. The confederation has above all for its object the defence of the workers' and employers' interests from a viewpoint of the economic, social conditions and those belonging to public order, through a general co-operation."

The objects of the confederation are set forth in the by-laws as follows:—

(a) Defend the workers' interests on the basis of the principles set forth in Article II., in the economic field, and specially in the field of international organizations of labour, wages, working conditions and labour legislation;

(b) Favour the interests of the organization of affiliated confederations;

(c) Carry on propaganda in favour of the Christian syndicalist movement in the various countries where it does not yet exist, and promote the affiliation of organizations on a Christian basis which are not yet affiliated;

(d) Encourage mutual financial support between the affiliated confederations.

#### FAILURE TO SECURE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CATHOLIC AND NON-SECTARIAN BODIES

While there have been instances in which the Catholic and non-sectarian trade unions have co-operated in the promotion of a common cause, there is no affiliation between them. An effort to bring about co-operation between these two classes of unions was made on October 1, 1921, when Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, called a meeting of officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Unions. Both groups declared that in principle they were ready to co-operate, but the International Federation (Amsterdam) required as a condition that Mr. P. J. S. Serrarens, the secretary of the Catholic body,

who had been appointed by the Netherlands Government as the Dutch workers' representative to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, should withdraw. This proposal was refused, and consequently it was impossible to arrive at a practical basis of joint action. The appointment of Mr. Serrarens by the Netherlands Government as the workers' representative to the third International Labour Conference was protested by the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions on the ground that the nomination was a violation of the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, as the delegate was not selected in agreement with the Netherlands Confederation, which taken singly had the largest number of members and was, therefore, the most representative workers' organization within the meaning of the above article. (There are five federations of trade unions in Holland, the delegate named being the choice of three of them, viz., the Catholic Confederation, the Christian Confederation and the General Confederation, which had at the time of the appointment a combined membership of 282,455 compared with 218,596 members of the Netherlands Confederation.) The International Labour Conference, however, admitted the workers' representative appointed by the Netherlands Government, but on the understanding that his admission should not be treated as a precedent. The Conference subsequently adopted a resolution asking that an opinion be secured from the Permanent Court of International Justice as to the interpretation of Article 389 of the treaty and as to the rules which should be observed by the members of the International Labour Organization in order to comply with the terms of this article in appointing non-Government delegates and advisers to the sessions of the general conference. The opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice was that the workers' delegate for the Netherlands to the third session of the International Labour Conference was nominated in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The court pointed out that the Netherlands Government, after failing to reach an agreement with all of the industrial organizations which it regarded as the most representative, had nominated the workers' delegate in agreement with the organizations which, taken together, included a majority of the organized workers of the country.

The president of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is Mr. Scherrer, Saint Gall, Switzerland, and the secretary, P. J. S. Serrarens, Drift 10-12, Utrecht, Holland.

#### GREAT BRITAIN HAS NO CATHOLIC TRADE UNIONS

While there are no Catholic trade unions in England operating in opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the British Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions, and no apparent desire for sectarian trade union bodies in Great Britain, there is in existence the Catholic Federation, which is composed of Roman Catholics generally for particular Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists. There is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases these trade unionists confine themselves to defending Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions. Among the suggestions of the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists to its affiliates are (1) that there should be reported at each meeting anything which has happened inside the trade union which concerns the Catholic church, (2) that when the business of each meeting is completed the time remaining should be devoted exclusively to the study of social subjects, and (3) that the spirit of debate and the practice of public speaking should be encouraged at such meetings, with a view of producing a type of Catholic trade unionist who will be keen on social subjects, and will also understand their relationship to Catholic principles.



## NO SECTARIAN UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Although there are no sectarian trade unions in the United States, so far as known, it is understood that on November 21, 1910, during the time that the convention of the American Federation of Labour was meeting in St. Louis, Mo., there was formed an organization known as the Militia of Christ, with which it was reported several men identified with some of the important labour organizations in North America were connected. The object of the organization, as stated by its opponents, was to get control of the labour movement for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Whether or not there ever was such an organization as the Militia of Christ, it did not prosper, and to-day there is not in the United States, so far as departmental records show, any body of workers seeking to form unions composed exclusively of followers of the Roman Catholic faith.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is in close touch with the main international organizations, and which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, is strongly opposed to the Catholic union movement in the province of Quebec, and has made efforts to combat its growth on the ground that "the unity of the workers would be destroyed if they allowed themselves to be divided in their trade unions according to their religious faith".

## STANDING OF THE CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

According to reports received in the Department, the number of members comprised in the 88 national and Catholic syndicates in affiliation with the Federation of Catholic Workers at the close of the year 1922 was 37,576, of which 1,424 are females. Besides the syndicates affiliated with the Federation there are eighteen Catholic unions which are not so identified, and of which four reported a combined membership of 759, making the total reported numerical strength of the national and Catholic unions 38,335. Included in the affiliates of the federation is the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, which has a number of subordinate branches, but for which no particulars have been supplied, and their names are accordingly dropped from the list. In connection with the membership of the national and Catholic unions for 1922, which indicate a decrease of 6,665, it should be mentioned that owing to the lack of cohesion which existed previous to the proper functioning of the Federation of Catholic Workers the figures furnished were only approximate. The Federation issues an official journal under the name of *Le Travailleur*.

In the list following is given the name of every national and Catholic union, as well as a number of study clubs (those in affiliation with the Federation of Catholic Workers are marked thus\*), with such names and addresses of officers as were supplied, the arrangement being to first record the officers of the Federation of Catholic Workers, the various unions, preceded by the central councils, where they exist, being grouped according to their respective localities.

Federation of Catholic Workers—President, Pierre Beaulé, 329 Arago street, Quebec, Que.; Secretary, J. H. A. Poirier, 67 Montmartre street, Quebec, Que.

## Quebec

\**National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec*.—Sec., J. O. Loiselle, 23 Lavigne St., Quebec.

\**Bakers' National Union*.—Pres., Onesime Couture, 140 Bayard St., Quebec. Sec., T. Robitaille, 3 Montmartre St., Quebec.

\**Barbers' National Catholic Union, Journeymen*.—Pres., W. Michard, Jr., 1026 St. Valier St., Quebec. Sec., P. Lachance, 110 Morin St., Quebec.

\**Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union*.—Pres., Jos. Hebert, 72 Dollard St., Quebec. Sec., Jos. Julien, 119 Victoria St., Quebec.

## Quebec—Continued

\**Brewery Workers' National Catholic Union*.—Pres., Georges Lacroix, 29 St. Agnes St., Quebec. Sec., J. O. Loiselle, 23 Lavigne St., Quebec.

\**Carpenters' and Joiners' National Catholic Union*.—Sec., O. Pouliot, St. Joseph St., Quebec.

\**Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store*.—Pres., Delphis Laliberte, 201 Latour St., Quebec. Sec., J. E. Gauvin, 102½ Hermine St., Quebec.

\**Clerks' National Catholic Union, Hardware*.—Pres., L. O. Pouliot, 297 St. Cyrille St., Quebec. Sec., Theo. Maheux, 118 Victoria St., Quebec.

## Quebec—Concluded

- Civil Employees' National Catholic Union.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- \**Clerks' National Catholic Union, Wholesale.*—Pres., D. Boulet, 99 Boisseau St., Quebec. Sec., H. Blouin, 118 Hermine St., Quebec.
- \**Clockmakers and Jewellers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. H. Duval, 86 Lamontagne Ave., Quebec. Sec., Georges Juneau, 192 St. Helene St., Quebec.
- Coal Carters' National Union.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- \**Coal Handlers' National Union.*—Pres., A. Binet, 123½ St. Therese St., Quebec.
- \**Engineers' National Catholic Union, Stationary.*—Sec., Adelard Couture, Sacre Coeur Hospital, Quebec.
- \**Fire Department Employees' National Union.*—Pres., P. Patry, No. 3 Fire Station, Quebec. Sec., Joseph Sanschagrin, No. 7 Fire Station, Quebec.
- \**Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., A. Quirouet, 122 St. Mathias St., Quebec.
- \**Glove Makers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Quirouet, 122 St. Therese St., Quebec. Sec., Armand Boucher, 55 St. Real St., Quebec.
- \**"Jesus-Ouvrier" Research Club.*—Pres., Alf. Martin Boucher, 112 Hermine St., Quebec. Sec., Omer Fortier, 3 St. Augustin St., Quebec.
- \**Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., Jos. Anderson, 21 Tracy St., Quebec.
- \**Leather Cutters, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nigel Cote, 178 King St., Limoulo, Quebec. Sec., Honore Vezina, 211 Latourelle St., Quebec.
- \**Harbour Workers' National Union.*—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Beauport East. Sec., Jos. Drouin, 16 Rigauville St., Quebec.
- Longshoremen's National Union.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- \**Machine Shoe Workers, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. A. Poirier, 67 Montmartre St., Quebec. Sec., Chas. Auclair, 260 Kirouac St., Quebec.
- Moulders' National Union of the District of Quebec.*—Sec., Jos. Guillaume, 310 King St., Quebec.
- \**Office Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., J. H. Gosselin, 21 St. Mathias St., Quebec.
- \**Painters and Decorators' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Theodore Cantin, 93 Bagot St., Quebec. Sec., G. Fortin, 44 Bayard St., St. Sauveur, Que.
- \**Pastry Cooks and Confectioners' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., Antonia Guimont, 47 St. Jerome St., Quebec.
- \**Printers and Bookbinders' Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Cloutier, 14-9th St., St. Francois d'Assise.
- \**Research Club Sacre Coeur.*—Sec., F. Laroche, 141 Hermine St., Quebec.
- \**Street Railway Employees, National Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Brousseau, 245 Des Fosses St., Quebec.
- \**Tanners, Curriers, Tawers and Patenters, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frs. Lessard, 30 Napoleon St. Quebec. Sec., Ovilá Gagnon, Quebec.
- \**Tinsmiths and Roofers' National Union.*—Pres., J. O. Leclerc, 249 Bagot St., Quebec. Sec., Jean Alain, 100 Aqueduct St., Quebec.

## Montreal

## Montreal—Continued

- \**Carriage and Automobile Workers' Union.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 6214 De La Roche St., Montreal. Sec., W. Sansfacon, 736 Hochelaga St., Maisonneuve, Montreal.
- \**Clerks' National Catholic Union, No. 1, Store.*—Pres., E. Pigeon, 180 Visitation St., Montreal. Sec., R. R. Jolicoeur, 1281 Cartier St., Montreal.
- \**Clerks National Catholic Union, No. 2, Store.*—Pres., Gilbert Martel, 1292 Cartier St., Montreal. Sec., L. Jules Rouillard, 258 Plessis, Montreal.
- \**De Mun Research Club.*—Pres., A. Gauthier, 112 Cuvilliers St., Montreal. Sec., V. Cartier, 1719c St. Catherine St., Montreal.
- \**Engineers' National Catholic Union, Stationary.*—Pres., A. Habig, 905 Demontigny St., E., Montreal. Sec., Mr. Berlinquette, 3 Craig St., E., Montreal.
- \**Factory Employees' National Catholic Union (Semi-Ready Section).*—Pres., J. Vaillancourt, 1048 Rachel St., E., Montreal. Sec., J. E. Chevalier, 724a Casgrain St., Montreal.
- Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., N. Galarneau, 2723 Ontario St., E., Montreal. Sec., A. Benoit, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal.
- \**Leather Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., N. Sergerie, 742 Garnier St., Montreal. Sec. N. Beauchamp, 1830 Bordeaux St., Montreal.
- \**Leon XIII. Research Club.*—Pres., G. Tremblay, 84 St. Denis St., Montreal. Sec., E. Provost, 1697a St. Dominique St., Montreal.
- Longshoremen's National Catholic Union.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- \**Municipal Employees, National Catholic Union of (Office Workers' Section).*—Pres., J. M. Dubeau, 556 Mary Anne St., E., Montreal. Sec., W. Milette, 2969b St. Denis St., Montreal.
- Oilcloth Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- \**Painters, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Desforges, Room 28, 3 Craig street E., Montreal.
- \**Plumbers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., H. Vinet, 241 Breboeuf St., Montreal. Sec., A. Dubois, 363 Desery St., Montreal.
- \**Pressmen, No. 1, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. N. Tellier, 327 Dorchester St., E., Montreal. Sec., A. Gladu, 142b Delisle St., Montreal.
- \**Pressmen, No. 2, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., L. N. Myette, 1560 Chateaubriand St., Montreal. Sec., A. Charbonneau, 380 De Lanaudiere St., Montreal.
- \**Printers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. A. Leonard, 638 Mentana St., Montreal. Sec., Chas. Paquette, 2239h St. Hubert St., Montreal.
- \**Railway Shop Employees, No. 1, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., O. Lasalle, 771 Fullum St., Montreal. Sec., J. Rondeau, 771 Fullum St., Montreal.
- \**Railway Shop Employees, No. 2, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Z. Santerre, 86B De Courcelles St., Montreal. Sec., L. J. Morel, 15-1st Ave., Ville St. Pierre.
- \**Saw Mill Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. E. Mailloux, 230 Guy St., Montreal. Sec., W. Huard, 540 Chambord St., Montreal.
- Shoe Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. Gagnon, 159 St. Andre St., Montreal. Sec., Jos. Desroches, 427 Bourbonniere St., Montreal.
- \**Street Railway Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., P. Auclair, 1786 St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sec., L. V. Hurtubise, 1484 St. Laurent St., Montreal.
- Tanners and Curriers, National Catholic Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

- \**Central Council of Catholic Unions.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 6214 Dufferin St., Montreal. Sec., Gerard Tremblay, 84 St. Denis St., Montreal.
- \**Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., C. Gauthier, Somerville St., Montreal. Sec., J. B. Beauregard, 396 Cuvilliers St., Montreal.



**Montreal—Concluded**

- \**Textile Workers, No. 1, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Nap. Therien, 32 Joachim St., Montreal. Sec., E. Poirier, 255 St. Germain St., Montreal.
- \**Textile Workers, No. 2, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., A. Laurendeau, 2287 Adam St., Montreal. Sec., A. Guilbault, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal.
- \**Tinsmiths and Roofers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Alf. Marcotte, De Lanaudiere St., Montreal. Sec., A. Bouvier, 3 Craig St., E., Montreal.

**Hull**

- \**National Central Trades Council of Hull.*—Pres., Joseph Seguin, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., J. A. Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Steel, Copper and Cast Iron Moulders.*—Pres., Lucien Auger, Montcalm St., Hull. Sec., Wilfrid Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Chemical Pulp Workers.*—Pres., Alfred St. Arnauld, Champlain St., Hull. Sec., A. Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Pulp and Paper Makers.*—Pres., Emile Hubert, 199 Notre Dame St., Hull. Sec., Joseph Dupere, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Policemen.*—Pres., Frederic Merengere, Police Station, Hull. Sec., Leopold Norman, Police Station, Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Labourers.*—Pres., L. Albert, Champlain St., Hull. Sec., Ludger Viault, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Match Makers.*—Pres., Alfred Charbonneau, 13 St. Florent St., Hull. Sec., Isaac Smith, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Female Section.—Pres., Miss G. Cabana, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., Miss Anemee Piche, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Office Clerks.*—Pres., Gilbert Chenier, 69 St. Bernard St., Hull. Sec., Hermas Delaurier, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Retail Clerks.*—Pres., Lionel Harper, 44 Laval St., Hull. Sec., Oscar Doucet, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Building Employees.*—Pres., Wilfrid St. Laurent, 4 Langevin St., Hull. Sec., L. Decotret, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Newspaper and Office Workers.*—Pres., H. Lanthier, Le Droit, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Henry Lessard, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Dressmakers.*—Pres., Miss Alberta Simon, 133 Montcalm St., Hull. Sec., Miss Eva Gleason, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Plumbers and Steamfitters.*—Pres., Felix Lavoie, 163 Wellington St., Hull. Sec., Albert Laporte, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Printers and Bookbinders.*—Pres., Philippe Rielle, 81 Laval St., Hull. Sec., Armand Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Syndicate of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.*—Pres., David Joannisse, 24 St. Etienne St., Hull. Sec., F. St. Louis, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- \**Research Club Benoit XV.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Three Rivers**

- \**Central Council of Three Rivers.*—Sec., G. Courtois, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.
- \**Carpenters' and Joiners' Syndicate.*—Sec., Donat Du-sault, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.
- \**Foundry Workers' Syndicate.*—Sec., L. A. Gingras, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.
- \**Glove Makers' Syndicate.*—Sec., E. Abran, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.

**Three Rivers—Concluded**

- \**Labourers' Syndicate.*—Pres., Joseph Rousselle, Three Rivers. Sec., E. Pronovost, 47 Denoue St., Three Rivers.
- \**Mixed Syndicate.*—Sec., Art. Verrette, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.
- \**Commerce and Industries Syndicate.*—Pres., Albert Drouin, Three Rivers. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 20D Cooke St., Three Rivers.

**St. Hyacinthe**

- \**Bakers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., T. Gladu, 14 Piete St., St. Hyacinthe.
- \**Joiners, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Conrade Quintal, 12 Lafontaine St., St. Hyacinthe. Sec., Alban Blanchard, 67 St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe.
- \**Machinists, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Bousquet, 27 Viger St., St. Hyacinthe.

**Sherbrooke**

- \**Central Council of Catholic Unions.*—Pres. L. A. Simoneau, 239 Wellington St. S., Sherbrooke. Sec., Arthur Brule, 25 1st Ave. S., Sherbrooke.
- \**Barbers, National Catholic Union of Journeymen.*—Sec., A. Brule, 25-1st Ave. S., Sherbrooke.
- \**Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., A. Belanger, 42A Windsor St., Sherbrooke.
- \**Research Club Benoit XV.*—Pres., Paul Gagne, 154 King St., W., Sherbrooke. Sec., Romeo Brule, 25-1st Ave., S., Sherbrooke.
- \**Woollen Textile Industry, National Catholic Union of the.*—Sec., Alex. Levesque, 32 Hall Ave., Sherbrooke.

**Lachine**

- \**Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.*—Sec., J. Beluse, 9-15th Ave., Lachine.
- \**Clerks, National Catholic Syndicate of.*—Sec., H. Bergeron, 17-12th Ave., Lachine.
- \**Construction Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.*—Sec., B. Pilon, 80-11th Ave., Lachine.
- \**Iron Workers, National Catholic Syndicate of.*—Sec., N. Cardinal, 153 Notre Dame St., Lachine.

**Granby**

- \**Central Council of the National and Catholic Unions.*—Sec., Geo. Moore, Box 354, Granby.
- \**Rubber Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., E. Brodeur, Box 687, Granby.
- \**Tobacco Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., O. Durauleau, Box 354, Granby.
- \**Woodworkers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Boucher, Box 486, Granby.

**Lévis**

- \**Pius X. Research Club.*—Pres., J. H. Robitaille, Lauzon West, Lévis, Quebec. Sec., P. Beaulé, jr., Botrel St., Lévis.
- \**Workers' National Union, South Shore.*—Pres., Gaspard Langlois, Lauzon West, Lévis. Sec., Henry Robitaille, Lauzon, Lévis.

**National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities**

- \**Asbestos Miners, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Amedee Lavigne, Asbestos., Sec., Alfred Souville, Asbestos.
- \**Asbestos Miners, National Union of.*—Sec., C. Adams, Thetford Mines West.
- \**De Mun Research Club.*—Sec., A. L. Savourin, Box 102, Hawkesbury, Ont.

- \**Mutual Labour Federation of the North*.—Sec., Art. Ouellet, Chicoutimi.
- \**Pulp Workers, National Catholic Union of*.—Sec., H. Boisvert, Donnacona.
- \**Pulp Workers, National Catholic Union of*.—Sec., H. Dansereau, Cap Magdeleine.
- \**Research Club, St. Patrick*.—Sec., N. Tetreault, Margog.
- St. Andrew Labour Union*.—Pres., Alp. Parent, Rivière-Trois-Pistoles, Que. Sec., Thomas Garnier, Rivière-Trois-Pistoles.
- \**Workers' National Catholic Syndicate of Grande Baie*.—Pres., David Perron, Grande Baie. Sec., Chas. Bergeron, Grande Baie.
- \**Workers' National Catholic Syndicate of Port Alfred*.—Pres., Paschal Boivin, Port Alfred. Sec., J. L. Coutlie, Port Alfred.
- \**Workers' National Catholic Union*.—Sec., I. Demeules, Val Jalbert.
- Workers' National Catholic Union*.—Sec., J. Cote, Matane.

## BUSINESS AGENTS

The National and Catholic unions, like other labour bodies in Canada, have in some instances established the position of business agent, an office discussed in some detail in chapter X. The list of Catholic unions, which reported having business agents, is published herewith, together with the names and addresses of such officers:—

- Central Trades Council of Hull*.—Achille Morin, 4 Langevin street, Hull.
- Asbestos Miners, National Union of*.—Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.
- Bakers' National Union*.—F. Harbour, 314 Morin street, Quebec.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, National Union of*.—Joseph Desroches, Bourbonniere street, Montreal.
- Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union*.—Valaire Poulet, 128 St. Luke street, Quebec.
- Fire Department Employees' National Union*.—Pierre Beaulé, Labour Hall, St. Valier street, Quebec.
- Clerks, National Union of Hardware*.—A. Villeneuve, 331 Queen street, Quebec.
- Machine Shoe Workers, National Brotherhood of*.—Geo. Marois, 201 Aqueduct street, Quebec.
- Painters, National Union of*.—P. C. Grenier, 176 Durocher street, Quebec.
- Labourers, National Union of*.—Nap. Levasseur, 26 Oliver street, Three Rivers.
- South Shore Workers' National Union*.—J. H. Langlois, Lauzon West.



## V.—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

*Delegate Bodies Comprising Provincial Federations of Labour, Building, Metal and Printing Trades Councils—Federations of Railway Shop Mechanics, Theatrical Employees and Employees of Public Authorities—Composition and Functions—Federations by Trade Groups, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

With a view of bringing together the scattered units of kindred trades, federated bodies have been established, the consenting local branch unions electing delegates to represent them. The chief purpose of these delegate organizations is to deal collectively with trade and other matters which are deemed to be of similar importance to all members of the branch unions affiliated, all of which are required to contribute a per capita tax to meet the expenses of the federation with which they are connected. While most of these federated bodies are of a local character, there are two of them which are organized on a Dominion-wide basis, viz., the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and Railway Employees' Department, No. 4 of the A. F. of L. The first-named body covers the organized metal trades mechanics outside of the railways, the latter organization having jurisdiction over the shop workers employed on all of the railroads in the Dominion.

There are two provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to the wage-earners are considered. The legislative demands which have been adopted at the conventions are presented to the respective Provincial Governments by the executive officers who may be accompanied by representatives of affiliated local unions. Other delegate bodies representing particular groups of kindred occupations include building trades, metal trades, printing trades, theatrical employees, and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, its scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. These are local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations. Besides the local federations of civic employees there are two provincial bodies of such workers, viz., the Western Federation of Civic Employees (covering the Province of Alberta) and the British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees, the last-named body being registered under the Societies' Act of the province and is authorized to issue charters to local branch associations.

The Canadian Metal Trades District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, which was formed in February, 1920, to replace the Marine Trades and Labour Federation, though not having been active during the year, is understood to be in existence, and is designed to be an important body. Its functions include the encouragement of the formation of local metal trades councils and the co-ordination of their activities.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, is the largest of the federations, and is perhaps the most important, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines, including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations make up the representation at the conventions of the department, which meets annually, although special sessions may be called. Included in the system federations affiliated with the department are the organized mechanics employed on the following railway lines:—Algoma Eastern, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National Railways, Grand Trunk, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Esquimalt and Nanaimo, Dominion Atlantic, Halifax and Southwestern, Kettle Valley, Quebec Central, Timiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The functions of the department include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated system federation. It is the business of the system federations to see that the wage schedules on their respective railway lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from the department.

In addition to the system federations there are four local federated bodies of railway shop mechanics, the representatives to which are elected by the local branch unions comprising the affiliates, and their functions are in the main similar to other delegate organizations of the railway shop crafts.

The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

On November 15, 1920, two of the central organizing bodies of postal employees of the Dominion Government, both of which are connected with organized labour, viz., the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, formed the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees. In October, 1921, at a meeting in Ottawa, the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation joined the federated body. It was also proposed that the Amalgamated Civil Servants, formerly the Amalgamated Postal Workers (mentioned in an earlier chapter), should disband, and the members join either of the three other postal workers' organizations in which they were eligible. The Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the proposal of disbandment and the body has continued to operate independently. During 1922 the Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association was formed and became an affiliate of the Federation of Postal Employees. The object of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees is to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies with the view of bringing about improvements in the service, both from the standpoint of the public and the employees. Its functions include dealing with matters referred by the bodies connected



with the federation which may originate activities, but must not take final action until passed upon by the associations comprising the organization. Meetings are held annually in the month of February.

The Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario was formed in Woodstock in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body. In 1907 the word "Western" was dropped from the name, the annual meeting of the organization having been attended by a number of delegates from eastern cities. The annual conventions of the association are attended by delegates from such recognized labour bodies in Ontario as contribute a prescribed annual fee. The functions of the Labour Educational Association of late years having developed somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation, the name of the organization is given a place in the miscellaneous group.

The District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen of Montreal was formed in 1919 for the purpose of assisting the members of these two closely allied trades in bettering their working conditions.

Information received in the department indicates that there are in the Dominion 55 trade union federations of all classes, seven less than the number recorded in 1921, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building and printing trades councils, 10 each; metal trades councils, 4; railway employees' federations, 17; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 6; miscellaneous federations, 2. The only delegate body to be added to the list is the C.P.R. Federation of Railway Unions of Calgary. The building trades unions of the same city have reverted to their former status as a section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council. The federations which have been dissolved include building trades councils in Moncton, Kingston, London and Windsor; metal trades councils in Montreal and Sherbrooke, and the allied printing trades council in London, and also the British Columbia Printing Trades Council.

The full list of federations, which are made up exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, is arranged in groups, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries being given:—

#### PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

*Alberta Federation of Labour.*—Pres., Frank Wheatley, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, Alta.

*New Brunswick Federation of Labour.*—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High street, St. John, N.B.

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

*Building Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., Frank Griffard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lefebvre, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.

*Building Trades Council, Brantford.*—Pres., Herbert Pryor, general delivery, Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. G. Brown, R.R. No. 5, Brantford, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., Archibald Shaw, 408 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Howard Longfellow, 152 Hess street, N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Niagara Falls.*—Pres. C. A. Durrh, 48 Allen street, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson street, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., G. H. Thomson, Westboro, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Peterborough.*—Sec., Walter Sindon, 416 Water street, Peterborough, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.*—Pres., F. Wiley, 7 Fitzgerald street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell avenue, St. Catharines, Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John Cottam, Labour Temple Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Varley, Labour Temple, Toronto Ont.

*Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Winning, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Building Trades Section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary Alta.

## METAL TRADES COUNCILS

- Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.*—Pres., H. Kirwin, Box 28, Birchcliffe, Ont. Sec., J. A. McClelland, 113 Coronation Bldg., Montreal, Que.
- Metal Trades Council, London.*—Sec., W. Tite, 59 Mount Pleasant avenue, London, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John McDonald, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munroe, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., James Dakers, 3261 Harriet road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Davies, 2517 Rock Bay Ave., Victoria, B.C.

## PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

- Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.*—Pres., E. L. Sage, 294 Princess St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Murray Hastings, 122 Elm St., St. John, N.B.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., R. Margurette, 1039 Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James street, Montreal, Que.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., Wm. Chittenden, Hamilton, Ont., Sec., Roy Pasish, 41 Ottawa St., S., Hamilton, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres. W. A. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. Mitchell, 57 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. Woollon, 293 Winchester Hill Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., R. J. Prendergast, c/o Tribune, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. J. W. Powers, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., D. MacFarlane, 615 1st Ave., N.W., Calgary Alta. Sec., B. Creak, 520 Centre Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., T. Mattison, c/o Douglas Ptg. Co., Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. Laing, c/o Great Western Press, Narmayo Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., J. R. White, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., C. K. Christian, 434 Simcoe St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., C. F. Banfield, 642 Craigflower road, Victoria, B.C.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- Railway Employees' Department No. 4 (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., R. J. Tallon, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Dickie, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., John Sheed, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. Robertson, 625 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., F. C. Benson, Pine St., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. Ross, 481 Pine St., Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 310 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., Wm. Lester, 143A Ash Ave., Montreal, Que.
- C.N.R. System Federation, No. 11.*—Pres., Wm. Rogers, 344 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B.
- G.T.R. System Federation, No. 89.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 186 Congregation St., Montreal, Que. Sec. Joseph Corbett, 4 Riverview Ave., London, Ont.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).*—Pres., E. J. Thompson, 112-31st St., Albert Trail, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. D. Wishart, 12815-123A St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Alberta and Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation.*—Pres., G. Grant, Sub. P. O. No. 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107-128th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Geo. Philbrook, King's Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Chas. E. Rose, 315 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.*—Pres., A. L. Skinnen, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Frank Harvie Kentville, N.S.
- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., R. C. Reeves, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Geo. Baer, Penticton, B.C.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Pres., M. Roffan, 386 Bowen Ave., S, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. Tryman, 445 Wellington St., S., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation.*—Pres., C. F. Taylor, Queen St., E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hawkins, 257 1st Ave., E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Alf. Smees, 119 Graham Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. Wheelton, 119 Graham Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- London Federated Trades (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).*—Pres., G. Murphy, 1015 King St., London, Ont. Sec., E. Unsted, 110 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- C.P.R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).*—Pres., T. B. Riley, Ogden, Calgary, Alta. Sec., John R. Roberts, 219-12th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.



## THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 234 Breeze Hill Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg.*—Pres., V. Armand, Kentworth Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- Theatrical Federation of Calgary.*—Pres., Thos. Morris, 0929-1st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., N. E. Stevens, 1722-28th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Chas. H. Williams, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

## EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Bouchard, 217 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 217 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Edmonton Civic Service Federation.*—Pres., Geo. Underwood, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Civic Employees' Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., Chas. A. Watson, 1644-10th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Urquhart, 1145 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.*—Pres., W. J. McPherson, 309 Carruthers Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. E. Archer, 72 Rosslyn Ave., S., Hamilton, Ont.
- British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.*—Pres., C. W. Snudden, 2966 Trinity St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Black, 2870 Yale St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Western Federation of Civic Employees.*—Pres., E. H. Knights, 214-9th St., Bridgeland, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Labour Educational Association of Ontario.*—Pres., J. F. Marsh, 748 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, 344 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.
- District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Callaghan, 60 St. Jerome St., Montreal, Que.

## VI.—DISTRICT COUNCILS

*Brief Statement of the Objects, Jurisdiction and Powers of Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trade Union Branches—Number of District Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Names of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

A still closer affiliation of local branch unions than that provided for in the formation of what are called federations has been developed by the labour organizations on the North American continent in the establishment of councils composed of delegates from particular trade unions. These delegate bodies are commonly known as "district councils" or "conference boards," the main purpose of which is to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed can be dealt with in a conference of representatives having the opinions of their respective constituents more satisfactorily than by individual branches. The jurisdiction of these councils varies, being in some instances confined to a locality where two or more local branches of the same craft union exist; in other instances including all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to a whole province or even to cover the same class of workers throughout the Dominion. To meet the expenses of these district bodies a per capita tax is levied on the branches in affiliation, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Where the councils are purely local, meetings are held at frequent intervals, but in the case of provincial and Dominion-wide bodies the meetings are held annually. Some of the more important functions of the district councils operating in Canada are here briefly indicated.

There is now only one conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and it is chartered by the central organization, with power to make its own constitution and by-laws, and to collect a per capita tax from the local branches which constitute it to meet the necessary operating expenses. Objects of this board include endeavours to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction, which covers the province of Ontario; the regulation of apprentice laws; the procuring of favourable legislation for the craft; and the securing of information for its members regarding conditions of employment throughout the country.

In 1913 a unification for trade purposes was effected between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, and the first-named body ceased to operate generally. The Canadian Executive Board, however, of the Amalgamated Society is still maintained to carry on the beneficiary system of the organization. The local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Canada, while retaining their original charters were also granted charters by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the term "Amalgamated Section" being affixed to the title and number of each branch. These local branches, together with those having affiliation only with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, make up the various district councils of carpenters, those of a local character meeting at short intervals and the provincial councils annually. Power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities is conferred on the district councils; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the United Brother-



hood. Owing to a decision of the United Brotherhood refusing to allow members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society to hold certain official positions in the district council of Toronto (referred to in greater detail elsewhere in this report) a split occurred in the ranks of the carpenters in that city. The five Toronto branches of the Amalgamated were subsequently expelled from the Brotherhood, and they on November 4, 1922, established a management committee to safeguard the interests of the Toronto members of the Amalgamated Society.

The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, which came into existence on May 16, 1920, is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance, and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction of pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

The Montreal Joint Committee of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has been replaced by District Council No. 15, which is chartered by the central organization, and comprises the local branches of the brotherhood operating in the city of Montreal. The objects of the council are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, the establishing of a minimum wage in the district, and the enforcement of a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc. Council No. 15 has legislative and executive power on all matters relating to the common interest of the local unions in the district, including the ordering of strikes, subject to the sanction of the general executive board of the Brotherhood. The revenue of the council is derived by a per capita tax on the local unions under its jurisdiction.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft whose members are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by the per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. Regular

meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The Lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is divided into five sections in accord with the territory of the respective general managers of the main trunk roads as follows: No. 1, the western lines of the C.P.R.; No. 2, the eastern lines of the C.P.R.; No. 3, the western lines of the C.N.R.; No. 4, the eastern lines of the C.N.R.; No. 5., the G.T.R. lines. Each section has a chairman, who is elected by referendum vote of the membership of each section. The district, which issues an official monthly bulletin, is officered by a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who with the five section chairmen comprise the district executive board. District Lodges Nos. 24, 46, 78 and 82 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president, and elects the business agent for the territory under its jurisdiction. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which there are two, located respectively at Montreal and Toronto, is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches under their jurisdiction. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal District Council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising its membership, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local differences before they are referred to headquarters. The council, which is entitled to one delegate to represent it at the general convention, has authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among other matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards.



The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions, which was organized on May 21, 1919, has for its objects: (1) to centralize efforts for the present betterment and future welfare of the craft; (2) to secure opinions from the various local unions on all matters affecting the craft in order to obtain uniformity of action; (3) to secure at the international conventions representation which shall be proxy for all pressmen's unions in Western Canada; (4) to work for the equalization of working conditions and scales and to have all agreements throughout the district run concurrently and to expire simultaneously, and (5) to maintain an employment bureau for the membership. Meetings are held annually and the conference is supported by a monthly per capita tax.

There are three district councils composed of members of the International Longshoremen's Association, only one of which, however, is composed entirely of Canadian branches, viz., that at St. John, N. B. This council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association. The Atlantic Coast District Council has jurisdiction over all ports north of Cape Hatteras, including all the Canadian ports on the Atlantic seaboard. There is also a similar district body for the Pacific coast. The constitution of the first-named stipulates that one of the vice-presidents must be located in Canada, and for the latter the law requires that one of the vice-presidents be located in British Columbia. Among the functions of these councils is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under their jurisdiction. They also have power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association.

District Union No. 26 of the United Mine Workers, which came into existence on March 31, 1919, and which absorbed the organization known as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, has jurisdiction over the local branches of coal miners in the province of Nova Scotia. District Union No. 18, which was disrupted in 1919 by the One Big Union sympathizers, and re-established in 1921, has jurisdiction over the coal mining districts in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. These district unions have power to adopt rules for their own government, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the International Union or joint agreements. They also have control over the locals affiliated, and have power to collect a per capita tax and to levy assessments on their own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. District unions are not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the international executive board, but the unions may order local strikes within their respective districts on their own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international union, they must be sanctioned by the international executive board.

The Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters, designed to co-ordinate the work of its affiliates. The council, embracing as it does workers of the trade engaged in both construction work and shipbuilding, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the Province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (a) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (b) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (c) the granting of federal charters to firemen by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax of ten cents per month.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance, so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades.

The new names added for 1922 include the district council of carpenters for (1) Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien, (2) the Toronto District Management Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and (3) Montreal District Council No. 82 of the International Association of Machinists. The only delegate body in this group to be reported dissolved was the Brantford District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The appended list contains the names of 44 district councils, two more than the number recorded in 1921, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 14; machinists, 6; garment workers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, printers, steam shovel and dredgmen and miners, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, pressmen, barbers, plumbers, fire fighters, theatrical employees, 1 each. All the councils mentioned in this chapter are composed of local branches of international unions. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

#### BUILDING TRADES

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.—Pres., N. W. Beaven, 20 Imperial avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Thorne, 1017 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Canadian Executive Board.—Pres., Geo. Sellors, 408 Salem avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Toronto District Management Committee.—Pres., Alex. Lyons, 152 Chisholm avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Thomson, 9 Regal Road, Toronto, Ont.*



- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.*—Pres., N. Arcand, 285 Garnier street, Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefebvre, 1416 Papineau avenue, Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.*—Pres., E. Parent, 422 Orlean street, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. O. Gagnon, 417 Ontario street, East, Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien.*—Pres., Ernest Boucher, 31 Ste. Madeleine street, Quebec, Que. Sec., Phillipe Ouellet, 3 Candiac street, Quebec, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., Alfred Cheeseman, 453 Main street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Tennison Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Ottawa.*—Pres., Alex. Vanasse, 384 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Rankin, 116 Drummond street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Hamilton.*—Pres., Jas. Wilson, 3 19th street, Mount Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred Hawes, 39E 6th street, Mount Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Toronto.*—Pres., T. Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).*—Pres., F. S. Lane, 102 Simcoe street, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ira Barnhardt, Box 68, Humberstone, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Winnipeg.*—Pres., T. Barker, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.*—Pres., Geo. McDougall, 910 18th Avenue, N. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, Labour Temple, 229 11th Avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Edmonton.*—Pres., J. A. Nicholls, 11225 72nd street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. S. Smith, 11828 95a street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Victoria.*—Pres., R. H. McLeod, 1239 Seaview avenue, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.—Ontario District Council.*—Pres., A. Bell, 265 Flora street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.—District Council No. 5.*—Pres., E. Valiquette, 18 Leduc Lane, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Wilson, 1367 Clarke street, Montreal, Que.

#### METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.—District Council, No. 30.*—Pres., H. B. Foster, 382 Ville Marie, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1535 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., J. Munro, 42 Muir avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 2 (all Canadian Railways).*—Pres., D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 24.*—Pres., Herbert Chatland, Dundas, Ont. Sec. Oliver S. Annon, 27 Hazel avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 46.*—Pres., W. J. Moore, 84 Vernon street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Martin Ketcheson, 158 N. Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 78.*—Pres. W. Clark, 2044 York street W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Evan MacMillan, 1820 30th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 82.*—Pres., W. H. Goddard, 84 Morin Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. J. Kerrigan, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., Freeman Felker, 118 Norwich street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowery, 189 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

#### CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.*—Pres., J. Margalese, 816B City Hall avenue, Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Auerback, 37 Prince Arthur street east, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'—Montreal Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Raincoat Makers.*—Pres., H. Kobernich, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Shubert, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'—Toronto Joint Board.*—Pres., H. Kruger, 23 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., I. Lindenbarg, 346 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

#### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Joint Council, No. 17.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 258 Desjardins St., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., U. Lescarbeau, 455 Champlain St., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., E. W. A. O'Dell, 40 Rutherford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

## PRINTING

- Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., A. J. Bolwell, 641 Rhodes Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Hugh S. Bentley, 14 Glenside avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., E. G. Smith, 92 Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. W. M. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions.*—Pres., A. E. Pettit, 940 Sherbourne street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.

## LONGSHOREMEN

- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*District Council of St. John and vicinity.*—Pres., Andrew Craig 98 Wentfort St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Matteson, 96 Pond St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*Atlantic Coast District Council.*—Pres., Joseph P. Ryan, 164 Eleventh avenue, New York City, N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santuit St., Dorchester Center, Mass.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*Pacific Coast District Council.*—Sec., Geo. Soule, Room 4160, Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

## MINING

- Mine Workers of America, United.*—*District No. 18.*—Pres., W. A. Sherman, 627 14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robt. Peacock, 224 13th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, United.*—*District No. 26.*—Pres., Daniel Livingston, Box 174, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay, N.S.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council.*—Pres., Alex. Bonner, 6 Roxborough Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Goring, Welland, Ont.
- Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., Leon Worthall, 1 Hammersmith avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.*—Pres., Samuel B. Blackler, Fire Department, Pembroke, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 1330 Ossington Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—*District No. 6.*—Pres., J. A. Devine, 922 4<sup>th</sup> street, N.W., Calgary, Alta. District Representative, J. E. Sims, 537 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—*District No. 7.*—District representative and secretary, W. J. McDevitt, 909 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—*District No. 11.*—Sec.-treas., P. J. Ryan, 448 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.



## VII.—RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

*Lists of the Railways on which They Have Been Established—Brotherhoods having Legislative Boards—Officers of the Various Committees—Bodies Composed of Delegates from Organizations Comprising Railroad Workers.*

A very important group of labour unions operating in Canada, and whose members comprise a considerable portion of the total trade union membership of the Dominion, are the railroad employees' organizations. Among these are the railroad brotherhoods, the members of which are engaged in train and engine service, their lodges being located at the various divisional points of the different railway lines. The structure of these several organizations provide for the establishment of delegate bodies, including committees under the names of "grievance," "adjustment," "protective," "legislative," etc., the objects of which were discussed in some detail in an earlier issue of this report. The importance of the first three named committees, which are composed of representatives from the local lodges comprising the employees of a particular railroad, may be gauged when it is mentioned that the functions of these delegate bodies include the handling of matters affecting the conditions of employment of their members. Through these committees many adjustments of local complaints have been effected, and on occasions they have made satisfactory settlements of disputes involving the whole membership on a given railway system. Four of the railroad brotherhoods maintain bodies known as legislative boards, with representatives at Ottawa, which are designed to protect the interests of railway men in any laws which may be proposed in connection with railroad operation, and also in respect to decisions made by the Railway Commission. Other railroad organizations have representatives in Ottawa when the necessity arises.

The list for each organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

### BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
*Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Sec., D. R. Sweezy, 91 Regent St., Sudbury, Ont.  
*British Columbia Electric Railway, Limited.*—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1261 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.  
*Canadian Northern Railway System.*—Chairman (Western Lines), H. B. Chase, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Nash, 2 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Vice-Chairman (Eastern Lines), Thomas Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.  
*Canadian National Railway—Eastern Lines.*—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., T. W. Hennessey, Box 317, Truro, N.S.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, Box 316, Kenora, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chapleau, Ont.  
*Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, A. A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Le Roop, Kentville, N.S.  
*Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.*—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.  
*Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, J. G. Frizzell, Sub-Office 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Kelly, 12201-111th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.  
*Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.*—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.  
*Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.*—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.  
*Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak Ave., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., I. J. Mackenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.

- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central System*.—Chairman, F. C. Rowe, 1421 Campbell ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., F. E. Gates, 1211 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.
- National Transcontinental Railway*.—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak St., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., Edgar H. Cook, Box 152, Transcona, Man.
- Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Mulligan, 19 Alexander St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, M. A. Powell, Box 1, Squamish, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. L. Wilson, 43 Southwick St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd St., Saginaw, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company*.—Chairman, Alf. Barrette, 16 Scott St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Wm Cavanagh, 65-4th St., Limoilou, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. A. Price, 127 King St. E., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que.
- Quebec and Saguenay Railway*.—Same as for Canadian National Railways.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., H. MacPherson, Reserve St., Glace Bay, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup Sta., Que. Sec., Philippe Tremblay, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman and Sec., J. T. Wilson, 222-1st Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, W. A. Preece, 335 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

## LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Dominion*.—Chairman, Geo. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec. and treas., J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Legislative Representative, Byron Baker, 47 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Chairman, William Pullar, 325 12th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec. and treas., G. F. James, 711 3rd St. South, Lethbridge, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Chairman, A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. B. Ward, Box 743, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, G. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- New Brunswick*.—Chairman, John Stewart, 60 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St., Ext., St. John W., N.B.
- Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, J. H. Jones, Box 381, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Albert Wright, 287 North St., Halifax, N.S.
- Ontario*.—Chairman, J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Byron Baker, 47 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Quebec*.—Chairman, C. A. Martyn, 212 Metcalf Ave., Westmount, Que. Sec., G. A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, T. N. Bryans, Box 308, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. A. Botterell, 82 Lillooet St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

## BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, J. Gabel, 366 Hudson St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Ralph Miller, Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, C. Calway, General Delivery, Sudbury, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co.*—Chairman, E. L. DeCoursey, 26 Alberta Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., L. Henderson, 55 St. George Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 112 Dufferin St., Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10709-109th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific)*.—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, 505 Scott bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Black, 47 Melrose Ave., Transcona, Man.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, H. Richmond, Box 1183, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec.-treas., W. R. King, Box 65, Woodstock, N.B.
- Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, S. L. Harroun, Jet. Road, Springhill, N.S.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, C. B. Hiltz, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., E. H. Rich, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, John W. Cockell, 235 Union St., Sydney, N.S. Sec.-treas., Harry Townsend, 11 Falmouth St., Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railway*.—Chairman, G. MacDonald, 9769-98th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.



- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Inverness Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, J. D. McDonald, Box 432, Inverness, N.S. Sec., W. A. McLean, Port Hastings, N.S.
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- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, D. C. Laughlin, 1 Jackson City Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Sec., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Railway*.—Chairman, F. H. Moore, Box 30, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, F. R. Buckley, Squamish, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman Wm. Lash, 1216 Fitzhugh St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. J. McKenna, 533 Union St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
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- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. W. Dickson, Louisburg, N.S. Sec., Allan McDonald, Box 534, Glace Bay, N.S.
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- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, J. D. Beaulieu, Box 76, St. Rudger de Rivière du Loup, Que.
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- Canadian National Railway (Lines West)*.—Chairman, H. B. Barker, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. J. Doyle, 10220-102nd street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railway (Lines East)*.—Chairman, R. A. McDonald, 256 Desjardins St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Wilson, 202 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, W. G. Chester, McLaren Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. E. Cross, 114 Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, D. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. A. Meanie, Box 185, Kentville, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway*.—Chairman, D. R. McCombs, 10908 126th street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. E. Entwistle, 8134 112th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, J. N. Forde, 707 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bostock, 638 Battery St., Victoria, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Carrick avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R.C. Stevenson, 111 Detroit street, Durand, Mich.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, B. D. Shaw, Box 354, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Penticton, B.C.
- London and Port Stanley Railway*.—Chairman, L. Dougherty, 438 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., B. W. Dresser, 669 Lovett street, London, Ont.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, A. Lucas, 52 Princess Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 1104 Franklin Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter street, Ionia, Mich.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, D. A. Black, Squamish, B.C. Sec., C. M. Conley, North Vancouver, B.C.
- Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.*—Chairman, A. Lemieux, St. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., A. Dussault, 2 McMahon street, Quebec, Que.

*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, E. E. Sheppard, 336 McIntyre St., W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. H. Jessup, 147 Worthington St. E., North Bay, Ont.

*Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec. J. W. Van Sickle, 267 Charlton Ave., W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Wabash Railway*.—Chairman, C. E. Bishop, 307 N. Walnut street, Danville, Ill. Sec., B. Lindley, Stanberry, Mo.

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*Alberta*.—Chairman, J. J. Vance, 11019 9th avenue, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Parsons, 315 7th avenue, S. Lethbridge, Alta.

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*Manitoba*.—Chairman, A. McMartin, 258 Selkirk avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Gordon, 238 13th street, Brandon, Man.

*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, W. M. Thompson, 122 Church street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. R. Fisher, Box 495, Truro, N.S.

*Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica street, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Pulley, Box 1606, Saskatoon, Sask.

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*Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, J. A. Dent, 172 Albert St., W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. Garland, 94 London St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, L. Fournier, 330 Maple Ave., Sudbury, Ont. Sec. J. A. Lecour, Box 982, Sudbury, Ont.

*Algoma Steel Co. Railway*.—Chairman, A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. G. Merrifield, 115 Salisbury Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Canadian National Railway (Lines East)*.—Chairman, J. W. R. Hibbits, jr., 751 Victoria Ave., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., M. I. Purdy, 128 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Canadian National Railway (Lines West)*.—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. A. Hardisty, 42 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William)*.—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.

*Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William)*.—Chairman, R. N. Urquhart, 607 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McLaughlin, 222-14th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Williams, 24 Sebastian St., Halifax, N.S.

*Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Long, 438 Charlotte St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., A. C. McDonald, 46 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S.

*Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway*.—Chairman, R. S. Bradburn, Suite 4, Hecla Block, Edmonton, Alta.

*Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 622 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

*Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, J. M. Bennett, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. H. Howson, Penticton, B.C.

*Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman A. G. W. Coan, 416 Wabash St., Michigan City, Ind. Sec., L. W. Cole, 88 Gladstone Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Railway*.—Chairman, M. McNeill, Cottage St., Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., W. N. Youden, Box 754, North Sydney, N.S.

*Ottawa and New York Railway*.—Chairman, G. P. Seeley, 282 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., F. Allan, 70 Water St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, C. F. McKinnon, Box 16, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. Conway, Squamish, B.C.

*Père Marquette Railway System*.—Wm. H. Arnold, 134 East 8th St., Traverse City, Mich. Sec., F. E. Crawford, 832 Madison Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

*Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Quebec. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.

*Quebec Oriental Railway and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway*.—Chairman, W. M. M. Poirier, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., Wilfred Caldwell, New Carlisle, Que.

*Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, R. Bedard, 113 Kirouac St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Leo. Bouchard, 150 Kitchener St., Quebec, Que.

*Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.

*Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, Hormidas Coté, Rivière du Loup Stn., Que. Sec., P. A. Bérube, Rivière du Loup Station, Que.

*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, R. J. McMillan, 101 Main St., E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Stephenson, 317 Fisher St., North Bay, Ont.

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*Canadian National Railway, Western Lines.*—General Chairman, W. H. Phillips, Room 522, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. General Sec. and treas., G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin, Man.  
*Canadian Pacific Railway, (Eastern Lines.)*—General Chairman, A. E. Chapman, 265 Piccadilly street, London, Ont. General Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont. (Western Lines)—General Chairman, Geo. Gilbert, Kenora, Ont.  
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*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—General Chairman, R. Workman, North Bay, Ont. Sec. and Sec. and treas., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo street, London, Ont.  
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*Michigan Central Railway.*—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, 608 So. Winona Ave., Bay City, Mich. General Sec. and treas., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.  
*Père Marquette Railway.*—General Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 So. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. General Sec. and treas., E. R. McCall, Highgate, Ont.  
*Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—General Chairman, E. Richard, 199a Crown St., Quebec, Que. Sec. and treas., A. Pelletier, Montmorency Village, Que.  
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*Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, N. C. Burdick, Vinemount, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 169 Rothsay Ave., Hamilton, Ont.  
*General Counsel.*—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

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*Canadian National Railway.*—General Chairman, Pat Woods, 505 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., G. J. Maggs, 506 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Assistants to Chairman, W. Aspinall, 505 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.; P. Johnston, 17 Harrington St., Sydney, N.S.  
*Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barnes, N.S. Sec., H. Marshall, Bridge-town, N.S.  
*Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.*—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parksville Jet., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Duncan, B.C.  
*Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Sec., F. Foster, Orillia, Ont.  
*Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. Burnside, Penticton, B.C.  
*Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, Joseph Gagnon, Tring Junction, Que.  
*Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway.*—Chairman, T. Blanchette, St. Francois du Lac, Que. Sec., J. B. Levesque, 87 Bourdages St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.  
*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, L. E. Moore, Haileybury, Ont.

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*Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 311 Coronation Bldg., corner St. Catherine West and Bishop Sts. Sec., Henry Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

*Canadian National Railway System*.—Chairman, Eastern Lines, L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B. Chairman, Western Lines, H. D. Davis, 11-25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., James W. J. Smith, R.R. No. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont.

*Grand Trunk Railway System*.—Chairman, Jos. Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue, London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullum, 124 Wells St., Stratford, Ont.

*Grand Trunk Pacific*.—Chairman, J. H. Logan, 11902 123rd St. Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. Cullens, 10935 125th St., Edmonton, Alta.

## CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

*Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, C. E. Cole, 31 Ralph St., Moncton, N.B. Sec. E. W. S. Lawrence, 288 Robinson St., Moncton, N. B. (Western Lines)—Chairman Robt. Dykes, 407 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321-25th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

*Canadian National Express Co.*—Chairman, N. L. Preston, 407 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. H. Ball, 931 Princess Ave., London, Ont.

*Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, 509 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. E. Lawrence, 96 Prudhomme Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.

*Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, Geo. J. White, Haileybury, Ont. Sec., L. H. Saunders, Box 542, North Bay, Ont.

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*Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, W. E. Turner, 2331 Sixth avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., T. H. Llewellyn, 1252 Eighth Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, F. H. Hall, 374 Tenth avenue, Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. G. Maxwell, Box 1181, Smith's Falls, Ont.



### VIII.—TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

*Local Delegate Bodies Established to Express the Views of Organized Labour on Public Questions—How Constituted and Supported—Number in Canada—Division by Provinces—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

Apart from the federations and district councils which have been referred to in preceding chapters, there are also delegate bodies which are commonly known as trades and labour councils. Such organizations are in existence in many localities where there are a number of local branch unions, delegates from these local branch unions in a given city or district constituting the representation. Trades and labour councils are voluntary bodies, it not being compulsory for local branch unions to affiliate, and it is therefore very seldom that all the unions in a given locality join the council. As a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations have urged the importance of their subordinate branches affiliating with the trades councils in their localities. The local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods, however, take little interest in the work of trades councils, affiliating in only a very few instances. Trades and labour councils have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expenses. These bodies are designed mainly to deal with matters of common interest in the respective localities and are established in part to be the mouthpiece of organized labour on certain public questions. In some of the more important industrial districts, where the wage-earners are better organized, trades councils have on occasions been brought into prominence by their attitude on matters of more than local importance. In some localities trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made, the amounts so collected in the main being used to augment the strike benefits allowed by the central organizations with which the local unions involved are connected. With three exceptions, all of the trades and labour councils are working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress. A number of these have also seen fit to secure charters from the American Federation of Labour, which body has under charter about 900 councils located in the United States. The American Federation, owing to certain of its affiliated councils having usurped the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. In addition to the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are similar bodies operating under the auspices of the Federation of Catholic Workers. Their names and location will be found in the chapter in which the list of affiliations of that organization is published.

All of the trades and labour councils included in this chapter are representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, and number 56, four less than in 1921. Thirty-one of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 25 being divided between the other provinces as follows:

Quebec, 6; British Columbia and Alberta, 4 each; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 3 each, and Manitoba, 2. All the councils, except those in Fredericton, Shawinigan Falls and Iroquois Falls are operating under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, whose memberships are constituted entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions. The Shawinigan Falls and Iroquois Falls trades councils are chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which body has also under charters 21 of the councils holding charters from the Trades and Labour Congress, those under dual charters being located as follows: Belleville, Cornwall, Edmonton, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catharines, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, South Waterloo, Thorold, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor.

The new councils organized in 1922 are located at Espanola, Iroquois Falls and Sturgeon Falls, while those which formerly operated at Nelson, Renfrew, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Stratford, Sudbury and Thetford Mines have ceased to function and their names are accordingly omitted.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups, (those operating under dual charters being marked with an asterisk), with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:

#### NOVA SCOTIA

- Amherst Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., Frank V. Brown, Pumping Station, Brookdale, N.S.  
*Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., P. J. Healey, 60½ Le Marchant St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. Bottomley, 731½ Robie St., Halifax, N.S.  
*Sydney Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John C. McNeil, Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Arthur McLellan, 278 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

- Fredericton Labour Council.*—Pres., James D. Legere, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, Fredericton, N.B.  
*Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.*—Pres., Chas. H. Cameron, 153 Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., John Grattan, Lutz St., Moncton, N.B.  
*\*St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. S. A. McMullin, 105 Water St., St. John, N.B. Sec., A. D. Colwell, Box 205, St. John, N.B.

#### QUEBEC

- Hull Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Thibault, Box 192, Hull, Que. Sec., E. Tremblay, Box 192, Hull, Que.  
*\*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. T. Foster, 11 St. Paul St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Gustave Franco, 11 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.  
*\*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses St., Quebec, Que. Sec., C. A. Giguere, 75 King St., Quebec, Que.  
*Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., Geo. Mercier, 167 Station Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que.  
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Moise Bourdeau, St. Johns, Que. Sec., George Smith, St. Johns, Que.  
*\*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Odilon Gauvin, 83 Ste. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Drawer 100, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

#### ONTARIO

- \*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Ballinger, 331 Bleecker Ave., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hanna, W. Moira St., Belleville, Ont.  
*Brantford Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. G. Brown, R.R. No. 5, Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. Bowring, 8 Oneida St., Brantford, Ont.  
*Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Albert Bell, Fort Erie, Ont. Sec., F. Amesbury, Box 333, Bridgeburg, Ont.  
*Brockville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. E. Parker, 15 Granet St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., John Weatherspoon, 10 George St., Brockville, Ont.



- Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Robertson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., Fred Wilson, Carleton Place, Ont.
- \**Cornwall Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. J. McCutcheon, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., D. Cummins, Cornwall, Ont.
- Espanola Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. F. McLeod, Espanola, Ont. Sec., R. H. Sawyer, Box 372, Espanola, Ont.
- Fort William Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. E. Moore, 226 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., H. C. Mustoe, 818 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont.
- Guelph Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Gray, 58 Stuart St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., J. Denver, 4 Johnson St., Guelph, Ont.
- \**Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Ben. Furey, 63 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. G. Fester, 41 Park St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., Sidney T. Smith, Box 240, Iroquois Falls, Ont.
- \**Kingston Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John Potter, Kingston, Ont. Sec., A. E. Hunt, 293 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.
- \**Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Arthur Exton, Edward St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. P. Strub, 95 Water St. N., Kitchener, Ont.
- \**London Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. M. McGuire, 766 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Midland Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Steers, Midland, Ont. Sec., Frank Coudry, Midland, Ont.
- Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Rewberry, 263 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Orillia Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. P. McQuiggan, Orillia, Ont. Sec., A. Jackson, Orillia, Ont.
- \**Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 819 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Lodge, 21 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Leavens, 475 13th St. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th St. E., Owen Sound, Ont.
- \**Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Rutkins, 181 Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., F. Ballard, 2 Low's Apt., Hunter St., Peterborough, Ont.
- \**St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. J. Abbey, 19 Mary St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. J. Fishleigh, 79 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- \**St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Paterson, 43 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- \**Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., J. Nield, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.
- Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. J. Jeffrey, 38 Weymess St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., James Lockwood, 177 McDougall St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- \**South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. H. Smith, 117 Concession St., Galt, Ont. Sec., A. Whitfield, 125 Wellington St., Galt, Ont.
- Sturgeon Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John Sutherland, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., D. Phillips, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
- \**Thorold Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wallace Hamilton, Merritton, Ont. Sec., John Nicol, Box 520, Thorold, Ont.
- \**Toronto District Labour Council.*—Pres., John Young, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Tomlin, Trenton, Ont. Sec., J. H. Jones, Box 188, Trenton, Ont.
- Welland Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., A. McColl, Welland Junction, Ont.
- \**Windsor Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Rose, 520 Pierre avenue, Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. McKay, 705 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

## MANITOBA

- Brandon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. C. Cox, Smith Block, Brandon, Man. Sec., B. E. Hickling, 821 15th St., Brandon, Man.
- Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Leslie, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., James Winning, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

## SASKATCHEWAN

- Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Green, 1127 Third St. N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec. A. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. Wilson, 2070 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. J. Tomlin, 2134 Arthur St., Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. E. Brunskill, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask.

## ALBERTA

- Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Poulton, 1233 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

- \*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. W. Findlay, 10322 123rd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Smeed, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., John Marsh, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. Currie, 1112 Yuill St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

- New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Miss Mary England, Edmonds, B.C.
- Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 1573, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., T. Ross Mackay, Box 1573, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- \*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. H. Neelands, M.P.P., 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Percy R. Bengough, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. G. Peele, 1241 Oxford St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Stevenson, Trades Hall, Victoria, B.C.



## IX.—TRADE UNION LOCAL UNITS

*The Basis of All Central Labour Bodies—Commercial and Railroad Telegraphers' Systems of Organization—International Local Trade Union Branches in Canada—Another Loss in Number—Small Gain in Non-International Branches—Decrease in Independent Bodies—Division of All Classes of Local Branch Unions by Provinces—Cities Having Not Less Than Twenty—List of Local Trade Union Branches, With Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.*

The foundation of the trade union movement and the source from which is derived the revenue for all of its activities is found in the local units. These local branches also constitute the central organizations and the delegate bodies which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report. The name and location of every international and non-international local branch, as well as of all independent units in the Dominion, so far as it has been able to secure particulars, are given in this chapter. Although in some instances local branch unions have been brought into existence through the efforts of some trade unionists who have located in districts where no union of their specific crafts was operating, the majority of the branch unions in Canada have been established by the agency of representatives of labour organizations operating on the North American continent and including Canada in their respective jurisdictions. To maintain their affiliation with the central bodies, and to ensure their eligibility for such benefits as are provided by the respective organizations, the local branches are required to contribute a prescribed sum known as per capita tax, the amount of which is determined from time to time by the membership, either by referendum vote or by the action of a regular convention to which all good standing branches are entitled to send delegates. Local branch unions consist, as their names usually imply, of followers of a particular trade or calling, and their operations are mainly confined to a limited area, although in a few instances a much wider territory is allotted. It is not unusual to find a local branch in a locality close to the boundary line having some members living in Canada and some in the United States, some officials in such cases living on one side of the line, and some on the other side.

Where two or more local branches of a particular craft receive charters from the same central body in the same locality district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned. The branches of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America are organized into what are known as "system" divisions, which include the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The branches of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada are formed mainly into district groups. The railroad telegraphers, besides having local lodges, have also "system" divisions, which cover the operators on a whole railroad system. In the present publication the names of the "system" divisions and the district groups are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides.

In an endeavour to obtain the fullest particulars of all local branch unions in Canada application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for lists of their affiliations in the Dominion, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 92 international organizations operating in Canada only seven failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in many instances it was necessary to make more than one request. All non-international organizations except one supplied full information. In all cases where the local officers failed to furnish particulars on the first application, a second request was made, with the result that out of a total of 2,405 branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units in the Dominion direct replies were received in 1,730 cases. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.

At the close of the year 1922 there were in Canada, according to the information secured by the department, 2,108 local trade union branches of international organizations, a decrease of 115 as compared with the number in existence at the end of 1921. The year 1921 had, however, shown a decline of 232 from the preceding year in international branches. The local branches of what are termed non-international organizations show a gain of eight, the total for 1921 being 272. Besides the branches connected with central organizations there are in the Dominion 25 independent units, a decline of two for the year. These three groups make a total for Canada of 2,405 trade union local units as compared with 2,513 in 1921, a decrease of 108. In addition to these local branches a report was received from one unit of the One Big Union with 100 members, as against 34 units, with a membership of 5,300, included in this report for 1921. There may be other units of the One Big Union, but as no report was received, and the central office refused to supply any information, any such units are not known to the department. With the one unit of the One Big Union added to the non-international branches a total of 273 of this class is reached. The total reported membership of the classes of local trade union branches in the Dominion included in this chapter, and as given in detail in a later chapter, is 238,286, a reduction for the year of 24,734.

The province of Ontario ranks first as to local branches of international organizations, having 916 of the total of 2,108. Quebec stands second with 307, and British Columbia third with 204. The standing of the other six provinces is as follows: Alberta, 183; Saskatchewan, 139; Nova Scotia, 135; Manitoba, 117; New Brunswick, 102; and Prince Edward Island, 5. The only province to show an increase is Alberta, which had a gain of 5, Saskatchewan retained the same number as in 1921, but all the other provinces show losses, the decreases being: Ontario, 64; Quebec, 27; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 6; and Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, 1 each.

Ontario also has the largest number of local branches of non-international organizations, there being 122 out of 272, operating in that province, but adding the unit of the One Big Union increases these numbers by one each; Quebec is also second in this group, with 39 branches. Alberta is third, having 25, the remaining six provinces ranking as follows: Saskatchewan, 24; British Columbia, 22; Manitoba, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Nova Scotia, 11; and Prince Edward Island, 3. The provinces which added to their non-international branches were: Ontario, with a gain of 7; Manitoba, with a gain of 3; Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, with a gain of 2 each; New Brunswick and Quebec, with a gain of 1 each; British Columbia still retains 22 branches and Alberta lost 8.

The only unit of the One Big Union recorded in this report is located at Fort William. The only union in Hazelhill, N. S. is branch No. 10 of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, a British organization with headquarters in London, England.



During 1922 various changes have occurred in the bodies classed as independent units. The name of the Federated Society of Workmen of Quebec is omitted from this report, it having been learned that the association is of a benevolent character and not a labour body. Other independent units dropped from the list are the Employees' Association of Wallaceburg, Nicola Valley Mine Workers' Association (Merritt, B. C.), Civic Employees' Federation (Winnipeg), Canadian Independent Federation of Street Car Men (Winnipeg), and Hoist and Portable Engineers (Winnipeg), owing to no reports being received as to their continued existence, although it is understood that in the case of the last named that arrangements were being made to join with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The Monarch Employees' Union (Drumheller, Alta.) has been absorbed by the United Mine Workers, and is now known as local No. 1559. The Saw Mill Filers and Sawyers' Association of Vancouver has amalgamated with the Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, an independent body, and the name changed in accordance with its wider scope. New independent units include the Canadian Building, Construction and General Labourers' Union (Ottawa), Building Trades Association (Nelson) and Civic Employees' Union (South Vancouver). Another independent unit formed was that embracing metal miners and known as the Porcupine Mine Workers' Union. In connection with this body it may be mentioned that in 1920 the promoters of the One Big Union entered the mining districts of Northern Ontario in an effort to capture the members of the branches in that territory of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen. The members of this organization in the Cobalt district had been on strike in the summer of 1919, and owing to lack of funds were forced to accept what they considered an unsatisfactory settlement, resulting in dissatisfaction with the union. Taking advantage of this situation, the One Big Union organizers managed to form some local branches, the membership being drawn from the international union branches, all of which were finally dissolved. It is also understood that the local units of the One Big Union have likewise passed out of existence. The metal miners of the Porcupine district, feeling the need of some form of organization, and not desiring to be affiliated with either the international union or the One Big Union, established early in October, 1922, the independent organization above mentioned. The Civil Service Association of Quebec, composed of employees of the Provincial Government, which has been hitherto identified with the Trades and Labour Congress, is now an independent body, having severed its affiliation. The Edmonton district of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada having severed its connection with the main union owing to the affiliation of the latter with the Red International of Labour Unions (an incident referred to in a subsequent chapter), the Edmonton branch has become a separate unit. The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada was at one time the strongest numerically of all of the independent bodies in the Dominion, having district offices located in various sections of four provinces, but now has only two districts connected with it.

Because the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers put into effect an insurance scheme which had been adopted by a referendum vote, and which necessitated an increase in the contributions of the members, the Edmonton local branch withdrew from the organization. On October 12, 1922, the dissentients, which embraced workers in all lines of the electrical trade, were organized as a branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour. Among the new local units included in this chapter is the Canadian Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees, No. 2, of Calgary, which was organized August 23, 1922, by former members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, a charter for the new union being secured from the Canadian Federation of Labour. The reasons given for the secession were alleged to be general dissatisfaction with

the central body's handling of the affairs of the local branch and the feeling amongst the men that a national organization would be more beneficial.

The various changes noted in regard to independent units has resulted in a decrease of two; the number in existence at the close of 1922 being 25, divided by provinces as follows: British Columbia, 9; Quebec and Ontario, 5 each; Manitoba, 3; Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, 1 each. It may be of interest to note that included in the independent units operating in British Columbia are two whose memberships are composed entirely of Japanese workers. In May, 1922, the independent unit known as the Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, which has appeared in a previous report, was registered under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international, non-international and independent units, including also the one unit of the One Big Union, is as follows: Ontario, 1,044; Quebec, 351; British Columbia, 235; Alberta, 209; Saskatchewan, 163; Nova Scotia, 147; Manitoba, 134; New Brunswick, 114; and Prince Edward Island, 9. The only province showing a gain was Saskatchewan, the increase being 2. The losses in the other provinces are: Ontario, 55; Quebec, 26; New Brunswick, 13; Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 4; Alberta, 3; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 1 each. There are 29 cities in the Dominion having not less than twenty local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units which are included in this chapter, two less than the number recorded in 1921, the localities dropped from the list being St. Catharines and North Bay. Montreal, as usual, ranks first with 157, but shows a loss of 11, Toronto again standing second with 148, a decrease of 6. Vancouver takes third place with 76, a gain of 1, and Ottawa is forth with 73, a loss of 3, Winnipeg dropping from third to fifth place with 71, a loss of 5. The other cities included in this class rank as follows: Hamilton, 64, a loss of 2; Calgary, 58, the same as in 1921; London, 57, a loss of 4; Edmonton, 55, a loss of 3; Victoria, 41, a loss of 3; St. John and Quebec 37 each, losses respectively of 7 and 2; Regina and Saskatoon, 34 each, a gain of 2 for the first named and a loss of 3 for the latter; Halifax and Moose Jaw, 32 each, the same as in 1921 for the first named and a gain of 1 for the latter; Windsor, 30, no change from 1921; St. Thomas, 29, a loss of 1; Fort William (including one unit of the One Big Union), 27, the same as in 1921; Brantford and Brandon, 25 each, a loss of 1 for the first named and the latter the same as in 1921; Moncton, Kingston, Sault Ste Marie and Stratford, 22 each, losses of 1 each for the first two named, of 4 for Sault Ste. Marie and a gain of 1 for Stratford; Lethbridge, 21, a gain of 1; Belleville, Niagara Falls and Peterborough, 20 each, losses of 2 for each of the first two named places and 3 for the latter.

During the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review several local branches have been dissolved, and their names are therefore deleted. Where local branches were established in the same interval they are published under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (\*). The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1922.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. Local unions under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are designated by the letters T. and L. C. following the names; unions in Canada under charters direct from the American Federation of Labour have the letters A. F. of L. as an affix; branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour are denoted by the letters C. F. of L., and the independent units are so described. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given.



## NOVA SCOTIA

## Amherst

- Amherst Federation of Labour (Independent).*—Pres., Geo. McLeod, 65 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., D. MacDonald, Box 420, Amherst, N.S.
- Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Geo. P. Melanson, 6 Chignecto St., Amherst, N.S. Sec., Joseph Ellis, 15 Queen St., Amherst, N.S.
- Machinists, No. 605, Inter. Ass'n. of.*—Sec., Alfred Stockall, 30 La Planche St., Amherst, N.S.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.*—Pres., H. R. Milner, Amherst, N.S. Sec., Chas. E. Carter, 137 Church St., Amherst, N.S.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Miss H. N. Carney, Amherst, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Graham J. Cooke, Amherst, N.S. Sec., W. McDonald, 9 Hill St., Amherst, N.S.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1389, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Josie, 18 Mill Ave., Amherst, N.S.

## Birch Grove

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4538, United.*—Sec., Norman McDonald, Birch Grove, N.S.

## Bridgewater

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, T. K. Knox, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., J. H. Grant, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Robt. C. Reeves, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 396, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter W. Dowcett, Tusket, N.S. Sec., Titus Ramey, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Railroad Employees, No. 63, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles T. Munroe, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., Frank Cook, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Railroad Trainman, No. 355, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. C. Fox, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Bustin, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1293, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. G. Rafuse, Box 403, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 671, Order of.*—Pres., W. F. Simmons, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., H. A. Cameron, Bridgewater, N.S.

## Bridgeport

- Railroad Telegraphers, No. 133, Order of.*—Pres., S. W. Tilley, Old Bridgeport, N.S. Sec., C. H. Dow, Box 4, Bridgeport, N.S.

## Caledonia Mines

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4530, United.*—Pres., R. T. Welton, Caledonia Mines, N.S. Sec., Peter McIntyre, Caledonia Mines, N.S.

## Chignecto

- Machinists, No. 438, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Wilkins, Chignecto, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4511, United.*—Sec., W. J. Wilkins, Chignecto, N.S.

## Deep Brook

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 534, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. H. McCurdy, Old Barnes, N.S. Sec., N. S. Sulis, Deep Brook, N.S.

## Dominion No. 1

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.*—Sec., Wm. Gregor, Dominion No. 1, N.S.

## Dominion No. 4

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4519, United.*—Pres., Ron. J. McDonald, Dominion No. 4, N.S. Sec., R. B. Conn, Dominion No. 4, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4718, United.*—Sec., William McDonald, Dominion No. 4, N.S.

## Dominion No. 6

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4536, United.*—Sec., John Stubbart, Dominion No. 6, N.S.

## Florence

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4553, United.*—Sec., J. T. McKay, Florence, N.S.

## George's River

- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 115, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Glance Bay

- Federal Labour Union, No. 16570, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., James Bryne, c/o Marconi Station, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Alex. Browne, Marconi Station, Glance Bay, N.S.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Daniel Fletcher, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Parker Holmes, Box 128, Glance Bay, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 717, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John McPherson, Box 713, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Allan McDonald, Box 534, Glance Bay, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4522, United.*—Pres., John Gillis, King Edward St., Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., John L. McLean, Glance Bay, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4523, United.*—Sec., Charles A. McCuish, Box 149a, New Aberdeen, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4518, United.*—Sec., R. J. Black, Glance Bay, N.S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 684, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glance Bay, N.S. Sec., Wm. Burke, Newton St., Glance Bay, N.S.

## Halifax

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., P. J. Healey, 60½ Le Marchant St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Samuel J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ralph Eisnor, 104 North St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. W. Lake, 20 Smith St., Halifax, N.S.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 22, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. McDonald, 12 Maine Ave., Halifax, N.S. Sec., A. LeRoux, 106 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.
- Electrical Workers, No. 625, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St., Halifax, N.S.
- Letter Carriers, No. 9, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. R. Jameson, 32 North St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. F. Day, 454 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 247, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. McGrath, 61 Prince Albert Road, Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., Arthur L. Cooke, 50 Livingstone St., Halifax, N.S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 721, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Shortall, 779 Robie St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Arthur Duffey, 346 Gottingen St., Halifax, N.S.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.*—Pres., M. D. Coolen, 19 Duncan St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Maurice Shea, 189 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S.

## NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

## Halifax—Continued

*Machinists, No. 1071, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Conrad, 905 Barrington, St., Halifax, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1768, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. McGrath, 204 Almon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. Jackson, Box 773, G.P.O., Halifax, N.S.

*Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.*—Pres., Selby Stevenson, King St., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., W. A. MacDonald, 78 Albert St., Halifax, N.S.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 328, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., K. T. Creelman, Ester St., Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., J. D. Grant, 22 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.*—Pres., Chas. Lynch, Gottingen St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Peter Shaw, 21 Merkel St., Halifax, N.S.

*Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. T. McGuire, 45 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Leonard J. Power, 113 Young St., Halifax, N.S.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 425, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Spahr, 56 Dresden Row, N.S. Sec., S. E. Duggan, 3 Welsford St., Halifax, N.S.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 215, Operative.*—Pres., Wm. Duggan, 12 John St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., S. J. Nott, 76 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.*—Pres., M. Boleman, 233 Maynard St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. B. Murphy, 153 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., F. L. Goodwin, Post Office, Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. W. Hughes, 169 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents Association, Dominion.*—Sec., W. W. Matheson, Senior Postal Porter, Post Office, Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John P. O'Toole, 240 Maynard St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., R. J. Fisher, 4 Willow St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Wooden, 149 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 36, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. Marshall, 57 Gerrish St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 193, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Isnor, 26 Duffus St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., William Flemming, 1 Hilford St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Philip Edwards, 21 Gray St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. M. Young, 243 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. W. Astwood, 4843 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal, Que. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 141, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. D. Mooney, 54 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. B. Rhind, 272 Creighton St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St., Halifax, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. F. Greenough, Fairview, N.S.

*Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Hugh Henderson, 26 Brunswick St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., R. E. Lauder, 7 Hennesey Place, Halifax, N.S.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., I. V. Dexter, Dutch Village Road, Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St., Halifax, N.S.

## Halifax—Concluded

*Typographical Union, No. 130, International.*—Pres., Geo. W. Harris, 193 Agricola St. Halifax, N.S. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gottingen St. Halifax, N.S.

## Hazelhill

*Cable Telegraphers, No. 10, Association of Wireless and.*—Pres., Wm. Ross, Hazelhill, N.S. Sec., J. Duguid, Hazelhill, N.S.

## Inverness

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.*—Sec., Bert McDougall, Inverness, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5163, United.*—Sec., John McNeil, Railway St., Inverness, N.S.

## Joggins

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.*—Pres., Amos Belliveau, Joggins Mines, N.S. Sec., J. B. Aunts, Joggins Mines, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ernest Landry, Joggins Mines, N.S.

## Kentville

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Corbin, Kentville, N.S. Sec., A. E. Roberts, Kentville, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. LeRoop, Kentville, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 604, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilmer C. Lockheart, Kentville, N.S. Sec., R. T. Mosher, Kentville, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 788, International Association of.*—Pres., A. L. Skinner, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Walter R. Wood, Kentville, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Simmons, Kentville, N.S. Sec., H. Haystead, Kentville, N.S.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 127, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Meister, Kentville, N.S. Sec., Wm. Bardell, Kentville, N.S.

## Little Bras d'Or Bridge

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4540, United.*—Sec., Alex. Hunley, Little Bras d'Or Bridge, N.S.

## Louisburg

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4539, United.*—Sec., Daniel T. Townsend, Louisburg, N.S.

## Marble Mountain

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 116, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## McCreadyville

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4482, United.*—Pres., A. G. Devoe, McCreadyville, N.S. Sec., C. A. Brewer, McCreadyville, N.S.

## Mulgrave

*Railroad Employees, No. 10, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Williams, Mulgrave, N.S.

## New Aberdeen

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4529, United.*—Sec., Murray A. McDonald, Box 183, New Aberdeen, N.S.

## New Victoria

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4528, United.*—Pres., Jerry Hogan, New Victoria, C.B., N.S. Sec., Ronald McDonald, New Victoria, C.B., N.S.



## NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

## New Glasgow

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1232, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Allen, Maple St., New Glasgow, N.S.

*Electrical Workers, No. 638, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Townsend, Box 963, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 520, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. S. MacKenzie, Box 873, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Machinists, No. 1339, International Association of.*—Sec., Chas. Banks, Box 1643, New Glasgow, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 264, International.*—Sec., John D. MacDonald, Box 1645, New Glasgow, N.S.

## New Waterford

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4526, United.*—Sec., Robert McLean, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4524, United.*—Pres., Thomas E. Cummings, Lingan, N.S. Sec., Peter McConnick, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4527, United.*—Pres., Thomas Ling, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., P. G. Muise, Box 198, New Waterford, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4525, United.*—Pres., Dan. I. Connell, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., David McKay, New Waterford, N.S.

## North Sydney

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1170, International.*—Sec., Jas. Pardy, North Sydney, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4930, United.*—Sec., Leo. H. McIntyre, Box 253, North Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 42, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. R. Poole, Box 292, North Sydney, N.S.

## Pictou

*Railroad Employees, No. 27, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John R. Pringle, Pictou, N.S. Sec., Theo. Thompson, Pictou, N.S.

## Point Edward

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 114, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Point Tupper

*Railroad Employees, No. 68, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Williams, Point Tupper, N.S. Sec., Nelson Embree, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

## Port Hood

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4516, United.*—Sec., David Smith, Port Hood, N.S.

## Port Morien

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4537, United.*—Pres., Duncan McLeod, Port Morien, C. B., N.S. Sec., Val Miles, Port Morien, N.S.

## Reserve Mines

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4521, United.*—Sec., James Fahey, Reserve Mines, N.S.

## River Hebert

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4510, United.*—Pres., William Walker, River Hebert, N.S. Sec., Frank Holliss, River Hebert, N.S.

## Springhill

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4514, United.*—Pres., Wm. A. Embree, Springhill, N.S. Sec., Kent Foster, Springhill, N.S.

## Springhill Junction

*Railroad Employees, No. 189, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Ralston, Springhill Junction, N.S.

## Stellarton

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 586, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. D. Thompson, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Geo. W. Conway, Box 313, Stellarton, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4481, United.*—Pres., Ronald McLeod, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Leslie McLeod, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 18, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. X. Bouchie, Box 755, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 500, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. M. Fleming, River St., Stellarton, N.S. Sec., John R. Smith, Mt. Rundle, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 324, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Frances, Stellarton, N.S.

*Railway Conductors, No. 420, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, M. McGillivray, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., John R. Dewart, Stellarton, N.S.

## Sydney

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., H. LeDrew, 37 Campbell St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., A. Lamont, 66 Jameson St., Sydney, N.S.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1688, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Steele, 245 Rockdale St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., John C. McNeil, 440 Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S.

*Coal Truckmen's Federal Labour Union, No. 46, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., G. C. Brown, 243 Royal Ave., Sydney, N.S.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1096, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. G. Hines, 37 Rigby Road, Sydney, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., Arthur McLellan, 278 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., S. Fourlet, Box 462, Sydney, N.S.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Alonzo McLean, 43 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., W. E. Atkinson, 59 Union St., Sydney, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Frank Crewe, 440 Prince St., Sydney, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 386, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jerry V. McDonald, Grand Narrows, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4560, United.*—Pres., Angus J. McDonald, 5 Borden St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Thos. McNamara, 1471 Victoria Road, Sydney, N.S.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, International.*—Sec., Ira Stevens, 662 George St., Sydney, N.S.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 628, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Campbell, Box 282, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Jos. MacIsaac, Box 465, Sydney, N.S.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., A. D. MacEachren, 165 Park St., Sydney, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Hugh MacDonald, Box 100, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Finlay MacDonald, Box 100, Sydney, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 11, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. H. Crawford, 118 Union St., Sydney, N.S.

## NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded

## Sydney—Concluded

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McLean, 33 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., P. J. McKenzie, 28 Pleasant St., Sydney, N.S.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 765, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. McKinnon, Sydney, N.S. Sec., George Ratchford, 27 Harrington St., Sydney, N.S.

*Typographical Union, No. 460, International.*—Sec., Harry Finch, Box 707, Sydney, N.S.

## Sydney Mines

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. E. Somers, Box 267, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4551, United.*—Sec., John Stewart, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4535, United.*—Pres., Vincent McKinnon, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., John Rollins, Sydney Mines, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4544, United.*—Sec., F. W. Graham, Florence, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4710, United.*—Pres., William Butts, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sec., Joseph Allaston, Sydney Mines, N.S.

## Sweet's Corner

*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 184.*—Pres., Fred Macomber, Wentworth, N.S. Sec., Fraser Underwood, Three Mile Plains, N.S.

## Thorburn

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4513, United.*—Pres., Fred Brown, Thorburn, N.S. Sec., Wm. Murray, Thorburn, N.S.

## Trenton

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 2, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., H. C. Dunlop, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., H. D. Fraser, Box 53, Trenton, N.S.

## Truro

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 149, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Wm. Smith, Truro, N.S. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Truro, N.S.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 171, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry J. Townsend, Brunswick St., Truro, N.S. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733, Truro, N.S.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 154, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. W. Colburn, Oxford Jet., N.S. Sec., H. D. Geddes, Box 30, Truro, N.S.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., W. F. Gould, Truro, N.S.

*Railroad Employees, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. E. Cribb, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. R. Gasper, Box 9, Truro, N.S.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. McKenzie, Box 563, Truro, N.S. Sec., S. B. Lane, Box 727, Truro, N.S.

*Railway Carmen, No. 369, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. A. McKay, Truro, N.S. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322, Truro, N.S.

*Railway Conductors, No. 203, Order of.*—Pres., I. L. Barnhill, Truro, N.S. Sec., O. G. Heard, Truro, N.S.

## Tupperville

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 114, Order of.*—Pres., H. A. Jacques, Annapolis Royal, N.S. Sec., Stanley Tavener, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

## Westville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. McP. Ferguson, Pictou Landing, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson, Westville, N.S.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4515, United.*—Sec., Thos. S. McNeil, Westville, N.S.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

## Aroostook Junction

*Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 523, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. B. Grant, Aroostook Junction, N.B. Sec., H. Burt, Aroostook Junction, N.B.

## Baker Brook

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 312, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edmond Roy, Baker Brook, N.B.

## Bathurst

*Railroad Employees, No. 196, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. E. Landry, West Bathurst, N.B.

## Campbellton

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 138, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Edward Thomas, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., John Gilker, Campbellton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 453, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John A. McCallum, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., S. H. Jamieson, Campbellton, N.B.

*Machinists, No. 448, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. E. Duncan, Box 496, Campbellton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 110, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Shannon, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., A. B. Gorham, Campbellton, N.B.

## Campbellton—Concluded

*Railroad Employees, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John M. Cool, Campbellton, N.B. Sec., E. W. Henery, Campbellton, N.B.

*Railway Carmen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 103, Campbellton, N.B.

## Canaan Station

*Railroad Employees, No. 118, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Robt. M. McDonald, Rodgersville, N.B. Sec., Thos. McDonald, Harcourt, N.B.

## Cape Tormentine

*Railroad Employees, No. 190, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. A. Peterson, Cape Tormentine, N.B.

## Chatham

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 825, International (Water Front Workers of Miramichi.)*—Sec., Thos. Shanahan, Chatham, N.B.

## Chipman

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Kennedy, Chipman, N.B. Sec., John Fairley, Chipman, N.B.



## NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

**Durham Bridge**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 186, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Barry, Taymouth, N.B. Sec., Norman Van Horne, Durham Bridge, N.B.

**Edmundston**

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 873, *Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jös. Cote, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., J. F. Pelletier, Edmundston, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 860, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Levite Poitras, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., James Plourde, Box 66, Edmundston, N.B.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 29, *International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Roy McNally, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 19, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Leon Gagnon, Box 180, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 891, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Raymond, Box 9, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., E. Rossignol, Box 126, Edmundston, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 808, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Napoleon Cote, Edmundston, N.B. Sec., Percy Picard, Edmundston, N.B.

**Fairville**

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 32, *International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. J. Hanlon, Fairville, N.B.

**Fredericton**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 2.—Pres., Herbert Stephenson, York St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., G. C. Crawford, York St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 44, *Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. M. Green, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., F. H. Ketch, Fredericton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 738, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. E. MacLaggan, South Devon, York Co., N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 183, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Alexander, Russiagornie Station, N.B. Sec., S. Burns, Fredericton Jct., N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 770, *United Association of.*—Sec., D. J. Morris, 386 Saunders St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 84, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss L. R. Brown, South Devon, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 654, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. M. Mountain, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., W. C. Hornibrook, South Devon, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1526, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. D. Nichols, Box 652, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., A. H. Wood, 230 Aberdeen St., Fredericton, N.B.

*Typographical Union*, No. 664, *International.*—Sec., Frank J. Dow, 556 George St., Fredericton, N.B.

**Hampstead**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada*, No. 115.—(Names of officers not reported.)

**McAdam Junction**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 421, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Leeman, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., S. Quigley, McAdam Junction, N.B.

**McAdam Junction—Concluded**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 379, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Andrew G. Luff, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., H. F. Lutwick, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 175, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Estabrooks, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., J. Mack, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Machinists*, No. 115, *International Association of.*—Sec., Alex. McWilliams, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 242, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. B. Jordan, Box 7, McAdam Junction, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1525, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Neild, McAdam Junction, N.B. Sec., E. Sare, McAdam Junction, N.B.

**McKinleyville**

*Longshoremen's Association*, No. 1146, *International.*—Pres., Con Doyle, McKinleyville, N.B. Sec., Stanley O'Neill, McKinleyville, N.B.

**Milltown**

*Textile Workers of America*, No. 1394, *United.*—Pres., Fred Kirk, Milltown, N.B. Sec., Michael Purcell, Milltown, N.B.

**Moncton**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 460, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. B. Wallace, 207 High St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. E. Fox, 75 High St., Moncton, N.B.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 373, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Cochrane, 31 North St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. J. Coyle, 113 High St., Moncton, N.B.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America*, No. 4.—Sec., H. T. Calkins, 10 Winnipeg St., Moncton, N.B.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 51, (T. & L.C.).—Sec., Seymour E. Forbes, 311 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 23, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. G. Moore, 43 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 629, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. W. Swetnam, 140 Cornhill St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. M. Robinson, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 162, *Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. H. Fryers, 110 Bonaccord St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. D. Cook, 321 Robinson St., Moncton, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 233, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John MacLean, 237 Weldon St., Moncton, N.B.

*Machinists*, No. 594, *International Association of.*—Pres., J. A. Godfrey, Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Lorne P. McFarlane, 77 John St., Moncton, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 108, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. B. Lutes, Turtle Creek, N.B. Sec., W. R. Powell, Rogersons' Way Office, Shediac Road, N.B.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 331, *International.*—Sec., Wm. Roundell, Sunny Brae, Moncton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters*, No. 558, *United Association of.*—Pres., Percy Cooper, Moncton, N.B. Sec., A. G. Boyd, Moncton, N.B.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters*, No. 600, *United Association of.*—Sec., Louis Benoit, 400 Main St., Moncton, N.B.

## NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

## Moncton—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Charles O'Neil, Moncton, N.B.
- Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., G. A. L. McLeod, 135 Union St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. C. Wartman, 1 Union St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. J. McClure, 203 Archibald St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. R. Balser, 211 North St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 168, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. S. Rushton, 70 Portage Ave., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. L. Welling, 59 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. J. Beers, 67 West St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. Lynds, R.R. No. 2, Moncton, N.B.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 245, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. D. Gogune, 112 Archibald St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., F. C. Milson, 64 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1313, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss Jean E. Milton, 115 High St., Moncton, N.B.
- Railway Conductors, No. 214, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. E. Moore, 174 Park St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., W. Crockett, 145 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

## Napodogan

- Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ivan McCluskey, Napodogan, N.B.

## Nelson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 218, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Martin English, Nelson, N.B.

## Newcastle

- Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.* Sec., Jas. F. Boyle, Box 3, Newcastle, N.B.

## Perth Centre

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 170, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Levi Grant, Box 7252, Aroostook, N.B.

## Sackville

- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.*—Pres., Allen Milton, Sackville, N.B. Sec., F. J. Crossman, Sackville, N.B.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.*—Pres., Alex. Calender, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Reuben Sears, Box 163, Sackville, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Reuben Sears, Sackville, N.B. Sec., Robert Tower, Sackville, N.B.
- Stone Mounters' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., Lester R. Tower, Sackville, N.B. Sec., J. Fred King, Sackville, N.B.

## St. George

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 559, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres. W. J. Murray, New River, N.B. Sec., H. C. McKay, Pennfield Ridge, N.B.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 47, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. S. McKay, St. George, N.B.

## St. John

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 298.*—Pres., B. O'Neil, 105 Britain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. L. Quinn, 42 Somerset St., St. John, N.B.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Sec., George Sproul, 263 Wentworth St., St. John, N.B.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Manford Day, 21 Pokiok Road, St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. Halsall, Sr., Marsh Bridge P.O., St. John, N.B.
- Cigarmakers' International Union No. 349.*—Pres., John E. Willis, St. John, N.B. Sec., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St., St. John, N.B.
- City Public Service Employees, F.L.U., No. 16576.* (A. F. of L.).—Sec., J. C. Whittaker, Marsh Bridge P.O., St. John, N.B.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Marley, 199 Metcalf St., St. John, N.B. Sec., S. M. Rankin, 29 Paddock St., St. John, N.B.
- Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.*—Sec., Walter W. Gray, No. 7 Engine House, St. John, N.B.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 286, United.*—Sec., Miss Minnie Kennedy, 155 Prince Edward St., St. John, N.B.
- Janitors and Caretakers' Federal Labour Union No. 16716, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., William Oldworth, Victoria School, St. John, N.B. Sec., Ezekiel McLeod, Victoria School, St. John, N.B.
- Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Killen, 142 Britain St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St., St. John, N.B.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. J. Watters, Main St., Fairville, N.B. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St., Ext. St. John W., N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.*—Pres., Andrew Craig, 98 Wentworth St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. Monteith, 35 Water St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 272, International (Scowmen).*—Pres., Hedley Currie, Kennedy St., St. John, N.B. Sec., F. K. DeVenne, 90 Moore St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 855, International.*—Sec., G. W. Carleton, 34 King St. W., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International (Ship Liners).*—Pres., D. B. Webster, 143 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B. Sec., J. J. Morrissey, St. John West, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Trimmers).*—Sec., W. Ely, 515 Main St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International (Marine Freight Handlers).*—Sec., Wm. Williams, 252 Guilford St., St. John, N.B.
- Machinists, No. 1292, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Purdy, 247 St. George St. W., St. John, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. J. McGillivray, 98 Cobourg St., St. John, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 184, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville, St. John, N.B.
- Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.*—Pres., Ernest Murkey, Horsfield St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Win. B. Parks, St. John West, N.B.



## NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded

## St. John—Continued

*Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 688, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., James O'Brien, 55 Dorchester St., St. John, N.B. Sec., E. Care, 229 Waterloo St., St. John, N.B.

*Musicians*, No. 728, *American Federation of*.—Pres., S. Casson, 46 St. James St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. C. Bowden, 74 Sydney St., St. John, N.B.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 794, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Kennedy, 35 Exmouth St., St. John, N.B.

*Policemen's Federal Protective Association*, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).—Sec., Stephen B. Spinney, 178 Charlotte St. W., St. John, N.B.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Sec., G. C. Cosman, St. John, N.B.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union*, No. 36, *International*.—Pres., Murray Hastings, 122 Elm St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Harold Scott, 134 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 8, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., T. F. Donovan, 11 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 131, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. A. Rennick, 68 Wright St., St. John, N.B. Sec., W. R. Jenkins, 24 Thorne Ave., St. John, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 407, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. W. French, 58 Winter St., St. John, N.B. Sec., C. H. Magee, 20 Southwark St., St. John, N.B.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 221, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. C. Weldon, East St. John, N.B. Sec., G. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, St. John Co., N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1361, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. E. Furze, 36 Crown St., St. John, N.B. Sec., B. H. Crowley, 10 Park St., St. John, N.B.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 219, *Order of*.—Chief conductor, W. H. McFarland, 210 Lancaster Ave., W., St.

## St. John—Concluded

John, N.B. Sec., E. A. Whelpley, 117 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 663, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., I. D. Farris, 207 Duke St., St. John, N.B. Sec., C. Maxwell, 452 Main St., St. John, N.B.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion*.—Pres., W. J. Wood, Raynes Ave., Fairville, St. John, N.B. Sec., K. H. Colwell, 291 Germain St., St. John, N.B.

*Stage Employees*, No. 440, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., J. A. Whitbone, 22 Peter St., St. John, N.B. Sec., George Enos, White St., St. John, N.B.

*Typographical Union*, No. 85, *International*.—Pres., Edward J. Osborne, 311 Princess St., St. John, N.B. Sec., H. T. Campbell, Box 1127, St. John, N.B.

## West St. John

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 357, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. W. Henderson, 242 Lancaster Ave., West St. John, N.B. Sec., W. H. Osborn, 243 Duke St., W., St. John, N.B.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 854, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. C. Seeley, 250 Lancaster Ave., West St. John, N.B. Sec., J. H. Wooster, 186 Metcalf St., West, St. John, N.B.

## Woodstock

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 341, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. G. McGibbon, Woodstock, N.B.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 476, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. H. Craig, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., Wm. Rudge, Woodstock, N.B.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 188, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. Brewer, Woodstock, N.B. Sec., A. Hayes, Woodstock, N.B.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## Alberton

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 219, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James R. McKay, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Sec., J. R. McMillan, Bloomfield, P.E.I.

## Charlottetown

*Labourers' Protective Union (Independent)*.—Pres., Daniel Gillis, 39 Rochford St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Daniel Coughlin, 315 Grafton St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 27, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., John A. Griffiths, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 413, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., C. L. Partridge, 221 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 15, *National Association of*.—Pres., G. C. Gillis, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Chas. Cuming, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## Charlottetown—Concluded

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., J. J. Duffy, P.O. Dept., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Geo. W. H. Beers, P.O. Dept., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 20, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. W. Deer, 110 Edward St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., M. Macleod, 233 Richmond St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## Port Borden

*Railroad Employees*, No. 65, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Henry Gallant, Port Borden, P.E.I.

## Vernon River

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 218, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John H. McKenzie, 40 Passmore St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Geo. E. Lane, Vernon River, P.E.I.

## QUEBEC

## Allen's Mills

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 417, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. A. Frigon, Chicoutimi, Que. Sec., Henri Marcotte, Allen's Mills, Que.

## Amqui

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 92, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. Martin, Routhiville, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

**Beebe**

*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Sec., J. C. Emslie, Box 167, Beebe, Que.

**Bienville**

*Machinists, No. 1425, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Lapointe, Bienville, Que. Sec., R. Boucher, Levis, Que.

**Bristol**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2831, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Cummings, Bell's Corners, Ont. Sec., R. Black, Bristol, Que.

**Brownsburg**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.*—Pres., James Roberts, Brownsburg, Que. Sec., John H. Roberts, Brownsburg, Que.

**Cap Magdeleine**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2254, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Omer Lariviere, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., J. F. Plante, Box 54, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Allan McCormicke, Cap Magdeleine, Que. Sec., Albert Patterson, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

**Caughnawaga**

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 304, International Association of.*—Sec., John M. Jocks, Box 102, Caughnawaga, Que.

**Champlain**

*Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.*—Pres., Alphonso Toutant, Champlain, Que. Sec., Nazaire Marchand, Champlain, Que.

**Charny**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Bruce, Charny, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Duclous, Charny, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Desrosier, Notre Dame de Charny, Que. Sec., Jos. Gagneau, Notre Dame de Charny, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Geguere, Notre Dame de Charny, Levis Co., Que.

**Chaudière Junction**

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Begin, Charny, Que. Sec., J. E. R. Haince, Charny, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1472, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Romeo Huot, Chaudiere Station, Que.

**Coteau Junction**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Richard Ross, Coteau Station, Que. Sec., Chas. Woodard, Coteau Station, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 202, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jean B. Lefebvre, Coteau Junction, Que. Sec., John Beriault, Coteau Junction, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1443, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Lefebvre, Coteau Junction, Que. Sec., John Beriault, Coteau Junction, Que.

**Drummondville**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.*—Sec., J. A. Dussault, Drummondville, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Gustave Ouellette, 14 Lindsay St., Drummondville, Que.

**East Angus**

*Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Stanley Cosgrove, East Angus, Que. Sec., Celestin Lafontaine, East Angus, Que.

**Farnham**

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John R. Bryant, Farnham, Que. Sec., John Lorimer, Box 226, Farnham, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. Conway, Farnham, Que. Sec., Wm. Grant, Farnham, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 187, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. McManus, Farnham, Que. Sec., Ira Cross, 56 St. Joseph St., Farnham, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., K. Pattullo, Farnham, Que. Sec., J. L. Ashfield, Farnham, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Bourque, Farnham, Que. Sec., A. Brodeur, Farnham, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1057, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Lanoue, Farnham, Que. Sec., Edouard Gouger, Box 32, Farnham, Que.

**Grand'Mère**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Elzeard Dumont, Grand'Mere, Que.

**Graniteville**

*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 90.*—Sec., Henry James Wood, Graniteville, Que.

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 60.*—Pres., S. Denney, Graniteville, Que. Sec., Tom Wilson, Graniteville, Que.

**Guenette**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.*—Sec., Hugh Campbell, Guenette, Co. La-belle, Que.

**Huberdeau**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 435, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilfred Genest, 16 Island Lake, Que. Sec., Chas. Tutching, Huberdeau, Que.

**Hudson**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2279, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henri B. Seguin, Hudson, Que.

**Hull**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilfrid Beaudin, 234 Champlain St., Hull, Que. Sec., J. B. Thivierge, 52 St. Hyacinthe St., Hull, Que.

*Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.*—Pres., Z. Leblanc, 156 Maisonneuve St., Hull, Que. Sec., Willie Rossignal, 99 Garneau St., Hull, Que.

*Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Mark Taylor, 129 Maple St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alexander Morin, 37 Frontenac St., Hull, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Hull—Concluded

- Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Eugene Lebourdois, 122 Ledue St., Hull, Que. Sec., B. Savard, 40 Ledue St., Hull, Que.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Donat Dupuis, 59 Langevin St., Hull, Que.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer, Que. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer, Que.

## Joliette

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Sonvageau, 103 St. Barthelemy St., Joliette, Que. Sec., F. Courtemanche, 91 Mauseau St., Joliette, Que.
- Labour Association of the City of Joliette (Independent).*—Pres., Alexandre Majeau, Joliette, Que. Sec., Origene Thibodeau, Joliette, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, I. L. Goulet, Joliette, Que. Sec., D. H. Germain, Box 482, Joliette, Que.
- Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.*—Pres., O. Ferland, 145 St. Louis St., Joliette, Que. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 St. Barthelemy St., Joliette, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 180, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Caron, Louiseville, Que. Sec., Fridolin Gravel, Box 662, Joliette, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 184, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph St. Jean, Box 372, Joliette, Que. Sec., Paul E. Marin, Box 705, Joliette, Que.
- Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Perrault, 65 St. Louis St., Joliette, Que. Sec., H. Mainville, 55 St. Anne St., Joliette, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, P. Carle, Joliette, Que. Sec., H. A. Hudson, 2919 Lafontaine St., Joliette, Que.

## Jonquières

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. C. Labrecque, Box 298, Kenogami, Que.

## L'Ange Gardien

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Arias Mathieu, L'Ange Gardien East, Que.

## Lachine

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave., Lachine, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Adolphe Leblanc, 6-17th St., Lachine, Que. Sec., J. F. Haldenby, 94-18th Ave., Lachine, Que.

## La Tuque

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 337, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonse Lesieur, La Tuque, Que. Sec., Henry Gravel, La Tuque, Que.

## Lauzon

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2033, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Lucien Mercier, Bienville, Levis, Que. Sec., Joseph Poliquin, St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.

## L'Épiphanie

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 476, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Lacoste, Joliette, Que. Sec., Oscar Chaput, L'Épiphanie, Que.

## Lévis

- Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.*—Pres., C. Landry, 10 Deziel St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Philippe Lemelin, 41 Hospice St., Lévis, Que.
- Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.*—Pres., Paul Bolduc, Bienville, Lévis, Que. Sec., Louis Ouellet, Bienville, Lévis, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Pelletier, Box 32, Lévis, Que. Sec., J. A. Plourde, Box 71, Lévis, Que.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1221, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. O. Couture, St. Onesime St., Lévis, Que. Sec., J. N. Guay, 2 St. Augustine St., Lévis, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. Richette, Fraser St., Lévis, Que. Sec., Ant. Gauvreau, Fraser St., Lévis St., Que.

## Limoulu

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 975, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edgar Berube, 93-7th St., Limoulu, Que. Sec., Wilfrid St. Hilaire, Sault a la Puce, Que.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., A. H. Sturton, Forget St., Beauport, Que. Sec., C. F. Fabyan, 85 Eighth St., Limoulu, Que.

## Mont Joli

- Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Dastous, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., J. B. S. Nadeau, Mont Joli, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Gagnon, Mont Joli, Que. Sec., F. X. Dubé, Mont Joli, Que.

## Montmorency Village

- Railroad Telegraphers No. 115, Order of. (Quebec Ry., L. and P. Co.).*—Pres., J. E. Potvin, Giffard, Que. Sec., A. Pelletier, Montmorency Village, Que.

## Montreal

- Aqueduct Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16561 (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., Olier Pigeon, 2522 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Asbestos Workers, Local No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.*—Sec., J. Marquis, 2326 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.*—Pres., H. Adams, 329 Colonial St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Suffrin, 1292 Cadieux St., Montreal, Que.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.*—Pres., C. E. Godin, 713 Casgrain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Nap, Gauvin, 141 Marquette St., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. Rosenes, 18 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Que. Sec., K. Slovsky, 731 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Parenteau, 301e DeLanaudiere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Z. di Muro, 217 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 38, International Alliance.*—Sec., Wm. J. Gramary, 2709 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Shaw, 35 Congregation St., Montreal, Que.—Sec., David McQuaid, 284. Bourgeois St., Montreal, Que.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Dinardo,

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- 586 St. Timothy St., Montreal, Que.—Sec., Wm. Heppleston, 3150 Berri St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.*—Pres., J. H. Dummore, 1212 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Olive, 2819 Des Belges Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2 (Marble Cutters).*—Sec., J. A. Cameron, 35 Lannes St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of (Bricklayers).*—Pres., Alfred Charpentier, 554 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.—Sec., P. Normandeau, 1872 Chateau Briand Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of. (Masons).*—Sec., Adrien Beauvais, 268 Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 3, Canadian Federation of (Plasterers).*—Pres., Henri Chartrand, 1415 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que.—Sec., J. O. C. Leveillee, 657 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. J. Doyle, 1658a St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Mackie, 49 Masson St., Montreal, Que.
- Bookbinders No. 91, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Fraser, 283 St. George St., Montreal, Que.—Sec., Jos. Pelletier, 694 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249, (Leather Workers).*—Sec., Charles A. McKercher, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.*—Sec., Charles A. McKercher, 1215 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 428, (Lasters and Turn Workmen).*—Sec., Charles A. McKercher, 1215 St. Catherine St., East, Montreal, Que.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Langevin, 417 Ontario St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. St. Jacques, 554 Iberville St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners No. 2098, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).*—Sec., Ed. Henry, 614 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 134, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fortunat Doucet, 820 Dorion St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. B. Roy, 558 Wolf St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).*—Sec., G. Ramy, 550 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Chamberland, 48 St. Germain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Delisle, 1645 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Sator, 54 Mozart St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., S. Nusselman, 7 Charbonneau St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2617, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Jas. Nash, 143 City Councillor St., Montreal, Que. Sec., G. H. Ritchie, 333 Gordon Ave., Verdun, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Secours, 1108 Claude St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Emery Lanthier, 147 De Courselles St., Verdun, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Millmen).*—Pres., E. Toussaint, 429

## Montreal—Continued

- St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Eudore Primeau, 195 Chateauguay St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., David B. Bruce, 819 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., L. King, 61 McCord St., Montreal, Que.
- Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.*—Sec., Alb. Duval, 11 Boyer St., Montreal, Que.
- Civic Employees, No. 1, Montreal Mutual Union of (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., C. E. Courchesne, 3486 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 58.*—Pres., B. Drolet, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Gariepy, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 33, United.*—Pres., H. Markus, 1167 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Flexer, 823 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers).*—Pres., I. Goldbloom, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Berger, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants Makers).*—Pres., J. Reich, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Zeidman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 274, Amalgamated.*—Pres., M. Colasundo, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. De Benedictis, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated.*—Sec., F. Bereznic, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 115, Amalgamated (French Clothing Workers).*—Pres., S. J. Fournier, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Boucher, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters).*—Pres., L. Morris, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Ellman, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Pressers).*—Pres., I. Hoffman, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Spoon, 37 Prince Arthur St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada (Quebec District).*—Sec., Geo. H. Vincent, 892d St. Valier St., Montreal, Que.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21 (Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division).*—Pres., L. H. Deslauriers, 2526a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. J. Roy, 1349 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.
- Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car.*—Pres., A. H. Browne, 288 McKay St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Nicholson, 392 Dorchester St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Coopers' International Union of North America.*—Sec., Alexander McDonald, 484 Casgrain St., Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. M. Robertson, 1646 Cartier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. J. Bickford, 2137a Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Griffard, 417 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

- Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. Hodgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. L. Taylor, Lorrain Ave., Ottawa Park, N., Montreal, Que.
- Federal Employees, No. 26, National Federation of.*—Pres., Arthur I. Gregoire, 337 Lagauchetiere St. West, Montreal, Que. Sec., H. N. Phillips, 337 Lagauchetiere St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Federal Employees of Canada, No. 68, Associated (Lachine Canal Employees of Montreal).*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of.*—Pres., Arthur Beaulieu, 1308 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Adam, 432 Beaubien St., E., Montreal, Que.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International.*—Sec., Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International.*—Sec., Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571 (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., M. Fauteux, 236 Monk Blvd., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Griffard, 417 Ontario St., East, Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers).*—Pres., N. Rombach, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters).*—Pres., W. Kobernick, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers).*—Pres., O. Lapolsky, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers' Union No. 102, International Ladies' (Raincoat Makers).*—Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18.*—Pres., Jos. Jones, Waverly St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Larocque, 1036 Dorion St., Montreal, Que.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint.*—Pres., John Quinlan, 846 De Montigny St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Pat. Kennedy, 155 Visitation St., Montreal, Que.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Sec., Arthur Dubord, 475 LaSalle Ave., Maison-neuve, Montreal, Que.
- Harbour Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 16298 (A. F. of L.).*—Pres., J. Querel, 93 Dorchester St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. A. Hunt, 229 Pine Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, No. 114, International.*—Sec., A. Bogarts, 6 Concord St., Montreal, Que.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 440 (Cooks).*—Sec., Pierre Miquieu, 380 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 315 (Waiters).*—Sec., J. W. Bosley, 602 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.
- Insurance Agents' Federal Union, No. 65 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., A. L. Hawsworth, 250 Metcalfe St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 43, International.*—Pres., A. Olsen, 407 Marie Anne St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Maher, 377 Sanguinet St., Montreal, Que.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., John Driscoll, 419 Laval Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Dussack, 288 St. Ferdinand St., Montreal, Que.
- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 71, United.*—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 681 Logan St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Gauthier, 48 Delinelle St., Montreal, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 10, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Albert Lapointe, 373 Drolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Lithographers of America, No. 27, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Oscar Charette, 278B Mentana St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Hitchcock, 319 Chambord St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 89, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. Spence, 281 Addington Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que. Sec., S. Lees, 5289 Western Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 885, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. E. Beliveau, 6193 Notre Dame St., Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., Thos. Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 258, Brogherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Wm. Farley, 21 Duverger St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Sarazin, 205 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 689, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. Larocque, 74 Wolesley Ave., Montreal, W., Que. Sec., John Williams, 258a Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 15, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. V. Cook, 70 Walnut St., St. Henry, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Arm. Carrier, 160 Davidson St., Hochelaga, Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 747, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Sloan, 2551a Mance St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Griffin, 3457 Greenshields Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 335, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. McGilly, 154 Desery St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Page, 2414 Adam St., Montreal, Que.
- Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent).*—Pres., Pius Belanger, 357 Champ de Mars, Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Bujold, 369 Champ de Mars, Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 631, International Association of.*—Sec., R. Walker, 289 Magdeline St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 111, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Brothers, 568 Bourbonniere St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Machinists, No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).*—Pres., Jos. Mold, 14 St. Jerome St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Biron, 104 Davidson St., Montreal, Que.
- Mailers' Union, No. 39, (I.T.U.).*—Pres., Rene Mazur-ette, 1039 City Hall ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Ad. Larcher, 778 Albert St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 190, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alex. Pillotte, 367 Gilford St., Montreal, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 148, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Fortier, 37 Laporte St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Legault, 92a St. Margaret St., Montreal, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1284, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Albert Defosès, 627 Valois St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Bertrand, 142 Baldwin St., Montreal, Que.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 6, *National Association of*.—Pres., Eugène Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., N. Lazure, 120 Rivard St., Lachine, Que.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 116, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., Paul Genereux, 556 Wolfe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 251, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., J. Jacques, 220 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Robineault, 646 Maisonneuve St., Montreal, Que.

*Müllmen*.—See *Carpenters and Joiners*.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 21, *International*.—Sec., Henry Lemieux, 149 Berri St., Montreal, Que.

*Musicians*, No. 406, *American Federation of*.—Pres., J. C. Molinari, 323 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. I. Paquet, 1177a Marie-Anne St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Newswriters' Union of Montreal*, No. 10 (*I.T.U.*).—Pres., Gus Franco, 117 Northcliffe Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Marrie, 11 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*.—No. 349, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Trudel, 687 Amherst St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Gauthier, 444 Amherst St., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers*, No. 1024, *Brotherhood of (Sign Painters)*.—Pres., J. J. Anderson, 1018 Berri St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Savard, 1333 Bordeaux St., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 1155, *Brotherhood of (Glass Workers)*.—Sec., David Dougall, 160 Melrose Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 399, *Brotherhood of (Railway Equipment Painters)*.—Pres., James Abbott, 393a 7th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., Alf. Mathieu, 417 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 359, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Bevins, 306 St. Philip St., St. Henry, Montreal, Que.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America*.—Pres., D. Deschamps, 305 Senour St., Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. Sec., P. E. Davies, 744b De L'Epee St., Outremont, Montreal, Que.

*Photo Engravers' Union of North America*, No. 9, *International*.—Pres., Frank Cox, 468b Nicolet St., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Cassabon, 1157 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association*, No. 33, *Operative*.—Sec., R. Lefebvre, 2003 St. Laurent Blvd., Montreal, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 144, *United Association of*.—Sec., Arthur Goulet, 1408 Daust Ave., Sault au Recollet, Montreal, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 292, *United Association of*.—Pres., S. J. Irwin, 207 Chambly Road, Longueuil, Que. Sec., J. Gauthier, 1109 Orleans Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Policemen's Federal Labour Union*, No. 62 (*T. and L.C.*).—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 217 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Bouchard, 217 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., Pierre Menard, P.O., Montreal, Que. Sec., Louis Pouliot, P.O., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Continued

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion*.—Sec., L. A. S. Trottier, 615 Baldwin St., Tetreauville, Montreal, Que.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union*, No. 52, *International*.—Pres., R. Desjardins, 418 1st Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. Brunelle, Room 3, 248 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 121, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Mrs. H. Jackson, 108 Willbrod Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 117, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., David Nolan, 17 Center St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 115, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. J. Sweeney, 151 King Edward Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. W. Diplock, 64 Congregation St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 39, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. Walsh, 166 College St., St. Henry, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 128, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John M. Lewis, 226 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Watkins, 692 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 153, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John O'Sullivan, 32 Young St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Casserby, 16 Paris St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 160, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. F. Gill, 122A Pacific Ave., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. E. Geoffrion, 595 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 146, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Jos. Quirk, 533 Howard Ave., Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 179, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. A. Charles, Box 1, St. Henry, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 201, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jos. Atkins, 297a Grand Trunk St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. C. Heymens, 355 Galt Ave., Verdun, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 176, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Labelle, 176 Desery St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Omer Pharon, 1010 Malo Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 104, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Bernard Feeney, 3132 Christophe Colombe St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance*, No. 157, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. M. Capiello, 163 Vinet St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 14, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John C. Berry, 629 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que. Sec., George Sisco, 185 Manufacturers' St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 490, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. A. Woodward, 62 Somerville St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. L. Labreche, 3739 Clarke St., Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 802, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Poirier, 123 Cuvilier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Jenkins, 286a 3rd Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 506, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Theodore St., Viauville, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278 de Lanaudiere St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1238, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jos. Aubin, 25 Bourrassa St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Gastin Vincent, 28 St. Alphonse St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 72, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Davey, 2431 Desjardin St., Montreal, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Montreal—Continued

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Neagle, 211 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. B. Lamarche, 1377 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Cusson, 2417 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 182, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Ste. Marie, 803 Dorion St., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Parkin, 159 Le Caron St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alf. Jolivet, 28 Soulanges St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Rivet, 532 Church St., Verdun, Que.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., R. Labadie, 142 Laval Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., L. P. Bedard, 1735 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 927, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. M. Brown, 62 Ludlow St. West, St. John, N.B.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Price, 392a St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. Goldsack, 239 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Lefebvre, 2071 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Savard, 454 Cuvillier St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 80, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. Church, 2062 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. L. Crettenden, 2427 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Conductors, Division No. 75, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, D. P. Ward, 376 Rielle Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charon St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Joseph Therrien, 551 Plessis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Leon Bourbonniere, 266 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., J. H. Bell, 2448—20th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que.

*Railway Shopmen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., C. W. Leclaire, 70 Joannette Ave., Cartierville, Montreal, Que.

*Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., E. G. Fortune, Box 133, Montreal, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Clarence Arless, Box 362, Station B., Montreal, Que.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., H. Wright, 97 Hardley St., Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 588, International Union of.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. Germain, 7 Dufresne St., Montreal, Que.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33, International.*—Sec., George Poitras, 208 Nicolet St., Montreal, Que.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Joseph Metivier, 743 Joliette St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Octave Jette, 982 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.

## Montreal—Concluded

*Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.*—Pres., N. J. Lambert, 398 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Alex. K. Seay, 1792 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—(Newspaper Delivery Drivers).—Sec., J. Theoret, 1377 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 408, International Brotherhood of.*—(Chauffeurs).—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.*—Pres., Jos. Gauthier, 62D. St. Ferdinand St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 22 St. Augustin St., Montreal, Que.

*Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigar-makers), (Independent).*—Pres., T. Perz, 841 Rivard St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Perida, 1248 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).*—Pres., Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Louis Gadoury, 201 Drolet St., Montreal, Que.

*Typographical Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Thos. Black, 2674 Waverly St., Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, room 35, Ottawa Bldg., 248 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

*Upholsterers' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., J. W. Chambers, 120 Mozart St., W., Montreal, Que.

*Waiters, No. 157, (C. F. of L.), Canadian National.*—Pres., Theo. Nason, 643 De Montigny St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Owen, 17 Plateau St., Montreal, Que.

## Mount Johnson

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 53, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Romeo Lefebvre, 127a Grant St., Longueuil, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette, Mount Johnson, Que.

## New Carlisle

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ben Le Blanc, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., James E. Coull, New Carlisle, Que.

## O'Brien

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 328, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wilbrod Brassard, Privat, Que. Sec., Theo. Imobersty, Privat, Que.

## Parent

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Sam Brown, Parent, Que. Sec., E. T. Bulmer, Box 383, Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Pelletier, Parent, Que. Sec., J. A. Turmel, Parent, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 731, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Boily, Monet, Co. Pontiac, Que. Sec., J. A. Robiteille, Strachan, via Parent, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Cliche, Parent, Que. Sec., J. A. Frechette, Parent, Que.

## Quebec

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. McLaren, Sans Bruit, Quebec, Que. Sec., E. Pineau, 125 Marie Louise St., Quebec, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

## Quebec—Continued

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Antonio Ducharne, 66 Marie de Carnation, St. Malo, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. O. Beaulé, 267 Kirouac St., St. Malo, Quebec, Que.

*Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Romeo Roy, 56 St. Olivier St., Quebec, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1 Canadian Federation of.*—Pres., Philippe B. Parent, Giffard, Que. Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beauport Village, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.*—Sec., Charles Girard, 38 St. Leon St., Quebec, Que.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 330, International Association of.*—Pres., John G. Masson, 266½ St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Jos. Alf. Jacobs, 143 St. Patrick St., Quebec, Que.

*Building Labourers' Union (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., Emile Verret, 41½ Parent Ave., Quebec, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Boucher, 21 St. Madeleine St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alfred Giguere, 75 Du Roi St., Quebec, Que.

*Civil Service Association of Quebec, Provincial (Independent).*—Pres., J. B. Dionne, Box 8, Faubourg, St. Johns, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchamp, Box 8, Faubourg, St. Johns, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Dion, 162 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. T. Carpenter, 83½ D'Aiguillon St., Quebec, Que.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 492.*—Pres., Arthur J. Goodwin, Box 493, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. J. Mallin, Box 493, Quebec, Que.

*Inspectors, Fire Rangers and Cullers, No. 49, Protective Association of (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., F. Blanchet, 272 Des Fosses St., Quebec, Que.

*Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship. (Independent).*—Pres., Patrick Joynt, 314 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Rich. Butler, 309 Champlain St., Quebec, Que.

*Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. M. Joliceur, 1064½ St. Valier St., Quebec, Que. Sec., L. Poliquin P.O., Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 753, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. Paré, 134 Canardiere Rd., Limoilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 125-6th St., Limoilou, Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 388, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Chas. P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., George Plean, 270 St. Julie St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. St. Laurent, 175-1st St., Limoilou, Que., Sec., J. Chateau-neuf, 2 Du Tresor St., Quebec, Que.

*Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Edw., Lapointe, 148-3rd Ave., Limoilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., Henri Beaudry, 163 Laliberte St., Quebec, Que.

*Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.*—Sec., Edward Lamay, 127 Montmagny St., Quebec, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres.,

## Quebec—Concluded

*Oct. Flageol, 52-5th St., Limoilou, Quebec, Que. Sec., A. Cholet, 53-3rd St., Limoilou, Quebec, Que.*

*Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.*—Pres., Geo. H. Farrar, 19 Lachevrotiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., M. Katz, 13 Hamel St., Quebec, Que.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.*—Sec., Joseph O'Doherty, 324 St. Oliver St., Quebec, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., F. D. Gosselin, 95 Hermine St., Quebec, Que. Sec., E. J. Bilodeau, 31 St. Gabriel St., Quebec, Que.

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Charles Bedard, 385 King St., Quebec, Que.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 152, International.*—Sec., Edouard Poitras, 318 Richelieu St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. P. Kelly, 10 Lachevrotiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., E. Lamontagne, Box 102, Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 71, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Lapointe, 81 Canardiere St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. R. Matte, 144½ Latourelle St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 122, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. Drinkwater, 21-3rd Ave., Limoilou, Que.

*Railroad Employees, No. 177, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Mantle, 74 Lasage Ave., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. Gilbert, 56 Maisonneuve, St., Quebec, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 150 Kitchener St., Quebec, Que. Sec., A. C. Jobin, 85½-5th St., Quebec, Que.

*Railway Carmen, No. 283, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Pouliot, 92-6th Ave., Limoilou, Que. Sec., J. Belanger, 115 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.

*Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.*—Pres., J. A. Cantin, 270 St. Cyrille St., Quebec, Que. Sec., T. E. Grantham, 340-4th Ave., Que.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., L. R. Guimont, 72 Dolbeau St., Quebec, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Boisjoli, 62B Latourelle St., Quebec, Que.

*Stage Employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Eug. Gagnon, 75 Gabriel St., Quebec, Que. Sec., F. B. Kipling, 87 Joachim St., Quebec, Que.

*Typographical Union No. 302, International.*—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 44½ Artillery St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St., Quebec, Que.

## Richmond

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers No. 741, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres.-Sec., L. Michaud, Box 185, Richmond, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 142, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Goyette, Richmond, Que. Sec., J. J. Pepler, Richmond, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. A. Jutras, Box 281, Richmond, Que.

*Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.*—Pres., J. V. Brooks, Richmond, Que. Sec., J. A. Laroche, Richmond, Que.



## QUEBEC—Continued

## Richmond—Concluded

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 199, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Jos. Faucher, Box 270, Richmond, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 865, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. A. Jones, Box 82, Melbourne, Que. Sec., C. A. Pearson, Richmond, Que.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1234, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Parkes, Richmond, Que. Sec., P. MacDonald, Richmond, Que.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 342, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, A. Begin, Richmond, Que. Sec., I. E. Bushey, Richmond, Que.

## Rivière-du-Loup

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 398, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. Bourgoin, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., J. T. Chouinard, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1545, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Camille Roy, Rivière-du-Loup en Bas, Que. Sec., Omer Bernier, Box 51, St. Ludger, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 204, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, E. Lacombe, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Joseph Scott, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, Lodge No. 119, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Couturier, St. Ludger de Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., J. A. Gagnon, St. Ludger de Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Machinists*, No. 666, *International Association of*.—Pres., Louis Plourde, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Jos. Labonte, St. Ludger, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 151, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. St. Pierre, St. Alexander, Que. Sec., J. W. Marmen, 10½ St. Cyrille St., Rivière-du-Loup Stn., Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 2, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. X. Desrosiers, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., J. L. Gagne, Box 32, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 539, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Charles Pettigrew, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Oct. Lapointe, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Railway Carmen*, Lodge No. 256, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Parent, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Alf. Dion, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 489, *Order of*.—Pres., Noel Plourde, Rivière-du-Loup, Que. Sec., Omer Langlois, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.

## St. Agathe des Monts

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2137, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Edward Mainville, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Sec., Emile Lallier, Box 146, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

## St. Alexandre Station

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 171 *Order of (Central Vermont)*.—Sec., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexandre Station, Que.

## St. Anselme

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 308, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alfred Caron, St. Anselme, Que. Sec., J. O. Audet, St. Anselme, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 569, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. Poulin, D'Israeli, Que. Sec., Jos. Nadeau, St. Anselme, Que.

## Ste. Anne de Bellevue

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1584, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Victor Francoeur, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Sec., F. X. A. Demers, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

## St. Blaise

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 129, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates, St. Blaise P.O., Que.

## St. Charles de Bellechasse

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 206, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alphonse Morin, St. Jean, Port Joli, Que. Sec., G. A. Montreuil, St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.

## St. Hélène de Bagot

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 290, *United Bro.*—Pres., Leger Gingras, St. Apollinaire, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras, St. Helene de Bagot, Que.

## St. Hyacinthe

*Barbers' International Union* No. 423, *Journeymen*.—Pres., R. Arcand, 35 St. Joseph St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Arthur Hebert, 59 St. Joseph St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union*, No. 257. —Pres., C. E. Lemieux, 19 St. Simon St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Ovila Bonnette, Village St. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 108, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Tetreault, 48 St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., L. Lamoureux, 37 Lafontaine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 29, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. B. Roy, Waterville, Que. Sec., Oscar Levesque, Box 75, Upton, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., Henry Provost, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Jules Boucher, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 1405, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. S. Bourgeois, St. Rosalie, Que. Sec., J. P. Beauregard, 120 Bourdage St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

*Typographical Union*, No. 788, *International*.—Pres., A. Robida, La Providence, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Sec., Albert Pagé, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

## St. Johns

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1729, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Ovila Morin, 68 St. James St., St. Johns, Que.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 15964 (A. F. of L.)—Pres., J. L. Rosseau, St. Johns, Que. Sec., C. H. Brunelle, 27-2nd Ave., Iberville, Que.

*Potters*, No. 78, *National Brotherhood of Operative*.—Pres., Edward Maguire, Box 345, St. Johns, Que. Sec., T. Howe, Box 251, St. Johns, Que.

## St. Marc des Carrières

*Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Sec., John Matte, St. Marc des Carrières, Portneuf Co., Que.

## St. Romuald d'Etchemin

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 11, *Order of (Can. Govt. Rys.)*.—Sec., William Parsons, St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.

## QUEBEC—Continued

**St. Rose du Déglé**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2856, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Slight, Cabano, Que. Sec., Geo. Deschenes, St. Rose du Déglé, Que.

**St. Rosalie Junction**

*Railroad Employees*, No. 17, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Leveille, St. Rosalie Junction, Que. Sec., Georges Lussier, 904 St. Hyacinthe St., St. Rosalie Junction, Que.

**St. Thérèse de Blainville**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2189, *United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Joseph Threoret, Mersier Place, St. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 519, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Malboeuf, St. Faustin Station, Que. Sec., A. Thiboutot, Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.

**Shawinigan Falls**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1775, *United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Richard, Box 119, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

*Paper Makers*, No. 145, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Pruneau, 117 First Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que. Sec., Oscar Benoit, 68c Second Ave., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

**Sherbrooke**

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 502, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Nadeau, 77 Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Jos. E. Breton, 171 Alexander Boulevard, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 641, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Rocheleau, 21 Armstrong St. E., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., J. A. Pare, 19 2nd Ave. E., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 3.—Sec., T. Symons, 10a Wolfe St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1684, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Belisle, 141 Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Chas. E. Frost, R.R. No. 1, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 373.—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Dominion Express Employees*, No. 21, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. W. Ferguson, 13 Esplanade Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. A. Ingham, 151 London St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 25, *Federated Association of.*—Pres., V. Adams, 40 Birch St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., E. Dionne, 176 King St. W., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 694, *Brotherhood of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. Buchanan, Box 274, Levis, Que. Sec., F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 706, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Riff, 45 Drummond St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. Spry, 103 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Machinists*, No. 164, *International Association of.*—Pres., F. Twyman, 445 Wellington St. So. Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., C. Dunsmore, 19a London St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 432, *International.*—Pres., Wm. Tobin, 101 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Dan. Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

**Sherbrooke—Concluded**

*Musicians*, No. 577, *American Federation of.*—Pres., T. E. Coley, 14 Morkill Road, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. G. Edgecombe, 77 Montreal St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Geo. M. Dunsmore, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., P. W. Powers, Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 107, *Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss Regina Lafamme, R.R. No. 4, Lennoxville, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 776, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Roy, 364 Bowen St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., G. Morin, 71 Conseil St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 31, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Sheppard, 44 Mount Pleasant St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., S. J. Sayer, 72a St. Louis St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 219, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Bockus, 21a Queen St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., W. J. McConnell, 55 Fairmount St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1307, *Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. H. Marcom, 25a Windsor St., Sherbrooke, Que.

*Stage Employees*, No. 438, *International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Joseph Hand, 15 Mount Pleasant St., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., James Miller, 4 Bowen Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.

**Sorel**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 373, *International Brotherhood of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 761, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Delphis Peloquin, Sorel, Que. Sec., Hector Gaboury, Sorel, Que.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 797, *Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. Lequin, Sorel Ave. Sec., Jos. Lacroix, Sorel, Que.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 9, *National Association of.*—Pres., Eugene Baucher, 53 Charlotte St., Sorel, Que. Sec., Jos. A. Crepeau, Box 33, Sorel, Que.

**Thetford Mines**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 143, *International Union of.*—Sec., Patrick McGaffrey, Thetford Mines, Que.

**Three Rivers**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 5.—Sec., Achille Pronovost, 58a St. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1793, *United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. Gauvin, 83 St. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Wm. L. Duhaime, 4b Cloutier St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 915, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Duval, 8 St. Julie St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., A. O'Connell, 229 St. Paul St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Federal Labour Union* No. 17638 (A.F. of L.).—Sec., Arthur Plouffe, 439b St. Cyrille St., Three Rivers, Que.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 129, *International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ledger Levigne, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., S. L. Irving, Box 504, Three Rivers, Que.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 924, *Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. La France, 95 Laviolette St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., B. Beaubien, 25 Des Forges St., Three Rivers, Que.



## QUEBEC—Concluded

## Three Rivers—Concluded

*Typographical Union, No. 886, International.*—Pres., Odilon Lafaiive, 99 De Laverendrye, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Alcide Cote, 144 De Laverendrye, Three Rivers, Que.

## Thurso

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 232, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Rene Proulx, St. Augustin, Que. Sec., J. Pelletier, Thurso, Que.

## Timiskaming

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., August Frithburg, Timiskaming, Que.

## Tourville

*Railroad Employees, No. 50, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Donat Tizotte, Monk, Que. Sec., Amedee Rancour, Monk, Que.

## Tourville—Concluded

*Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.*—Pres., C. Dion, Charny, Que. Sec., J. A. F. Sirois, Tourville, Que.

## Tring Junction

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 131, Order of.*—Pres., A. C. Cote, Garthby, Que. Sec., J. E. Maracoux, Tring Junction, Que.

## Valleyfield

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis Halley, Valleyfield, Que. Sec., Art. Dejean, Box 125, Valleyfield, Que.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 152, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Martin, Coteau, Que. Sec., J. Brownlee, Coteau, Que.

## Windsor

*Paper Makers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. McCarthy, Windsor, Que. Sec., F. W. Dearden, Windsor, Que.

## ONTARIO

## Allandale

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 486, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. Patton, 62 William St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., John Clark, 77 Essa Road, Allandale, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 442, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Watson, Burton Ave., Allandale, Ont. Sec., J. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave., Allandale, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 575, International Association of.*—Pres., A. H. Ferguson, 54 Baldwin St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., Owen Peters, Burton Ave., Barrie, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 200, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. T. Carson, 104 Tiffin St., Allandale, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 119, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. D. Collins, Allandale, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 377, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Fraser, Essa St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., W. F. Dunn, 200 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 620, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Wiles, 115 Bristol Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 355, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, S. H. Walker, 54 Tiffin St., Allandale, Ont. Sec., J. P. McMillin, Box 35, Allandale, Ont.

## Amherstburg

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 504-1, International (Rock Drillers).*—Pres., Wm. Christie, Amherstburg, Ont. Sec., Robert Wilson, Box 239, Amherstburg, Ont.

## Anten Mills

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 217, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Bougham, Bolton, Ont. Sec., R. Treadwell, R.R. No. 1, Anten Mills, Ont.

## Armstrong

*Railroad Employees, No. 22, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Armand Lucas, Armstrong, Ont.

## Belleville

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Baldree, 149 Lingham St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. J. Looker, 84 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.

## Belleville—Continued

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 30.*—Pres., A. Ayling, Boswell St., Belleville, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2366, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred. Panter, 10 Murney St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., H. Haggerman, 2 Elm St., Belleville, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 17314, (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., C. Bell, 56 South John St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., A. S. Farga, 33 Murney St., Belleville, Ont.

*Fishermen, No. 27 (T. & L. C.), Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario.*—Pres., John Belnap, Rossmore, Ont. Sec., Edgar Irwin, Box 274, Deseronto, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., George Giffin, 122 So. George St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., George E. Foster, 134 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.*—Pres., R. C. Andrews, 264 Coleman St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., A. C. Burton, 144 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John Fitzgerald, 256 Bleeker Ave., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Homor Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave., Belleville, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Weese, Box 62, Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. M. Adams, Box 62, Belleville, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Quincey, Coleman St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Gunn, 42 Evans St., Belleville, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1545, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. G. Ormond, 277 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Peters, 131 North Front St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St., Belleville, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 100.*—Pres., P. Drumm, 19 Cedar St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Jack McDougall, 13 Harriett St., Belleville, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.*—Pres., Prof. D. Sword, 17 Pope St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St., Belleville, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., E. O. Keeler, Jr., Post Office, Belleville, Ont. Sec., J. C. Waddell, Post Office, Belleville, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Belleville—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 128, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. Varley, 413 Bleecker Ave., Belleville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Gates, Melville Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Cecil Warren, 132 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 617, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Little, 95 Cannifton Road, Belleville, Ont. Sec., G. Lewis, 309 Albert St., Belleville, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.*—Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St., Belleville, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 34, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., G. W. Cooke, 92 St. George St., Belleville, Ont.

## Bluevale

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 406, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McCrea, Belgrave, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes, Bluevale, Ont.

## Brampton

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 536.*—Pres., M. T. Ashley, Brampton, Ont. Sec., C. Campkin, Brampton, Ont.

## Brantford

- Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journeymen.*—Pres., Ed. Beal, 95 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. A. Symington, 135 Drummond St., Brantford, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 136.*—Pres., E. C. Warning, 13 Grand St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., F. H. Warning, 151 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.*—Pres., T. Roll, 153 Eagle Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St., Brantford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Sanderson, 12 Allenby Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2602, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Walter Taylor, 51 Ontario St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. Tooke, 78 Dundas St., Brantford, Ont.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.*—Sec., N. Causland, 68 Rawdon St., Brantford, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 559, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Norman Causland, 68 Rawdon St., Brantford, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.*—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Miss Rena Potter, 77 Pearl St., Brantford, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.*—Pres., E. Johnson, 15 Baldwin Ave., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. L. Cutmore, 11 Elizabeth St., Brantford, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.*—Pres., C. Clayton, 4 River Road, Brantford, Ont. Sec., Jas. Hankie, Y.M.C.A., Brantford, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 495, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Dunn, Box 694, Paris, Ont. Sec., Joseph Miller, Cainsville, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.*—Sec., Morton Croley, 17 Sarah St., Brantford, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. McHutchison, 81 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Geo. Beattie, 10 Superior St., Brantford, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McLeod, 99 Dundas

## Brantford—Concluded

- St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., A. J. Osborne, 63 Sheridan St., Brantford, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).*—Sec., J. R. Benson, Grandview P.O., Brantford, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 136, United Association of.*—Pres., John Heatley, 227 Brock St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ashton, Grandview, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Chas. E. Carlin, Brantford, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hartley, Brantford, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.*—Pres., G. A. Hannan, 18 Edwin St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., J. W. Frank, 257 Greenwich St., Brantford, Ont.
- Railroad Employees No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Patullo, Box 294, Brantford, Ont. Sec., Arthur Townsend, 174 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Patrick Walsh, 175 Albion St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., C. Forsyth, 35 Palace St., Brantford, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 582, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Alfred Harris, 99 Waterloo St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., D. B. Orcutt, 146 Nelson St., Brantford, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. J. Walker, 221 West Mill Street, Brantford, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.*—Pres., Roy Batson, 23 Maitland St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Wm. Powell, 12 Edwin St., Brantford, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.*—Sec., F. I. Dempsey, 15 House Ave., Brantford, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 378, International.*—Pres., William B. Shaw, 123 William St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., James Cooper, 46 Grand St., Brantford, Ont.

## Bridgeburg

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 642, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Lathberry, 974 West Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., S. C. Wilkinson, Amigari, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hugh Brown, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., John G. Watts, Box 213, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. Walsh, 411 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Harvey, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Lyon, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., W. E. Near, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Machinists No. 1263, International Association of.*—Sec., Geo. Ineson, Amigari, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 116, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Anderson, 37 Barry Place, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., W. R. Jackson, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Woodle, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., Chas. Long, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Follick, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., John Willis, Bridgeburg, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Rogers, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., John Bain, Box 356, Bridgeburg, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Bridgeburg—Concluded

*Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Glauser, Bowen Road, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Phipph and Robinson Sts., Bridgeburg, Ont.

## Brockville

*Barbers' International Union, No. 283, Journeymen.*—Sec., Fred J. Clutterbuck, 7 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 742, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. H. Neete, 12 Front Ave., Brockville, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 13.*—Pres., Hiram Holstead, 14 Have-lock St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Harold Sweeney, 130 Pine St., Brockville, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Horton, 16 Pearl St., W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. H. Robison, 230 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1089, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. C. Johnson, 37 Orchard St., Brockville, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, E. Hone, Hamilton St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Watson, 149 Park St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. L. Black, 57 Wall St., Brockville, Ont.

*Machinists No. 1153, International Association of.*—Pres., J. A. Marchand, Church St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., S. Begbie, 34 McCready St., Brockville, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 315, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Serviss, 11 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. R. Caldwell, 213 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont.

*Moulders Union of North America, No. 485, International.*—Pres., Joseph Beatty, 33 Perth St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., C. J. Seymour, 25 St. Andrew St., Brockville, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., W. C. Singleton, Buell St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., James P. Mephram, Brockville, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Caldwell, 22 Anne St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 616, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. McCarney, Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Henry Garand, 72 Brock St., Brockville, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Price, 14 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., F. S. Miller, 1 Holliday St., Brockville, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 845, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Casey Markell, 116 John St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., M. D. Frego, 22 Daniel St., Brockville, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.*—Pres., W. Slack, James St. W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., W. F. Chapman, Water St. E., Brockville, Ont.

## Burlington

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2603, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., E. Bulley, Brant St., Burlington, Ont. Sec., W. F. Broom, Box 395, Burlington, Ont.

## Capreol

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. M. Flowers, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., H. Sanders, Capreol, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 584, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Matthews, Capreol, Ont. Sec., G. Cronin, Capreol, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.*—Sec., A. A. Ling, Capreol, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. K. Polk, Capreol, Ont. Sec., E. J. Leveille, Capreol, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 594, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Hickey, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Robt. Milligan, Box 36, Capreol, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 422, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis Hout, Capreol, Ont. Sec., F. G. Chubb, Box 206, Capreol, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.*—Chief Conductor S. H. Furness, Capreol, Ont. Sec., W. W. Rossman, Capreol, Ont.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 6, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., A. A. Stewart, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., C. A. Virtue, Capreol, Ont.

## Carleton Place

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 325, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Kerrigan, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., T. B. McCann, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.*—Sec., A. Hinchliff, Box 604, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 96.*—Sec., Jos. J. Siunott, Box 271, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.*—Pres., Geo. Bleach, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 292, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 229, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Simpson, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., George Carmichael, Carleton Place, Ont.

*Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., Fred Wilson, Carleton Place, Ont.

## Chapleau

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. D. McAdam, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., L. F. Block, Chapleau, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Connaughton, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., C. W. Darby, Box 33, Chapleau, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.*—Sec., T. S. Madge, Box 307, Chapleau, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 237, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Page, Ramsay, Ont. Sec., J. H. Turcotte, Box 4, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ernest Holden, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., P. J. Collins, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Sommers, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., W. Cochrane, Chapleau, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Henderson, Chapleau, Ont. Sec., E. Pearson, Chapleau, Ont.

## Chatham

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 28.*—Pres., John Softly, Louise St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Albert Wrigley, 134 Williams St. N., Chatham, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Chatham—Concluded

*Garment Workers of America*, No. 44, *United (Shirt and Overall Makers)*.—Pres., Mrs. Mover, General Delivery, Chatham, Ont. Sec., Miss Alice MacAulay, c/o Walker Pants and Shirt Co., Market Square, Chatham, Ont.

*Latter Carriers*, No. 29, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., Sidney Carder, 20 Barth St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Geo. Holmes, 146 Grand St. E., Chatham, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 502, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harvey McIntyre, Blenheim, Ont. Sec., Stephen Tilley, 48 Park Ave. W., Chatham, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 629, *American Federation of*.—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Morrison, 65 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., John S. Hind, Wood St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. B. Chalmers, Chatham, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 103, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. C. Clark, Patterson Ave., Chatham, Ont. Sec., E. W. Daniels, 132 Queen St., Chatham, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers*, No. 21, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., Wm. Congdoro, 21 Grant St., Chatham, Ont.

## Cobalt

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 894, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., James Kennedy, Box 261, Cobalt, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 700, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., Bert Normandy, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., Angus McAulay, North Cobalt, Ont.

## Cobourg

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1071, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. C. Harden, Cobourg, Ont. Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92, Cobourg, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 1339, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wilfred J. Goody, Cottesmore Ave., Cobourg, Ont.

## Cochrane

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 862, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, J. Penny, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Geo. St. Louis, Cochrane, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 587, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. H. Atkinson, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Geo. R. Laidlaw, Cochrane, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 1078, *International Association of*.—Pres., A. C. Bain, 16th Ave., Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Wm. G. Verner, Box 232, Cochrane, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 326, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Henry Carnell, Box 81, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 29, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. M. McNutt, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., J. A. Bernier, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 882, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. J. Biers, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., R. Ferguson, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 209, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alfred Eaton, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., Louis Houle, Cochrane, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 630, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, W. E. Cavanaugh, Cochrane, Ont. Sec., D. MacVicar, Cochrane, Ont.

## Coldwater

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 233, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Fred. Foster, Orillia, Ont. Sec., Leslie Brown, Coldwater, Ont.

## Collingwood

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 528, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Joseph Gardipy, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Robert Newton, Collingwood, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 19*.—Pres., John Gilham, R.R. No. 2, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Willis Court, Collingwood, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 627, *International Association of*.—Sec., Jas. J. Evans, St. Marie St., Collingwood, Ont.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 3, *National Association of*.—Pres., Douglass Munroe, Collingwood, Ont. Sec., Robt. McQuade, Collingwood, Ont.

## Cornwall

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2307, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Dan. Cummins, Box 461, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., Jos. Delisle, Cornwall, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union*, No. 16871 (*A. F. of L.*).—Sec., Ed. La Rose, Box 975, Cornwall, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 946, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., Charlie Hunt, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., W. Rankin, Cornwall, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 760, *International Union of*.—Sec., Jos. N. Major, Box 1173, Cornwall, Ont.

## Depot Harbour

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 293, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Chas. Nelson, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., W. E. Quinn, Depot Harbour, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 156, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. T. Pelletier, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., David W. Hay, Depot Harbour, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 563, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Carson, Depot Harbour, Ont. Sec., J. F. Anderson, Depot Harbour, Ont.

## Desbarats

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 491, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. W. Colman, Echo Bay, Ont. Sec., R. McCrea, Desbarats, Ont.

## Dundas

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2034, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Sidney Howarth, Dundas, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1534, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. D. Nelson, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Jas. C. Anderson, Box 73, Dundas, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 1144, *International Association of*.—Sec., J. W. Coyle, Box 261, Dundas, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 269, *International*.—Pres., Jas. Carmichael, Victoria St., Dundas, Ont. Sec., John McKinnon, Box 271, Dundas, Ont.

## Englehart

*Railroad Employees*, No. 40, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Edwin Gray, Englehart, Ont. Sec., Chas. S. Jones, Box 78, Englehart, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 815, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. A. Belec, 287 Fisher St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., I. W. Barlow, 18 King St. W., North Bay, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Espanola

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2382, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Johnston, Box 276, Espanola, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 956, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Robinson, Espanola, Ont. Sec., R. Henliner, Espanola, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.*—Sec., Percy La Rocque, Box 319, Espanola, Ont.
- Papermakers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. J. Kelly, Espanola, Ont. Sec., Parker Faler, Espanola, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. P. Fitzpatrick, Espanola, Ont. Sec., Frank Styles, Espanola, Ont.

## Essex

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1994, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James McKeegan, Leamington, Ont. Sec., John Wagner, Essex, Ont.

## Fort Frances

- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. W. Eldridge, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Asplun, Fort Frances, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., O. L. Armstrong, Fort Frances, Ont.

## Fort William

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 311, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Cooper, 1106 River Ave., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Samuel Morgan, 440 Bernard St., West Fort William, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 Brodie St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. K. Cruickshanks, 227 Pruden St., Fort William, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., H. C. Mustoe, 818 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., L. C. Roberts, 1713 Donald St., Fort William, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2610, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. Blackburn, 306 N. Marks St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Robert Peat, 412 N. Syndicate Ave., Fort William, Ont.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., H. A. Hayes, Fort William, Ont. Sec., H. Corless, 157 E. Frederica St., Fort William, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Shore, 330 Cameron St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. E. Martin, 359 N. Syndicate Ave., Fort William, Ont.
- Coal Handlers' Unit (O.B.U.).*—Chairman, C. Romano, 627 McTavish St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. J. Tiboni, 521 McIntosh St., Fort William, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Chas. Doughty, 137 Francis St. W., Fort William, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.*—Pres., W. J. Bird, Rear 220 Leith St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., G. Wilson, 213 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. J. Campbell, 333 N. Archibald St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., A. E. Grant, 408 N. Brodie St., Fort William, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Howland, 231 Finlayson St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. E. Wright, 346 North Archibald St., Fort William, Ont.

## Fort William—Concluded

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).*—Sec., F. Moran, 1402 So. Sprague St., Fort William, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.*—Pres., P. W. Martin, 338 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., E. W. Hewitt, 612 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. W. Stinson, 223 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St., Fort William, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 277, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. C. Mines, 129 E. Frederica St., Fort William, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.*—Pres., Charles Gibson, 334 Norah Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Rutan St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. K. Oliphant, 123 N. John St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Wilson, 208 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., R. O. Foster, 132 Dease St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 298, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alex. Nesbitt, Catherine St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., J. K. Orton, 315 N. Vickers St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 361, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Roberts, 332 Ogden St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., G. Dalton, North John St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Hamilton, 223 South John St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Arthur Pearson, 129 North John St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. A. Blannchasset, John St. N., Fort William, Ont. Sec., W. A. McKenzie, 1024 Donald St., Fort William, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., W. G. Wells, 336 Dease St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Thos. Duncan, 237 E. Brock St., Fort William, Ont.
- Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Stage Employees, No. 467, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Rod Smith, 234 Brodie St. N., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Ernest Dean, 549 Archibald St., Fort William, Ont.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.*—Pres., A. G. McGregor, 323 Ogden St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., C. H. Lundgren, 265 W. Francis St., Fort William, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 417, International.*—Sec., G. H. Fowler, Box 396, Fort William, Ont.

## Galt

- Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur Last, 6 Queen's Square, Galt., Ont. Sec., D. R. McLeod, 47 Main St., Galt., Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330.*—Pres., Chas. W. Peacock, Colborne St., Galt., Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 16.*—Sec., E. A. Whittington, 209 Dundas St., Galt., Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Galt—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.*—Sec., Wm. J. Brooks, 36 Shade St., Galt, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. S. Kirby, 70 Durham St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Barber, Box 433, Galt, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.*—Pres., A. Carter, 16 East St., Galt, Ont. Sec., Edwin Smith, 62 Park Ave., Galt, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.*—Sec., A. H. Steel, 142 Selkirk St., Galt, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.*—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., David Melvin, Box 366, Galt, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.*—Pres., Mark Reed, Galt, Ont. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 78 Bond St., Galt, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 411, International.*—Pres., J. W. Lepine, 79 Bond St., Galt, Ont. Sec., O. Clements, 46 Oak St., Galt, Ont.

## Gananoque

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 4, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., William Higgins, Gananoque, Ont. Sec., Gordon M. Bishop, Box 638, Gananoque, Ont.
- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 65.*—Sec., J. Round, Gananoque, Ont.
- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 157.*—Pres., Alex. Bud, Box 692, Gananoque, Ont. Sec., Murdock Smith, Gananoque, Ont.

## Grimsby

- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Page, Grimsby, Ont. Sec., W. H. Talbert, Grimsby, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 414, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. F. Quigley, Beamsville, Ont. Sec., L. A. Bromley, Grimsby, Ont.

## Guelph

- Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. McLaren, 136 Paisley St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St., Guelph, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., Sidney H. Cope, Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., H. Andrews, Hospital St., Guelph, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2611, United Brotherhood of. (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., James Hill, 26 Elizabeth St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Geo. Preece, 389 Exhibition St., Guelph, Ont.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 2, Canadian.*—Pres., Thomas Carroll, 189 Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St., Guelph, Ont.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 4, Canadian.*—Pres., R. Fisher, Neeve St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Samuel Cook, 25 Richardson St., Guelph, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 123, International Association of.*—Sec., Charles Vince, Central Fire Station, Guelph, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Charles Christie, Liverpool St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Robt. Masson, 56 St. Arnaud St., Guelph, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.*—Pres., Joseph Fischer, 160 Inkerman St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., John McGillivray, 7 Glasgow St. N., Guelph, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.*—Pres., S. Markle, Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Cronk, 78 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont.

## Guelph—Concluded

- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1262, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. McRobbie, 33 Norwich St., Guelph, Ont.
- Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 34.*—Pres., A. Foltz, Paisley Road Guelph, Ont. Sec., Alex. G. Cross, Nottingham St. Guelph, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., R. Cordiner, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. H. Mogk, Guelph, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Philpott, Devonshire St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. Briggs, 7 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 195, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Hill, c/o G.T. Freight Sheds, Guelph, Ont. Sec., F. Eveligh, Powell St., Guelph, Ont.
- Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Parker Smeltzer, 93 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., C. J. Man, 28 Omar St., Guelph, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., David Fye, 172 York Road, Guelph, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 391, International.*—Pres., S. J. Tovell, 19 Southampton St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., Fred. Kinsy, 43 McTague St., Guelph, Ont.

## Hagersville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1337, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Wallace, Hagersville, Ont. Sec., Robert Smith, Box 193, Hagersville, Ont.

## Haileybury

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 3, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Birnie, Latchford, Ont. Sec., Jas. MacFarlane, Box 343, Haileybury, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Ramsay, New Liskeard, Ont. Sec., A. Copner, New Liskeard, Ont.

## Hamilton

- Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 2 (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., W. J. Hindman, 247 Grosvenor St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 131, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Manfredi, 1½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., L. A. Kavanaugh, 4 Barton St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 354, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Hardie, 167 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Thos. Dyson, 60 Dundurn St., S., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. E. Palmer, 43 Florence St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Houison, 12 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. S. Laird, 12 Emerald St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232 (Day Workers).*—Sec., E. E. Peters, 119 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444 (Sole Leather Workers).*—Pres., Wm. Ormond, 12 Alanson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Taylor, 74 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228.*—Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, Union (Women Stitchers), No. 234.*—Pres., Mrs. S. McKenzie, 119 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Kate Cassel, 162 Markland St., Hamilton, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Hamilton—Continued

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312, (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., Wm. Tuck, 453 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., J. S. Barker, 70 Norman Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. Widdup, 10 Balsam Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 186, International Association of.*—Sec., A. R. Irvine, 136 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International*—Pres., Jas. Petfield, 104 John St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John A. Durrand, 122 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2612, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., W. H. Leake, 27 Hess St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., E. J. Martin, 73 Mayflower Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2659, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. Cole, 5 East 19th St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. H. Smith, 17 East 19th St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. N. Smith, 130 Erie Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Norman Powell, 50 Hyde Park Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55,*—Pres., T. Pouliott, 179 Yonge St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. R. Theoret, 156 Gibson Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Clothing Workers of America, No. 210, (Tailors) Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Glassman, 226½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., E. L. S. Ware, 29 Barnesdale St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. F. Ellis, 34 Spruceside Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 145 Birge St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.*—Sec., David C. Thomson, Box 8, Hamilton, Beach, P.O., Hamilton, Ont.

*Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11, (T. and L.C.)*—Pres., Charles Parker, 214 Ferguson Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Charles F. McCarthy, 98 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.*—Pres., James Myers, Stroud's Hotel, Merrick St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 126½ James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 7, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Cheeseman, 123 Peter St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. Furey, 63 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., John Cochran, 574 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. L. Mabey, 42 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 10, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., Wm. S. Kett, 24 Ray St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 62, International.*—Pres., C. Pollicott, 12 Hunt St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 145, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., John McFarlane, Garside Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., David Gilmour, 12 Houghton Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.*—Sec., H. Hardcastle, 83 Rosedene Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

## Hamilton—Continued

*Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Clarence Jackson, 50 Gage Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Jack Lucas, 410 King William St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. Wilson, 50 Pearl St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 Barton St. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Hoth, 118 Florence St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.*—Pres., W. H. Jarman, 115 Elgin St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. F. Partington, 137 Grosvenor Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1260, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Redshaw, 56 Chatham St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Thos. Wright, 164 Stanley Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 177, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. McKenzie, 42 Lochearne St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. Connor, 485 Catharine St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.*—Pres., J. R. Cook, 327 Emerald St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Pieck, 19 Gore St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 61, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., Robert Fowler, 29 Macauley St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.*—Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 115 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.*—Pres., E. Potter, 269 Charlton Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Smythe, 153 Wellington St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Matt. Price, 128 Queen St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., Thomas Denson, 74 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 298, Operative.*—Sec., G. F. Nichols, 109 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Mercer, 65 Macauley St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Bonner, Labour Temple, Hamilton, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., R. C. Pettigrew, Hamilton, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Fred W. Maxted, 40 Rosslyn Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Willis, 48 Wentworth St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hodge, 605 Fennel Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. McLee, jr., 439 York St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wilson, 59 Hamilton Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. Kershaw, 45 East 24th St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. M. Young, 21 High St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. J. O'Reilly, 293 Ottawa St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Field, 34 Connaught Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Hamilton—Concluded

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 155, *Order of* (T. H. and B. *Railway System Division*).—Sec., A. P. Quinton, 76 Carriek Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 226, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. Goodfellow, 253 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John C. Morrison, 21 Tuckett St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 379, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. Robinson, 77 Keith St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 1378, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Cunningham, 396 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., A. Smes, 1394 Cannon St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 27, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, G. L. Swenor, 149 Napier St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Geo. Ferguson, 305 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 876, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., Jas. Hesketh, 45 Wentworth St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. D. Cutler, 123 Caroline St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America*, No. 107, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., James McIlwraith, 303 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Arthur Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees* No. 129, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., W. Adams, 45 Queen St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 117 Augusta St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stage Employees*, No. 303, *International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators)*.—Pres., Hugh Sedgwick, 86 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Charles Purcell, 202 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers*, No. 2, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., A. W. Heath, 16 Garfield Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 366, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harry E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 700, *International Union of*.—Pres., Geo. Dennison, 3 Madison Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. W. Longfellow, 110 Catharine St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union*, No. 113, *International*.—Pres., M. Martison, 15 Second Ave. E., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. Imeson, 22 South St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Pres., Edward Brewer, 155 Belview Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Sam. Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

*Tailors' Union of America*, No. 149, *Journeymen*.—Pres., John Mosgrove, 103 Gladstone Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., P. Renwick, 425 King William St., Hamilton, Ont.

*Typographical Union*, No. 129, *International*.—Pres., L. T. Spalding, 241 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred Aldridge, sr., 94 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

## Hanover

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2013, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Bohnert, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Wm. Hoenemoerder, Hanover, Ont.

*Cement Makers' Federal Labour Union*, No. 17106 (A. F. of L.).—Sec., Norman Schaus, Hanover, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 1205, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Robt. Crepps, Hanover, Ont. Sec., Gideon Gross, Hanover, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers*, No. 38, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., B. Meyers, Box 133, Hanover, Ont.

## Havelock

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 653, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Wm. Burnett, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., John S. Finley, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 648, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Haggerty, Havelock, Ont. Sec., Alex. Barnett, Havelock, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 678, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, E. D. Timmerman, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., J. A. Garratt, Havelock, Ont.

## Hearst

*Railroad Employees*, No. 21, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. J. Nichols, Box 51, Hearst, Ont.

## Hornepayne

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 893, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. F. Ray, Hornepayne, Ont. Sec., C. J. Barnes, Box 3, Hornepayne, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 116, *International Association of*.—Pres., Edward Cookman, Box 24, Hornepayne, Ont. Sec., J. B. Cousins, Box 24, Hornepayne, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 186, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., M. W. Tompkins, Hornepayne, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1393, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Geo. F. Knight, Hornepayne, Ont.

*Railway Enginemen*, No. 6, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., O. S. Wentzell, Hornepayne, Ont.

## Huntsville

*Musicians*, No. 682, *American Federation of*.—Sec., Walter D. Collins, c/o Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Huntsville, Ont.

## Ingersoll

*Musicians*, No. 730, *American Federation of*.—Pres., W. H. Eden, Ingersoll, Ont. Sec., Chas. Phillips, Ingersoll, Ont.

## Iroquois Falls

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 2460, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. L. McDowell, Ansonville, Ont. Sec., Dan Gauthier, Box 225, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 869, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Sidney Martin, Iroquois Hotel, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., J. E. Smith, Box 54, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 1371, *International Association of*.—Sec., T. P. Walters, Box 119, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Papermakers*, No. 109, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., James LeBar, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 90, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. S. Fearn, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., Jas. S. Brown, Box 84, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 58, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. W. Stuckey, Timmins, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Hall, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers*, No. 207, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Nutting, Ansonville, Ont. Sec., J. McDonald, Ansonville, Ont.

## Jackfish

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 231, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Lemieux, Schrieber, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, 36 Center St., Port Arthur, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Jarvis

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 126, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Johnston, Simcoe, Ont. Sec., C. Leslie, Box 192, Jarvis, Ont.

## Kenora

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 535, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, S. Seabrooke, General Delivery, Kenora, Ont. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212, Kenora, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 305, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Husselman, Y.M.C.A., Kenora, Ont. Sec., S. W. Dannel, Box 85, Kenora, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 28, *International Association of*.—Pres., A. Osling, Kenora, Ont. Sec., R. S. F. Shaw, Box 582, Kenora, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers*, No. 7, *Order of (Canadian Pacific Ry. Division)*.—Gen. Sec., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 270, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Vincent E. Peach, Kenora, Ont. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135, Kenora, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 236, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Butt, Kenora, Ont. Sec., F. Jackson, Kenora, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 688, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., B. Woodrow, Kenora, Ont. Sec., E. F. Wayne, Kenora, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 352, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, A. J. Sherrington, Kenora, Ont. Sec., A. Hargrave, Box 34, Kenora, Ont.

## Kingston

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 514, *Journeymen*.—Pres., J. O. Elliott, 185 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont. F. J. McGinty, 161 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers*, No. 210, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Jas. Gowsell, 52 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 10.—Pres., William McCartney, 630 Princess St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Alex. Fowler, 340 Johnson St., Kingston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 249, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. Birmingham, 249 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Electrical Workers*, No. 573, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., E. R. Menzies, 139 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 8, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., F. Connor, 45 Main St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. H. Allmark, 123 Colborne St., Kingston, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 54, *International Association of*.—Pres., Wm. Gibson, 22 Vine St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 4, *National Association of*.—Pres., Wm. Dungan, Ontario St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Joseph Dunn, 181 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 117, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., Jos. Sullivan, 206 Sydenham St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bryson, 210 University Ave., Kingston, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 252, *International*.—Sec., F. J. Reynolds, 290 Victoria St., Kingston, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 83, *American Federation of*.—Pres., O. Telgmann, 216 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. J. Allen, 151 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont.

## Kingston—Concluded

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 114, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Daniel Syer, 153 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Kingston Branch of Toronto Association)*.—Sec., D. M. Barr, 268 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 221, *United Association of*.—Pres., T. Blomley, 97 Beverly St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. Burke, 262 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., Harold Freeman, cor. Barrie and William Sts., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Geo. B. Scott, 307 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents Association, Dominion*.—Sec., W. J. Amey, Post Office Staff, Kingston, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1416, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wm. Charles, 87 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Stage Employees*, No. 528, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., Clarence Gibson, 179 Alfred St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., R. Buckley, Quebec St., Kingston, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers*, No. 27, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., James McGarrity, Montreal St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., W. A. Milne, 124 Raglan Road, Kingston, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 767, *International Union of*.—Pres., Wm. Kelly, Bagot St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Peter J. Milne, 10 St. Catherine St., Kingston, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Sec., J. Gowsell, 52 Division St., Kingston, Ont.

*Typographical Union*, No. 204, *International*.—Pres., Chas. A. Reynolds, 42 Ordnance St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., J. C. Bennett, 58 Raglan St., Kingston, Ont.

## Kingsville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 302, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alphonse Allen, Leamington, Ont. Sec., Wm. Howe, Kingsville, Ont.

## Kitchener

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 304, *Journeymen*.—Pres., O. C. Boll, Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Eddie Seibert, 10 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 206.—Pres., Alfred Milim, 945 King St. W., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Edw. Weinstein, 129 Ahrens St. W., Kitchener, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 170 (*Brewery Workers*), *International Union of the United*.—Sec., Jos. F. Boegel, Box 221, Waterloo, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 12.—Pres., F. Dankwardt, Shoemaker Ave., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2096, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Norman Kropf, 81 Chestnut St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Harry Andrews, 37 Roland St., Kitchener, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 422.—Pres., Ed. Dengis, 61a Eby St. S., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Chas. Shippanowski, Jr., 26 Louisa St., Kitchener, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Kitchener—Concluded

- Electrical Workers, No. 373, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Mattell, 18 Dekay St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17 (Labourers) (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., Fred Ackerknecht, 55 Wellington St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., N. H. Sternall, 144 Albert St. S., Kitchener, Ont.
- Letters Carriers, No. 20, Federated Association of.*—Pres., H. W. Cuthbertson, 53 E. Ellen St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., A. A. Pinke, 81 Kokner Ave., Kitchener, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 484, International.*—Sec., John R. Mason, 105 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 226, American Federation of.*—Pres., Leo Miglarini, 2 Saugel Ave., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., F. A. Matthews, 105 Cedar St. S., Kitchener, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 527, United Association of.*—Pres., Eldon Weber, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., W. H. Puddicombe, 71 Brubacker St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Theodore Hackborn, 66 Elgin St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Alfred Cottingham, 27 Pequegnat Ave., Kitchener, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 164, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Mueller, 170 Ahrens St. W., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., N. A. Bechtel, 548 King St. E., Kitchener, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 357, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Edward Hauck, 111 Waterloo St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 9, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Chas. Merrett, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 809, International Union of.*—Sec., Frank Wiecek, 14 David St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 366, International.*—Pres., G. W. Schmitt, care of Merchants Printing Co., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., W. R. Purdon, 7 Moyer Terrace, Kitchener, Ont.

## Latchford

- Railroad Telegraphers, No. 99, Order of.*—(T. and N.O.).—General chairman, L. Buchanan North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. A. Pelkin, Latchford, Ont.

## Lindsay

- Letter Carriers, No. 51, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Gordon Bates, 94 Kent St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., Ernest Perry, 114 Queen St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Harry Wilson, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 130, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. G. Graham, 18 Russell St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 307, International Association of.*—Pres., P. J. Cunningham, Georgina street, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., John Brown, 41 Durham St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 351, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Frank Reynold, 29 St. Paul St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 189, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Gamble, 83 Glenelg St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., James J. Shaw, 14 George St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 733, American Federation of.*—Pres., N. H. Clark, 49 Peel St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., C. L. Davidson, Kent St. E., Lindsay, Ont.

## Lindsay—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., John F. Murphy, Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. C. Moore, Lindsay, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 199, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Walker, 39 Glenelg St. E., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., J. D. Lekane, 29 Glenelg St. E., Lindsay, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Kent, 95 Melbourne St. W., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., R. Willis, 17 Peel St., Lindsay, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 372, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Smith, 224 William St. N., Lindsay, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 322, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, E. Mitchell, 103 Lindsay St. S., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. Mercer, 81 Glenelg St. W., Lindsay, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 411, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Norman H. Clark, 69 Peel St., Lindsay, Ont. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 77 Lindsay St. N., Lindsay, Ont.

## London

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 270.*—Pres., J. Fox, 33 Carlton Ave., London, Ont. Sec., A. Hall, 53 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 366, Journeymen.*—Pres., Rufus Hammond, Tecumseh House Barber Shop, London, Ont. Sec., Sim. Thompson, 364 Richmond St., London, Ont.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 22, International Alliance of.*—Pres., Sam Snider, 700 York St., London, Ont. Sec., F. W. Parker, 1197 Florence St., London, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 183, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. B. Brewer, 415½ Rectory St., London, Ont. Sec., I. Rounds, 1025 York St., London, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 203, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Wells, 516 Nelson St., London, Ont. Sec., J. Robbins, 75 Linwood St., London, Ont.
- Bookbinders, No. 206, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Stewart, 1178 York St., London, Ont.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 88.*—Sec., P. Allen, 1127 Richmond St., London, Ont.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 381, (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.*—Pres., L. Whitlock, 6 Chandler St., London, Ont. Sec., John Jenkins, 200 Horton St., London, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., E. Walker, 27 Partridge St., London, Ont. Sec., F. Tilbury, 666 Lorne Ave., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2390, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Baker, 393 Central Ave., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1948, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Bayliss, 711 Central Ave., London, Ont. Sec., R. H. Hessel, 60 Pipeline Road, London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2615, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Chas. Bayliss, 711 Central Ave., London, Ont. Sec., John Tanton, 379 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 278.*—Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 288 Dundas St., London, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## London—Continued

- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 60, (T. and L. C.).—Sec., E. Hancox, 836 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees*, No. 8, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. R. Spalding, 148 Selkirk St., Chatham, Ont.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 120, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Costello, 497 Quebec St., London, Ont. Sec., L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St., London, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union*, No. 16523, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., A. Nobly, 268 William St., London, Ont.
- Fire Fighters*, No. 142, *International Association of*.—Pres., Fred. Kerr, 1154 Florence St., London, Ont. Sec., John Hamilton, 704 King St., London, Ont.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 4, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., T. Thorogood, 26 Major St., London, Ont.
- Lithographers of America*, No. 47, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., Robert Brown, 245 Wortley Road, London, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 68, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. G. McHarg, 326 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., R. Bunt, 159 Dreaney Ave., London, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 528, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, J. Gartley, Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Sec., George A. Dowling, 583 Central Ave., London, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 117, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George G. Byron, 392 Horton St., London, Ont. Sec., H. D. McDonald, 971 Ormsby Ave., London, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 468, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Kennedy, 445 Woodman Ave., London, Ont. Sec., W. F. Shortell, 370 Elias St., London, Ont.
- Machinists*, No. 383, *International Association of*.—Pres., Geo. E. Murphy, 1025 King St., London, Ont. Sec., T. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St., London, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 195, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. Rath, Ayr, Ont. Sec., D. Campbell, 250 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 497, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., R. Huston, 986 Hackett St., London, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union*, No. 32.—Pres., John Maudsley, 240 Clarence St., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thompson, 854 Lovett St., London, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 673, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Sec., J. Reed, 42 Grosvenor St., London, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 37, *International*.—Pres., J. Delmage, 212 Huron St., London, Ont. Sec., F. D. Burk, 871 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Musicians*, No. 279, *American Federation of*.—Pres., H. Wooster, 23 Byron Ave., London, Ont. Sec., C. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 910, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. A. Quigley, 251 Egerton St., London, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association*, No. 159, *Operative*.—Pres., J. Proudfoot, 640 Hamilton Rd., London, Ont. Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St., London, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 593, *United Association of*.—Sec., G. Frank Avery, 728 York St., London, Ont.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union*, No. 26 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., James Oakley, 140 Carling St., London, Ont. Sec., Walter P. Harpur, 3 Barrington Ave., London, Ont.

## London—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association*, *Dominion*.—Sec., F. C. Wilson, London, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union*, No. 173, *International*.—Sec., C. V. Walters, 26 Hyla St., London, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen and Feeders' Union*, No. 151 (C.F. of L.).—Pres., F. F. Bell, 685 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., A. G. Watson, 898 Trafalgar St., London, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 35, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. E. Deveney, 91 Cartwright St., London, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 96, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C.S. Plummer, 507 Pall Mall St., London, Ont. Sec., G. Bathgate, 52 Wilson Ave., London, Ont.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 198, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Evans, 662 Dundas St., London, Ont. Sec., W. J. Pierce, 756 Hill St., London, Ont.
- Railroad Telegraphers (G.T.R. System Division)*, No. 1, *Order of*.—Pres., J. T. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., D. L. Shaw, 867 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 240, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Hazelwood, Dundas St. E., London, Ont. Sec., Wm. Harris, 180 Briscoe St., London, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 415, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. E. Hill, 726½ Dundas St., London, Ont. Sec., L. P. Johnston, 478 Central Ave., London, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 488, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. A. Page, 464 Egerton St., London, Ont. Sec., H. Tapsell, 36 Barker St., London, Ont.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 16, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, F. W. Orendorff, 838 King St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Heath, R.R. No. 3, London, Ont.
- Railway Employees*, No. 741, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., J. Colbert, 773 King St., London, Ont. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation*, *Dominion*.—Sec., F. D. Sharman, 869 Hellmuth Ave., London, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1485, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. T. Harrison, 10 Kenneth Ave., London, Ont. Sec., W. Ferguson, 23 Thornton Ave., London, Ont.
- Stage Employees*, No. 105, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., J. Saunders, 3511 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., H. A. Holden, Box 427, London, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers*, No. 30, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., Wm. McFadden, 1408 Dundas St., London, Ont. Sec., G. F. Galloway, 125 Albert St., London, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union*, No. 115, *International*.—Pres., L. Petrie, 515 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., Fred T. Allen, 396 Glebe St., London, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Pres., T. Harper, 2 Shirley Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St., London, Ont.
- Stove Mounters' International Union*, No. 33.—Sec., Wm. Beck, 781 Nelson St., London, Ont.
- Switchmen's Union of North America*, No. 267.—Pres., R. J. Norris, Route 4, London, Ont. Sec., W. A. Roberts, 549 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- Tailors' Union*, No. 30, *Journeymen*.—Pres., J. Hussey, 342 Colborne St., London, Ont. Sec., H. Stein, 239 Colborne St., London, Ont.
- Typographical Union*, No. 133, *International*.—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 533 Piccadilly St., London, Ont. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 530 St. James St., London, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

**Mallorytown**

*Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 99.*—Pres., Wm. H. Evans, Mallorytown, Ont. Sec., Geo. F. Blockbey, R.R. No. 2, Mallorytown, Ont.

**Marshallville**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 26, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Gill, Marshallville, Ont. Sec., E. Schram, Box 1256, Welland, Ont.

**Mattawa**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 244, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Luke O'Connor, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Burritt, Box 37, Mattawa, Ont.

**Meadowvale**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2636, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Barnard, 71 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., H. Marshment, R.R. No. 1, Meadowvale, Ont.

**Meaford**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2149, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Stover, Meaford, Ont. Sec., D. A. Campbell, Meaford, Ont.

**Merritton**

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Boyle, 23 Elm St., Merritton, Ont. Sec., T. J. Nestor, Merritton, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., David Florence, Merritton, Ont.

**Midland**

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 365, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nicholas Edgar, Sunnyside, Ont. Sec., G. O. Vander Voort, King St., Midland, Ont.

*Federal Union, Canadian, No. 162, (C.F. of L.)*—Pres., W. L. Wilfor, Midland, Ont. Sec., Frank Davidson, Midland, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association No. 199, International.*—Pres., George Grant, Box 674, Midland, Ont. Sec., W. H. Brandon, Box 382, Midland, Ont.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 968, International (Grain Elevator Employees).*—Sec., J. W. Wheeler, Box 509, Midland, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.*—Pres., James Dunn, Midland, Ont. Sec., Jos. Simpson, Midland, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.*—Sec., Ray N. Smith, Midland, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Gray, Midland, Ont. Sec., J. Hockins, Midland, Ont.

*Seaman's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—(Names of officers not reported.)

**Mille Roches**

*Paper Makers, No. 218, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Waldrof, Mille Roches, Ont. Sec., Wm. Raymond, Mille Roches, Ont.

**Milnet**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 372, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Bueler, Capreol, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Godfrey, Capreol, Ont.

**Milverton**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 163, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Stewart, Milverton, Ont. Sec., J. W. Boeckner, Milverton, Ont.

**Mimico**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. T. Hincks, Long Branch, Ont. Sec., H. Manning, Long Branch, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jos. Davidson, Symon St., Mimico, Ont. Sec., W. A. Edwards, Box 34, Mimico, Ont.

**Mine Centre**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 313, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zoochkan, Mine Centre, Ont.

**Newbury**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 191, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. Garment, 46 Grey St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly, Newbury, Ont.

**Niagara Falls**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.*—Pres., Luther Cartledge, Box 277, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Lewis Jackson, 1 White Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Martin, 16 Robert St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Wm. B. Green, 85 McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Learn, 118 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., G. Rewbury, 263 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2624, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., J. Fothergill, 42 McGrail Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., F. S. Walker, 263 W. Culp St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140,*—Sec., W. Haynes, 87 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 897, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Glover, 69 N. Main St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Electrical Trades Union, No. 3, Canadian.*—Pres., Gilbert Addenbrooke, 123-6th Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. M. Hamilton, 16 Wilmott St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 36, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. Woods, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Yallop, 7 Clarke Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 337, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. A. Stewart, 224 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Walmsley, 22 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 487, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. G. Robertson, 169 Fourth Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1296, International Association of.*—Sec., W. Telfer, 42 Terrace Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Clarence Darragh, Allen St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Edwards, 207 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 667, United Association of.*—Pres., L. A. Hawkins, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Clayton, 239 Taylor St., Niagara Falls, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Niagara Falls—Concluded

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. R. Near, Box 235, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., W. H. Montgomery, Box 235, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 134, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Anderson, 115 Ryerson Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., E. D. Stanbury, 17 Huron St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Hurd, 58 Morrison St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., C. W. Connors, 161 Victoria Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 198, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Dawson, 111 Park St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., E. A. Sussman, 263 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1251, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Green, 85 McRae St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Walter A. Benwell, 8 Cookman Ave., Niagara Falls South, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 232, International Union of.*—Sec., W. H. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle, Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.*—Pres., D. Lenehan, 186 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

## Niagara-on-the-Lake

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2048, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Kernsley, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Sec., Thomas A. Gobert, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

## Nipigon

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 346, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. C. Hall, Hornepayne, Ont. Sec., W. E. Cooney, Jellicoe, Ont.

## North Bay

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 474, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Hall, Fifth Ave. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Joseph Stevenson, 144 Regina St., North Bay, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 417, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. F. Taylor, 233 Queen St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Fred. S. Gardner, 41 Percy St., North Bay, Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 25, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Aylesworth, North Bay, Ont. Sec., R. W. Ritcher, Box 1021, North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. H. Thomas, 255 1st Ave. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. W. Drake, North Bay, Ont. Sec., John Cleminson, 287 Main St. E., North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. F. Smith, 110 Durrell St., North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. W. Smith, 7 Worthington St. W., North Bay, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 791, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Rothwell, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Ed. Floyd, Box 2078, North Bay, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 413, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Buckley, North Bay, Ont. Sec., P. J. Morris, 321 First Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2697, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. S. Cherrette, McLytle St. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. C. Aley, 149 Fisher St., North Bay, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 361, United Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Gegg, 143 Regina St., North Bay, Ont.

## North Bay—Concluded

*Railroad Employees No. 37, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Rogers, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. S. Wissler, Ferris Post Office, North Bay, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 56, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. G. Morton, North Bay, Ont. Sec., A. S. Fraser, North Bay, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. J. Watling, North Bay, Ont. Sec., J. T. Denhan, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 131, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Webster, West Ferris, P.O., North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 192, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. McLachlan, North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. T. Saunders, 18 Monk St. E., North Bay, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. T. Moulder, Laurier Ave., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Botwright, 88 Home Ave., North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 242, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. Gillespie, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Alf. Brown, Box 161, North Bay, Ont.

*Railway Mail Clerks, Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., W. E. Cavanaugh, North Bay, Ont.

## Norwich

*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 10, International.*—Sec., Chas. H. Boughner, Norwich, Ont.

## Oakville

*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.*—Sec., J. H. Barker, Box 548, Oakville, Ont.

## Oil City

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1789, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Acton, Melbourne, Ont. Sec., V. Cascadden, Oil City, Ont.

## Orillia

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 18.*—Pres., Joseph Lavar, Orillia, Ont. Sec., James J. Mahony, Orillia, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Smith, Front St., Orillia, Ont. Sec., J. D. Hean, Box 1043, Orillia, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union of Orillia, No. 133, Canadian (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., E. Nolan, Box 242, Orillia, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1439, International Association of.*—Sec., Frank Walker, 25 Colborne St., Orillia, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 438, International.*—Pres., R. L. Taylor, Box 611, Orillia, Ont. Sec., Herbert J. Quail, Orillia, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Robbins, Orillia, Ont. Sec., F. R. Birchard, Orillia, Ont.

## Oshawa

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.*—Pres., Ira Travell, 216 Centre St., Oshawa, Ont. Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 497 Cubert St., Oshawa, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2209, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Drummond, 19 Arlington Ave., Oshawa, Ont. Sec., D. Stretton, 266 Groome Ave., Oshawa, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 53, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. McAdam, 122 Alma St., Oshawa, Ont. Sec., H. J. Carey, 236 Glidden Ave., Oshawa, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Oshawa—Concluded

- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St., Oshawa, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.—Pres., O. G. Reynolds, 38 Base Line, Oshawa, Ont. Sec., N. H. Dunford, 71 Oshawa Blvd., Oshawa, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, 103 Brock St. W., Oshawa, Ont.

## Ottawa

- Barbers' International Union, No. 704, Journeymen.—Pres., O. Lacombe, 343 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. S. MacDonald, 247 Turner St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Drake, 205 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 9 Ralph St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 394, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Omer Proulx, 120 Glenora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Holtby, 138 Concord St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., B. Thomas, 516 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.—Pres., Wm. Glennie, 195 Rosemere Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Robt. Buckley, 50 Ella St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 7 (Stone Masons).—Pres., S. Moore, 9 Henry St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. Reardon, 58 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 286, International Association of.—Sec., Jos. Laurin, 235 Champlain St., Hull, Que.
- Building, Construction and General Labourers' Union, (Independent) Canadian.—Pres., Martin Ryan, 143 Le Breton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., S. Leaf, 104 Forward Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2628, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., W. A. Cole, 157 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Chas. R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 646, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Vanasse, 384 St. Andrew St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. Tremblay, Stevenson Place, P.O., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Halpin, 63 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Jas. A. Tapp, Ottawa West, Ont.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., P. S. Dodd, 822 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., L. N. Tremblay, 306 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Division No. 43 (Canadian National Telegraphs' System).—General Chairman, E. J. Young, 421 Decarie Blvd., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que. Sec., D. McNaughten, 10 Plymouth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. H. Davis, Laurentian View, P.O., Ont. Sec., G. H. Cowan, 59 Spruce St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. J. Burke, 166 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St., Ottawa, Ont.
- \*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., M. J. Burke, 166 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.

## Ottawa—Continued

- Federal Employees of Canada, No. 86, Associated.—Pres., H. C. House, 108 Driveway Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. V. Craik, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, Ont.
- Federal Employees of Canada, No. 67, Associated, (Office Cleaners).—Pres., Mrs. Josephine Bertrand, 80 Waller St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Mary Stanyard, 66 James St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16551, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Robert Blackner, Blackburn Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James Thompson, 145 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 102, International Association of.—Pres., H. Morrison, 15 River Lane, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Four Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 85, International.—Sec., Arthur Orton, 217 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16517, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., John Bonner, 33 Ivy Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 275.—Pres., J. Scally, 13 Shakespeare St., Eastview, Ont. Sec., Eugene Proulx, 49 Main St., Eastview, Ont.
- Letter Carriers No. 2, Federated Association of.—Pres., Geo. McGuire, 40 Turner St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. Chateaufort, 353 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. A. Brown, Queen Mary St., Overbrook P.O., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Vessie, 100 Fourth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. Roy, 9 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., I. Johnson, 137 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Jos. Murphy, 18 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 203 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Rowe, 152 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Lawrence M. Maloney, 123 Concord St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. D. Price, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 412, International Association of.—Pres., R. B. Matheson, 712 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., John Dion, 50 Elm St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.—Pres., R. Carson, 24 Heridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. S. Carrigan, 100 Hopewell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Mailers' Union, No. 60, (I. T. U.).—Sec., Wm. Lowham, 496 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 223, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. O. Metcalfe, Box 106, Aylmer East, Que. Sec., M. J. Trudeau, 22 Spadina Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 222, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. D. Cole, Bethany Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. Gibson, Westboro, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 47, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Wm. Morgan, 1060 Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. Emond, 610 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.—Sec., Wm. McEwan, Billing's Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Ottawa—Continued

*Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 234 Breeze Hill Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Fred Muhlig, 47 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Tompson, Westboro, Ont. Sec., H. Herbits, 548 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America, (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).*—Pres., W. P. Daly, Highland Park, Westboro, Ont. Sec., John Mehagan, 160 Hawthorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.*—Pres., Frank J. Delaney, 68 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Hugh J. Porter, 289 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124, Operative.*—Pres., H. Formby, 168 Arthur St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James McCracken, 531 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.*—Pres., J. H. Dooley, 21 LeBreton St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. J. Hagan, 101 Third Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.*—Pres., J. Barrette, 27 Alexander St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Lee, 201 Cathcart St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., F. E. Conley, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Nolet, Ottawa, Ont.

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents Association, Dominion.*—Sec., E. N. Horton, 21 Adelaide St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 5, International.*—Pres., Fred Aylen, 204 Armstrong St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Sarazin, 15 Hill St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 111, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Kyle, 61 Rosedale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss R. M. Kennedy, Prince Rupert Apts., O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Campbell, 91 Rosemount Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. D. Charlebois, 26 Stewart St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Keayes, 309 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. J. Williamson, 19 James St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. H. Brown, 266 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 129, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Kent, 10 Spruce St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. A. Hyde Clarke, 109 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 230, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Lee, 19 Foster St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 552, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Roberts, 7 Oblate Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. W. Hayes, 70 Burnside Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, H. D. Hoolihan, 9 Monk St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.*—Pres., W. Finkle, 47 Third Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. J. Nealon, 86 Osgoode St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. W.

## Ottawa—Concluded

McRae, 425 Bronson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., E. O'Connor, 58 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., F. C. Carruthers, 243 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Parent, Rochon, Que.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1407, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. K. Pink, 366 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 7, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. Shaw, 89 Concord Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 353.*—Pres., Thomas Stringer, 305 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. Emile Richard, 145 Guigues Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Siderographers' Association of America, International.*—Pres., Albert Sunderland, 25 Belmont Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Louis B. Chenoweth, 126 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 95, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Gilbert J. Graham, 193 Booth St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. R. Marcil, 157 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 257, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Wm. Hartnett, 11 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. Ventura, 215 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 6, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., F. Davis, 83 Le Breton St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.*—Pres., A. M. Watson, 246 Bay St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. L. Neville, 326 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Federal Labour Union, No. 17611, (A.F. of L.).*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50, International.*—Sec., Arthur Baron, 216 Cathcart St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., James Cant, Box 502, Ottawa, Ont.

*Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.*—Sec., T. Groves, 93 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 488, International Brotherhood of (Bakery Wagon Drivers).*—Pres., J. F. Ferguson, 170 Cambridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Rod Plant, 141 Creighton St., Ottawa, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 102, International.*—Pres., Jas. W. Jefferson, 343 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. A. P. Haydon, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

## Owen Sound

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2230, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles E. Barnard, 710-10th St. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Allan George, 2073-5th Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Federal Labour Union, No. 16906, (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Johnson Little, 389 W. Fourteenth St., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 33, Federated Association of.*—Pres., P. D. Beare, 1044-6th Ave. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Wm. McMullen, 506-2nd Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.*—Sec., Edward Bailey, 963-7th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Owen Sound—Concluded

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., T. Watson, Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., W. A. Hawkins, Owen Sound, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Edw. Gaskell, 1132-4th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

## Oxdrift

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 132, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., M. McTavish, Oxdrift, Ont.

## Palmerston

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, William Scringeur, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Otto Loos, Box 267, Palmerston, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Everitt, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., H. H. Ladd, Box 184, Palmerston, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1320, International Association of.*—Pres., M. McKenzie, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., Sydney Smith, Palmerston, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 468, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Ferguson, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., C. Hancock, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. McCullough, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. D. McLaughlin, Main St., Palmerston, Ont. Sec., E. H. Everitt, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Homer, Palmerston, Ont. Sec., W. H. Smith, Palmerston, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 492, Order of.*—Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356, Palmerston, Ont.

## Parry Sound

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. L. Haggart, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., A. W. Christenson, Parry Sound, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 447, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Hooper, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., G. H. B. Roefs, Otter Lake Stn., Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Salteil, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., Samuel Hearst, Parry Sound, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 157, Brotherhood of.* Pres., William Tucker, Parry Sound, Ont. Sec., E. Nice, Parry Sound, Ont.

## Pembroke

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.*—Sec., Wm. Moldenhour, 330 Murray St., Pembroke, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cecil Pappin, Pembroke, Ont. Sec., Chas. Ward, Pembroke, Ont.

## Perth

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1510, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Pennett, Perth, Ont. Sec., Reuben E. Hanna, Perth, Ont.

## Peterborough

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 281.*—Sec., Robert French, 491 Murray St., Peterborough, Ont.

## Peterborough—Concluded

*Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.*—Pres., John Smith, 144 Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.*—Pres., J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., G. Hitchins, 514 Bolivar St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hales, 484 Driscoll Terrace, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. English, 576 Rogers St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 3, Canadian.*—Pres., R. Ross, cor. Westcott and George Sts., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Walter Farr, Claraday P.O., Ont.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Collins, 216 Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 100 Stewart St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Thos. Darrah, 569 Armour Rd., Peterborough, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 435, International Association of.*—Sec., A. Frank, 540 Romaine St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 211, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Daly, 546 Chamberlin St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 426, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Delahey, Fraserville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International.*—Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. Dyer, Chambers St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., G. Howarth, 187 Lock St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 725, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thomas Duncan, 440½ George St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association.)—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave., Peterborough, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 730, United Association of.*—Sec., Geo. F. Putland, 135 Sophia St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., C. H. Stuart, 593 Homewood Ave., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., C. F. Richardson, 541 Homewood Ave., Peterborough, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. McGee, 590 Downie St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., E. R. Taylor, 580 Bolivar St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Walter Sedgwick, 508 Chamberlain St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., G. A. Reynolds, 235 Dalhousie St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 432, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St., Peterborough, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 248, International.*—Pres., J. Anderson, 195 Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., M. Dunkley, 525 Romaine St., Peterborough, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Point Edward

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., G. Chadwick, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., Percy A. Frampton, Point Edward, Ont.

## Port Arthur

*Bakers' Union, No. 4, National (C.F. of L.).*—Sec., F. Adams, 231 E. Annelia St. West, Fort William, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 53, International Association of.*—Pres., Oswoode O'Conner, 316 Dease St., Port William, Ont. Sec., R. M. Young, 119 Pine St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. McLeod, 69 Regent St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. M. Hunnicutt, 35 Maudslay Court, Port Arthur, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Strachan, 131 Banning St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., E. C. Schaubacher, 310 Fort St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 820, International Association of.*—Pres., P. L. Donaldson, 159 S. Court St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alfred I. Clarke, 383 Broncho St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Connan, 193 Algoma St. S., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International.*—Pres., J. Winterburn, 161 Pine St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. Smith, 208 Cumberland St. N., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. J. Ramsay, 205 Leith St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Fred E. Moore, 226 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (Port Arthur Branch of Winnipeg Association).*—Names of officers not reported.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 378, United Association of.*—Sec., H. A. Allen, 1115 Victoria Ave., Fort William, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Henry Todd, 314 Pearl St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 41, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Ernest Cutts, 32 Sheppard St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Purvis, 25 Marlborough Road, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. W. Langley, 222 Victoria St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 347, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. D. Cardy, Cornwall Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., T. McAulay, 105 College St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, David Cox, 25 Devon Block, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Allan Grey, 80 Jean St., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Robert Paton, 109 Empire Ave. S., Port Arthur, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 575, International.*—Pres., H. E. Lawrence, 7 Centre St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., H. Stanworth, 291 College St., Port Arthur, Ont.

## Port Colborne

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1168, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ira Barnhardt, Humberstone, Ont. Sec., Wm. Schneider, Humberstone, Ont.

## Port Dalhousie

*Seamen's Union, International (Sailors, Firemen and Cooks).*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Port Hope

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 20, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Pound, Brighton, Ont. Sec., James McCullough, Box 522, Port Hope, Ont.

*Moulders' Union, No. 189, International.*—Pres., Alex. Berryhill, Port Hope, Ont. Sec., C. A. McElroy, Box 505, Port Hope, Ont.

## Port McNicoll

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 1048, International.*—Sec., Peter Cadeau, Box 285, Port McNicoll, Ont.

## Porcupine

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 145, International Union of.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## Powassan

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 72, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Schultz, Novar, Ont. Sec., D. McDonald, Box 4, Burk's Falls, Ont.

## Preston

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.*—Pres., Chas. Collard, Argyle St., Preston, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1283, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Collins, Preston, Ont. Sec., E. Schoneau, King St. E., Preston, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2630, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., W. A. Stevens, Box 481, Preston, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.*—Pres., Thos. Mulligan, Preston, Ont. Sec., E. W. Eaton, Box 446, Preston, Ont.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., J. J. McKnight, Preston, Ont. Sec., Geo. Jacques, Preston, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 827, International Union of.*—Pres., J. Gole, Preston, Ont. Sec., Wm. Nutall, Box 67, Preston, Ont.

## Priceville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 214, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Murdock, Markdale, Ont. Sec., Geo. Brighton, Berkeley, Ont.

## Rainy River

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. H. Sisk, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., R. D. Fierheller, Rainy River, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. McNeil, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., J. B. Delafield, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Wilson, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., D. T. Millsap, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Moon, Rainy River, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 80, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. J. McKenzie, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., W. L. O'Donnell, Rainy River, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 25.*—Pres., F. J. Rissman, Rainy River, Ont. Sec., W. H. Patterson, Box 245, Rainy River, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Redditt

*Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Stewart, Redditt, Ont. Sec., S. King, Redditt, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 225, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. G. Amos, McFarland, P.O., Redditt, Ont.

## Renfrew

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2138, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Stewart, Box 549, Renfrew, Ont.

## Ridgetown

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1896, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Lamb, Box 125, Ridgetown, Ont.

## St. Catharines

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.*—Pres., Walter Harrie, 7 Wellington St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. Barnard, 43 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 610, Journeymen.*—Pres., Geo. A. Hill, 196 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Barbers' Union, No. 1, St. Catharines (Independent).*—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.*—Pres., E. Bird, Gen. Del., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., C. G. Patey, 108 Louisa St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Viney, 8 Marlboro Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., C. E. Gilbert, 164 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2632, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. G. Chennells, Thorold, Ont. Sec., J. W. Hopkins, 13 Fitzgerald St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Dealy, 108 York St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Robt. McPherson, 245 Queenston St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Chas. Honsinger, 16 Rodman St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Machinists No. 268, International Association of.*—Sec., L. E. Lewis, 198 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Marine Engineers, No. 19, National Association of.*—Pres., Neal B. McPhee, Port Dalhousie, Ont. Sec., Roy Milligan, 15 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.*—Sec., Percy Kershaw, 24 Linden Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.*—Pres., Wm. Leach, 19 Wellington St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Leo W. Bradt, 81 James St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Trantor, 10 Marlborough St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, Russel Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America (St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association).*—Pres., James A. Milne, 3 Ambrose St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., G. A. Scott, 39 Carleton St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.*—Sec., Thos. Cambray, 4 Center St., St. Catharines, Ont.

## St. Catharines—Concluded

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., H. Patrick, Beecher St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. A. Carlisle, 86 King St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. Bowman, 23 Pleasant Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., H. McIntyre, 10 Head St., St. Catharines, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., F. Smee, 35 James St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., C. F. McKeen, 3 Lundy Lane, St. Catharines, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 416, International.*—Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William St., St. Catharines, Ont.

## St. Mary's

*Musicians, No. 754, American Federation of.*—Pres., Wm. Barrett, St. Mary's, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761, St. Mary's, Ont.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—(Names of officers not reported.)

## St. Thomas

*Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.*—Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Sutherland, 42 Hemlock St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., F. J. Kubu, 41 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Jack, 131 Myrtle St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Albert Dawson, 78 Malakoff St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Crithenden, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., G. T. Hughes, 48 West Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.*—Sec., George Gerhardt, 39 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.*—Pres., Chas. E. Heard, 31 Hincks St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Charles Scrase, 24 Trafalgar St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 787, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. R. Smith, 31 Maple St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Joe McDonald, 39 John St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 18 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. W. Wooliver, Metcalf St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balaclava St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John A. Jagoe, 548 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St. E., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Chas. B. Wilkie, 21 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Siz, Box 176, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. Ballantine, 40 Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., David Neal, 25 5th Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St., St. Thomas, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## St Thomas—Concluded

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1636, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., A. Wilson, 31 Jackson St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 633, *American Federation of*.—Pres., W. Martin, 37 Queen St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. Abernethy, Royal Bank Chambers, St. Thomas, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, Queen St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Miss M. Baker, 76 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 97, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Small, 184 Centre St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Gregory, 15 Inkerman St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railroad Signalmen*, No. 27, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. F. Neil, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., W. J. Pettit, La Salette, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 47, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. W. Pattenden, Alexandra Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. Sharp, 62 Elizabeth St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Carmen*, No. 813, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Sidney Cowlin, Park House, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., John H. McIntyre, 17 Woodworth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 13, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, Geo. E. Brown, 41 Elysian St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 631, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, T. A. Gilbert, Gen Del., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1387, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. C. Caruthers, 32 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Arthur F. Turner, 5 Regent St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 692, *International Union of*.—Sec., John Holston, 75 Wilson Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America*, No. 253. —Pres., F. J. Regan, 148 Wellington St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., R. H. Oliver, 47 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Tailors' Union*, No. 141, *Journeyman*.—Pres., Robert Skinner, 88 Curtis St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., J. W. Roberts, 34 West Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Typographical Union*, No. 459, *International*.—Sec., W. A. McPherson, 25 Alma St., St. Thomas, Ont.

*Workers' Union, Allied (C.F. of L.)*.—Sec., J. McKenzie, 127½ Elm St., St. Thomas, Ont.

## Sarnia

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 467, *Journeyman*.—Pres., Wm. Presley, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 539, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. Lucas, Shepherd St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 23. —Pres., H. A. Price, 202 S. Milton St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. Shirley, 336 Vidal St. S., Sarnia, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2151, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Fred Lewis, 233 Mackenzie St. N., Sarnia, Ont.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 31, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., C. C. Duncan, P.O., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., T. Perrie, 115 Ann St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 240, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, George Crawford, 153 Christina St. S., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St., Sarnia, Ont.

## Sarnia—Concluded

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 221, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. M. Miller, 186 Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. Kerr, 125 Alfred St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 792, *International Association of*.—Sec., L. N. Stubbs, 579 Confederation St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Marine Engineers*, No. 18, *National Association of*.—Pres., E. C. Wilson, Charles St., Point Edward, Ont. Sec., B. N. Olde, 210 Ross Ave., Sarnia, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 429, *International*.—Pres., Patrick Mulvale, 351 Maxwell St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Wm. C. Larman, 118 Samuel St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Musicians*, No. 628, *American Federation of*.—Pres., John Collum, Queen St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. E. Brush, 111 S. Brock St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters*, No. 716, *United Association of*.—Pres., Richard Heys, Bright St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., John W. Lambert, 222 Maxwell St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion*.—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Railroad Employees*, No. 183, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. Gleeson, 330 Queen St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 227, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. F. Ackerman, 390 S. Russell St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. J. Carr, Box 82, Point Edward, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 420, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Hartley, Kathleen Ave., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. T. Davison, Point Edward, Ont.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 189, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, S. E. Finch, 114 Alfred St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., A. H. Nethery, 316 Wellington St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 695, *International Union of*.—Pres., Wm. Barratt, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., E. A. Steward, 96 Lydia St., Sarnia, Ont.

*Typographical Union*, No. 837, *International*.—Pres., G. R. Flynn, 235 Bright St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., W. A. Drury, Box 123, Sarnia, Ont.

## Sault Ste. Marie

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 744, *Journeyman*.—Pres., F. Montgomery, 110 Gore St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Lee Devoe, 289 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 16. —Sec., Joseph Frenette, 231 Huron St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers*, No. 199A, *International Association of*.—Sec., Wm. Boilear, 27 Riverview Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 446, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Burt, 70 London St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., James Hendry, 124 Gladstone Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Letter Carriers*, No. 42, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., J. S. James, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 67, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 606, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., L. Henderson, 57 St. George Ave. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Machinists*, No. 485, *International Association of*.—Pres., A. Cooper, John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., W. Proulx, 45 Cathcart St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Sault Ste. Marie—Concluded

*Marine Engineers, No. 14, National Association of.*—Pres., Chas. N. Currie, 71 Wellington St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Wallace Archibald, 35 Hughes St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 276, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. J. McPherson, Steel Plant Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., H. L. Sargeant, 258 McGregor Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 946, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robt. Shiels, 370 North St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., I. Johnson, 173 Andrew St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., James Lockwood, 177 MacDougall St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., Isaac A. Wild, 124 Lansdowne Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., N. R. Grant, 188 March St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 414, United Association of.*—Sec., J. S. Drew, 263 Bruce St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Shrigley, Pardee Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. Buassard, Brown St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 611, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., A. P. Nichols, 176 Pine St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 429, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. Whelan, 470 E. Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., F. H. Nolan, Treelawn Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Daniel McKay, 341 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. S. Galloway, 108 Albert St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1462, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 697, International Union of.*—Pres., A. Webster, c/o Grand View Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., W. Cullen, c/o Lyons Fuel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Tailors Union of America, No. 73, Journeymen.* Sec., A. H. McGrath, 167 Pim St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 702, International.*—Sec., Wm. S. Curran, 413 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

## Schreiber

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 562, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. P. Kelly, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Wm. Hughes, Schreiber, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 387, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Marrill, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., E. E. Cambridge, Schreiber, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 69, International Association of.*—Pres., F. Kastnar, Box 105, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., W. Sinfield, Box 16, Schreiber, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 260, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Person, Mackenzie, via Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Sparkes, Box 315, Schreiber, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 419, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. H. Smith, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., W. L. Wilson, Schreiber, Ont.

## Schrieber—Concluded

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 153, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Spicer, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., A. J. Garrity, Schreiber, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 573, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Jas. Arthurs, Schreiber, Ont. Sec., Thos. Anderson, Schreiber, Ont.

## Sioux Lookout

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 654, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. J. Campbell, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. J. Eastman, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry Nicholson, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 321, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. French, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 24, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. J. Thomas, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., R. A. Shields, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Marshall, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., J. A. McLeish, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Railway Carmen, No. 28, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Bernard Farr, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., Thomas Sutton, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 601, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Feren, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Sec., W. C. Adams, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

## Smith's Falls

*Barbers' International Union, No. 570, Journeymen.*—Pres., Ed. Plant, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., T. W. Devlin, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 21.*—Pres., Herbert Kendall, Box 519, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Thos. L. Pull, Box 1241, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. H. Wilson, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., James Currie, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 479, Brotherhood of.*—Pres.-Sec., G. Snider, Box 143, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 518, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. C. Brian, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., E. Lunn, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 1421, International Association of.*—Pres., J. M. Gibson, Box 1176, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., E. D. Jackson, Box 552, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 245, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Maud, 15 McGill St., Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., H. Rodney, 78 Beckwith St., Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 136, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Corley, 59 Montague St., Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 201, International.*—Pres., John R. Nicholl, Box 599, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187, Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Maud, 15 McGill St., Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., F. L. Howard, 33 Railway Ave., Smith's Falls, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 527, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. M. Brown, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., Elmer Rose, Smith's Falls, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Smith's Falls—Concluded

- Railway Carmen of America, No. 317, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Burrell, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., R. J. Mayhew, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1473, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. White, Box 732, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., T. E. Code, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 199, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, G. A. Miskelly, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., J. A. Loucks, Smith's Falls, Ont.

## Southampton

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2185, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. N. Clark, Southampton, Ont. Sec., J. A. Dey, Southampton, Ont.

## Stoney Creek

- Maintenance-of-Way, Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1645, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Scott, 18 Baillie St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John W. Straughan, Stoney Creek, Ont.

## Stratford

- Barbers' International Union, No. 136, Journeymen.*—Sec., W. M. Hughes, 32 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Betts, 36 Louise St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. Hiedeman, Mowat St., Stratford, Ont.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 297, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Oliver, 113 Mowat St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. Maynard, 123 Mowat St., Stratford, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 24.*—Pres., A. Dunanam, McCulloch St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 162 Nelson St., Stratford, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1990, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. L. Ireland, 72 Nelson St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. I. Cousins, 204 Brunswick St., Stratford, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 19, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Sherwood, 86 Trinity St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., William McDonald, 161 Water St., Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 188, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. G. Brown, 130 Falstaff St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St., Stratford, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 38, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Chas. Waugh, 31 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 103, International Association of.*—Pres., C. H. Clarke, 44 Louise St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St., Stratford, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 60, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Ford, Tavistock, Ont. Sec., T. E. Yelks, 67 Dover St., Stratford, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 88.*—Pres., Robt. Ogram, William St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Jas. Wesley, 336 Cambria St., Stratford, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 418, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. Holmes, Railway Ave., Stratford, Ont. Sec., A. J. Flanigan, 110 Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 772, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Connell, 46 E. Gore St., Stratford, Ont.

## Stratford—Concluded

- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 742, United Association of.*—Sec., J. Thomas, 31 Norfolk St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 194, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Spears, 327 Queen St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 70, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. T. Kropf, 129 Railway Ave., Stratford, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 8, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Gray, 205 Mile St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., B. Nicholson, 18 Cherry St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 928, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. M. Wilton, 78 Brant St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., A. Bowling, 268 Railway Ave., Stratford, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 960, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Robertson, 216 Queen St., Stratford, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 15, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, F. H. Taylor, 166 Brunswick St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., R. T. Buchanan, 37 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 31, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. Heckman, 59 Front St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., G. W. Hird, 180 Front St., Stratford, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 139, International.*—Pres., Gordon H. Dunn, 14 Argyle St., Stratford, Ont. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, 49 Downie St., Stratford, Ont.

## Sturgeon Falls

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1801, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Lafleur, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., J. A. Givogne, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 442, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. H. Gallagher, Box 24, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 368, International Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Markle, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Thomas Renaud, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 135, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leo Joanis, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., Lloyd LaRowe, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Wazner, Box 243, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Sec., John Cotie, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

## Sudbury

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. and Sec., Robt. Merrilees, Box 727, Sudbury, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. Leonard, Dominion Express Co., Sudbury, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 900, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. Mahon, Box 294, Sudbury, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1205, International Association of.*—Sec., J. K. O'Rielly, Box 659, Sudbury, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Killoran, Box 582, Sudbury, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 187, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. Savard, Box 686, Sudbury, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 634, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. J. Crawford, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., W. J. Heffernan, Sudbury, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Tashota

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 65, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Cote, Grant, Ont. Sec., A. Caouette, Tashota, Ont.

## Thorold

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Lynch, Colborne St., Thorold, Ont. Sec., H. Bessey, Box 956, Thorold, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Bittle, Box 760, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joe Lauerman, Thorold, Ont. Sec., A. T. Burns, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., William Jordan, Thorold, Ont.

*Paper Makers, No. 192, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Edward Jones, Thorold, Ont.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. J. McKinnon, 10 Bessy St., Merriton, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 39, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., C. Davis, Richmond St., Thorold, Ont.

*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Watson, Thorold, Ont. Sec., J. Nicol, Thorold, Ont.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 54, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Rockett, Thorold, Ont. Sec., W. J. McDevitt, 909 Excelsior Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

## Tilbury

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2713, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Domina Bordeau, Box 193, Tilbury, Ont.

## Tillsonburg

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1631, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Herbert Baker, Tillsonburg, Ont. Sec., Wesley Sharp, Box 541, Tillsonburg, Ont.

## Timmins

*Mine Workers' Union, (Independent). Porcupine.*—Pres., N. McKinnon, Schumacher, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bates, Box 680, Timmins, Ont.

## Toronto

*Asbestos Workers, No. 20, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., Robert Baird, 44 Hayden St., Toronto, Ont.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 517, Journeymen.*—Pres., James Tennyson, 1966 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Maurice Boileau, 126 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.*—Sec., J. Glickman, 142 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 1, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., John Drummond, 8 Collahie St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Field, 316 Gilbert Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Daglish, 47 Goodwin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. R. Elliott, 617 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers, No. 648, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Kegan, 421 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Jacobs, 439 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers, No. 637, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Potter, 1201 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. Lennox, 61 Miller Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Bookbinders, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. J. Thompson, 17 Empire Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., O. W. Shonfelt, 33 Brooklyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.*—Sec., F. C. Cribben, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bread and Cake Salesmen's National Association (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., S. Oakley, 6 Mount Allen Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Sec., John D. Corcoran, c/o Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26 (Stone Masons).*—Pres., Alex. Herd, 11 Manchester St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Robb, 10 Bowman St., Toronto, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Wm. Jenoves, 275 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Thorne, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, International Association of.*—Sec., L. E. Bowring, 47 Nickle Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Caretakers and Assistants, No. 63 (T. and L. C.) Board of Education.*—Sec., W. H. Kingsley, 392 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1648, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Brooks, 1058 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. Brown, 19 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1820, United Brotherhood of, (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).*—Pres., Sidney Short, 103 Dagmar Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Frank Thorogood, 52 Allen Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1756, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).*—Pres., C. W. Robinson, 390 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Ballantyne, 680 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2201, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. F. McMahon, 203 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. P. McLellan, 33 McDonald Ave., Humber Bay.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. H. Cordwell, 39 Adams Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 1, Amalgamated Society of.*—Sec., J. Hulm, 33 Alcorn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 3, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., George Sellors, 408 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 4, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., A. Lyon, 152 Chisholm Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. W. Adshead, 737 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 5, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., C. R. Smith, 376 Balliol St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Day, 122 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 6, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., Ernest Webster, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.*—Sec., S. Buckley, 47 Durie St., Swansea, West Toronto, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 1, Canadian.*—Pres., Wm. Sims, 39 Humber Crest, West Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Collie, 18 Gordon St., Toronto, Ont.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.*—Pres., N. J. Martin, 110 Berkeley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Pampheon, 112 Spruce St., Toronto, Ont.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43, (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., W. H. King, 16 St. Davids St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. W. Wigglesworth, 690 Coxwell Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Civil Service Employees, Federal Union, No. 22, Amalgamated (T. and L.C.).*—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 41, United.*—Pres., M. Berger, 45 Phoebe St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Hertz, 97 Grange St., Toronto, Ont.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 46, United.*—Sec., M. Levine, 51 Borden St., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, Amalgamated (Tailors).*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Devonish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Artists' Association of Canada (Independent).*—Pres., H. J. Westerburg, 45 Fernwood Park Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Willson, Central Y.M.C.A., College St., Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada (Ontario District).*—Sec., T. Macksey, 10 Salisbury Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Division No. 1 (C.P.R. System).*—Sec., Alex. S. Strachan, 114 Langley Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59 (Canadian Marconi Wireless Co.).*—Chairman, F. C. Allen, Marconi Station, Toronto Island, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. Crewson, 71 Balmoral Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. S. Sharpe, 154 Heward Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 39 Millicent St., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Trade Union, Canadian.*—Pres., Gordon Robinson, 2503 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. T. Gunn, 4 Alexander St., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., P. Ellsworth, 122 Galt Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1095, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Arnold, 10 Pretoria Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1133, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. T. Guise Bagley, 28 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Elevator Constructors, No. 50, International Union of.*—Sec., William Monie, 715 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

- Fire Fighters, No. 113, International Association of.*—Pres., P. Herd, 21 New St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. N. Wooster, Fire Hdqts., Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.*—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. McCarthy, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.*—Pres., Joe Dorick, 209 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Englander, 40 Grange Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.*—Pres., H. Lettau, 341 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. McCarthy, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters and Trimmers).*—Sec., W. Perry, 491 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United.*—Pres., Miss Alma Moore, 28 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Dodds, 106 Campbell Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' (Cutters).*—(Names of officers not reported).
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 66.*—Pres., Geo. Bard, 189 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Betzner, 47 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 45, American Flint.*—Sec., Arthur P. Hughes, 180 Heward Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., W. J. Robertson, 62 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Lorimer, 95 Pearson Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 506, International.*—Pres., G. P. Drover, 608 Markham St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Bailey, 15 Derman Place, Toronto, Ont.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 300.*—Pres., Edw. Wagner, 35 Grenadier Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Smyth, 76 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ont.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 12, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., A. Littlely, 84 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. McNaughton, 3 Cherry Nook Gardens, Toronto, Ont.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 40 (Silver Workers), International.*—Pres., F. Bowler, 29 Lockwood Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Thornton, 237 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 33, International.*—Sec., D. Collins, 115 Roslin Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 97, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Wm. W. Johnston, 73 Rhodes Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Fred. Taylor, 36 Thorn St., Toronto, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 1, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. W. Fitchett, 14 Belmont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., M. G. Lord, 54 Ellsworth Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Lithographers of America, No. 12, Amalgamated.*—Pres., W. W. Aitken, 122 Glenlake Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. Maclea, 66 Wineva Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

## Toronto—Continued

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jos. Domcott, 40 Lindsay Ave., Toronto. Ont. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 70, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, I. K. Belyea, 13 Raglan Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., B. Meiners, 28 Hampton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 756, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Gordon A. Quantz, R.R. Y.M.C.A., New Toronto, P.O., Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 67, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. E. Crewhurst, 90 Wolseley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 262, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. E. Burke, 200 Medland St., West Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave., West Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 596, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Dixon, 80 Malvern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 269, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Ward, 2093 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Spadiman, 201 Hanson Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 235, International Association of.*—Pres., C. McClean, 381 Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. A. White, 15 Hewitt St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1252, International Association of.*—Pres., F. O'Neil, 157 Marlborough Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. F. McMillan, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1301, International Association of (Brass Workers).*—Sec., J. Matthews, 206 McPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 371, International Association of.*—Sec., Rich. H. Brown, 207 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 772, International Association of.*—Sec., W. A. Ringer, 105 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.
- Mailers' Union, No. 5 (International Typographical Union).*—Pres., G. A. Webber, 130 Lee Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. G. Gallagher, 50 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 419, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. A. Foster, 341 Royce Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. H. Burbridge, 41 Gwynne Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 33, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. B. Murray, 101 Greensides Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., D. Fitzgibbon, 136 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 444, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Brown, 2029 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., B. W. Greenland, 78 Alton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Marine Engineers, No. 1, National Association of.*—Pres., A. E. Baillie, 3 Shumell Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. A. Prince, 233 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Cutters and Butcher Workman, No. 109, Amalgamated.*—Pres., John Quinn, 163 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. P. Mix, 20 Alexander St., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 21.*—Pres., John H. Webb, 143 Campbell Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## Toronto—Continued

- Sec., James Spring, 236 Ashworth Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., A. P. Campbell, 204 Seaton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Cox, 208 Pickering St., Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 207, International (Brass).*—Sec., J. H. Irwin, 97 Lamb Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 28, International.*—Pres., Geo. Murray, 5 Perth Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Alex Allan, 226 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Musicians, No. 149, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. E. Jarrott, 1405 King St., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, 24 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 958, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John D. Franklin, Box 553, Weston, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Pictorial Painters).*—Pres., F. Crossland, 66 Greensides Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Habbershaw, 114 Robina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Painters Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. E. Cook, 14 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., Wm. Reynolds, 654 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., H. S. Moore, 69 Hewitt Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. C. Joselin, 158 MacPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.*—Pres., James S. Dyer, 1041 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. C. Golby, 67 Day Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Piano, Organ and Phonograph Workers' Union, No. 1, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., J. A. Netterfield, 987 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.
- Piano Action and Key Workers, No. 2, (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., W. R. Gibson, 867 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jack Wilson, 12 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 48, Operative.*—Pres., J. J. McCourt, 221 Haverlock St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Lamont, 154 Essex Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.*—Sec., Wm. Burleigh, 24 Dennison Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Plasterers' Labourers' Union, No. 1, (Independent).*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46 United Association of.*—Sec., W. J. Storey, 106 Caroline St., Toronto, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.*—Pres., F. Dall, 155 Redpath Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. MacDougall, 181 Hallam St., Toronto, Ont.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 731, United Association of.*—Sec., John McRae, 166 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., R. S. Bartlett, Postal Terminals, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. S. Self, Postal Terminals, Toronto, Ont.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents Association, Dominion.*—Sec., E. J. Farley, 75 Crescent Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., E. H. Randall, 488 Ontario St., To-



## ONTARIO—Continued

## • Toronto—Continued

- ronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web.)*—Sec., C. M. Davey, 68 Givens St., Toronto, Ont.
- Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.)*—Pres., T. J. Beard, 124 John St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Thomas Norton, 13 Dean St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. S. Bootwick, 153 Glendale Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 197, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. B. Burnett, 259 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Edgar E. McKnight, Moore Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. E. Gayford, 57 Wenstead Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. F. Anderson, 191 Barrington Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 106, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. H. Atkinson, 327a Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. White, 403 Adelaide St., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Arthur Ruse, 446 Eglinton Ave., E., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. McDonogh, 33 Ward St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. J. O'Halloran, 1104 Dundas St., W., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 175, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Wilson, 111 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Robert H. Haynes, 73 Sullivan St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Aiken, 26 Wyndham St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. Mann, 4 Keystone Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. Bannon, 78 McMurray Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Davison, 168 St. John's Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Burke, 17 Roblock Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 46 Lewis St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 511, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Smith, 854 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Richards, 991 Gerrard St., E., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. P. Farthing, 620 Willard Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Chisholme, 1646 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Cretney, 115 Bristol Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 79, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Mewhort, Thistletown, Ont. Sec., F. Brighton, 264 Sterling Rd., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., B. Merson, 101 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. D. Robbins, 167 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., J. Francis, 92 Fermanagh Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. T. Barringer, 34, The Maples, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Deas, 262 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Austin, Weston, Ont.

## Toronto—Concluded

- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Passey, 54 Beverley St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. Denyer, 204 Munro Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. MacArthur, 64 Roxborough St., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. Blythe, Beresford Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Chapman, 142 Medland St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Conductors, No. 531, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. MacDonnell, 661 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. H. Wilson, 7 Westminster Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Employees of North America, No. 185, United Association of.*—Chairman, Walter Findlay, 55 Fuller Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., N. B. Howlett, 71A Bleeker St., Toronto, Ont.
- Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., J. J. Coulter, 649 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 173, (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., C. A. Dentelbeck, 324 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 250 Monarch Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., A. Prentice, 69 Eaton Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Koster, 86 Grace St., Toronto, Ont.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., R. McLaren, 160 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. A. Brown, 459 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 793, International Union of.*—Pres., J. Long, 19 Stafford St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Mackie, 876 Queen St., W., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 152, International Union of.*—Sec., Chas. McDonald, 40 Glasgow St., Toronto, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 46, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. O. Carroll, 24 Pretoria Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, International.*—Pres., A. P. Brown, 165 Northcliffe Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. Perkins, 5, The Lindens, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., John Janson, 1169 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont.
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Canadian.*—Pres., George Potts, 166 Gillard Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Wilson, 86 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, 437 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of (Chauffeurs and Taxicab Drivers).*—Sec., Henry F. Wagatha, 28 Bertmount Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 91, International.*—Pres., Andrew Gerrard, Room 22, 33 Richmond St., W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Murray, Room 22, 33 Richmond St., W., Toronto, Ont.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 30.*—Pres., A. Hayward, 25 Dunfield Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. W. Prior, 370 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont.

## ONTARIO—Continued

**Trenton**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1622, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., J. W. Galloway, Box 861, Trenton, Ont.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—*Sec., H. C. Butterfield, R.R. No. 3, Trenton, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.—*Pres., W. McWatros, Box 291, Trenton, Ont. Sec., H. S. Langdon, Trenton, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 280, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., Lester Puffer, Box 205, Trenton, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 220, United Association of.—*Sec., H. S. Pane, Box 285, Trenton, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.—*Sec., N. M. Sprague, Box 16, Trenton, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 293, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., J. Redburn, Trenton, Ont. Sec., Clinton R. Smith, Trenton, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 553, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., H. Kennedy, Trenton, Ont. Sec., W. B. Barker, Box 72, Trenton, Ont.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers Express and Station Employees, No. 1371, Brotherhood of.—*Pres., G. Meyers, Trenton, Ont. Sec., Miss L. M. K. Salisbury, Trenton, Ont.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—*Pres.—Sec., J. E. Cote, Box 113, Trenton, Ont.

**Tweed**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 192, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., W. G. White, Perth, Ont. Sec., Geo. Francis, Tweed, Ont.

**Walkerton**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2351, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Louis Anderson, Walkerton, Ont. Sec., Lorne Hergott, Walkerton, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1221, Brotherhood of.—*Sec., Isaac E. Buehlow, General Delivery, Walkerton, Ont.

**Walkerville**

*Railroad Employees, No. 185, Canadian Brotherhood of.—*Pres., S. M. Lee, 23 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Rawson, 908 Wyandotte St., W., Windsor, Ont.

**Wallaceburg**

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 70.—*Pres., Charles Shepley, Wallaceburg, Ont. Sec., Wm. McMillan, Wallaceburg, Ont.

**Waterloo**

*Garment Workers of America, No. 270, United.—*Pres., Miss Alma Dotzert, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Miss Lorraine Schlosser, Waterloo, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 544, American Federation of.—*Pres., Harry Kress, Menno St., Waterloo, Ont. Sec., Fred A. Edmonds, 42 Willow St., Waterloo, Ont.

**Welland**

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 32.—*Pres., A. McManus, Division St., Welland, Ont. Sec., G. Tipney, Box 1337, Welland, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., David Mitchell, Maple Ave., Welland, Ont. Sec., W. A. Moore, 17 Spencer St., Welland, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 554, International Brotherhood of.—*Sec., Roy Harper, Box 105, Welland, Ont.

**Welland—Concluded**

*Garment Workers of America, No. 274, United.—*Pres., Mrs. P. Totten, 18 Patterson Ave., Welland, Ont. Sec., Miss H. Uffer, Box 459, Welland, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 131, International Association of.—*Sec., T. E. Vincent, Box 54, Welland, Ont.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1858, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., Thos. J. Sibbett, Box 1301, Welland, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 472, International.—*Sec., A. Maudsley, 15 Dennistown St., Welland, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 453, American Federation of.—*Pres., A. L. Corson, Box 1035, Welland, Ont. Sec., M. Borgetti, Welland, Ont.

*Plumbers' and Steam Fitters, No. 595, United Association of.—*Sec., W. Goring, 221 Hooker St., Welland, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 85, Canadian Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Thos. Miller, Welland, Ont. Sec., R. J. Hergott, Port Colborne, Ont.

*Railroad Telegraphers, Division 16, Order of (Michigan Central System).—*General Chairman, S. C. Flood, Bay City, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.

**West Lorne**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1895, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Chas. A. Brown, West Lorne, Ont. Sec., John A. MacColl, West Lorne, Ont.

**Whitby**

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2654, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—*Sec., W. S. Sinclair, Whitby, Ont.

**Windham Centre**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1632, United Brotherhood of.—*Sec., John H. Wagner, Box 49, Windham Centre, Ont.

**Windsor**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.—*Pres., A. Ford, 66 Sandwich St. W., Windsor, Ont. Sec., C. D. Stevenson, 25 Pitt St. E., Windsor, Ont.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.—*Pres., Jack Pike, Howard Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Arthur Seaman, Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 347, International Association of.—*Sec., Robert J. McCallum, 77 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.—*Pres., Charles Scott, Windsor, Ont. Sec., James M. O'Brien, 594 Dougall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.—*Pres., G. Simpson, 247 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.—*Sec., R. Skelding, No. 2 Fire Hall, Windsor, Ont.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.—*Pres., Mrs. Adeline McManus, 221 Pierre Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Miss Emma Comartin, 130 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Lathers, No. 439, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*Pres., Frank Lundy, Windsor, Ont. Sec., Thos. W. Wright, Sandwich, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 16, Federated Association of.—*Pres., W. S. Hammond, Ouelette Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. McKernan, 617 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont.



## ONTARIO—Concluded

## Windsor—Continued

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Robt. H. Sexton, 166 Moy Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 1063 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. J. Parry, 906 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.*—Sec., J. P. McKay, 705 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 456, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., J. White, 741 Pelissier St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Wheeler, 318 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.*—Pres., Philip J. Tschirhart, 54 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Thos. Brown, 94 Devonshire Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Humphries, 213 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Leaker, 517 Assumption St., Windsor, Ont.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.*—Pres., Arthur Williams, 335 Arthur St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. Porter, 223 Cameron Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.*—Pres., J. Posner, 826 Howard Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. H. Hart, 56½ Wyandotte St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. W. Gignac, 437 Church St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., R. H. Waddington, 425 Caron Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., R. Saslett, 521 Dougal Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 191, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss E. Ballard, 324 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. L. Lesperance, 110 Bridge Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 196, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Myles, 181 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 920, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Drake, General Delivery, Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. B. Savage, 613 Aylmer Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Harry Stevens, 813 Albert St., Windsor, Ont.

*Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., L. Hallas, 210 McKay Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., A. Ardern, Peter St., Sandwich, Ont.

## Windsor—Concluded

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. C. Lowthee, 1019 Pelissier St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., Wm. Rowe, 206 Cameron St., Windsor, Ont.

*Stage Employees, No. 580, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Walter E. Bennett, 810 Dufferin St., Windsor, Ont.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 324a, International Union of.*—Sec., Jos. Pineau, 134 Oak Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.*—Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave., Windsor, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 553, International.*—Sec., George Rose, 315 Wyandotte St. W., Windsor, Ont.

## Wingham

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.*—Pres., R. J. Durnin, Box 279, Wingham, Ont. Sec., Alex. Robertson, Box 297, Wingham, Ont.

## Woodstock

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.*—Pres., J. D. Hill, 33 Oxford St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Fred Adams, 501 Grace St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2184, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Classens, 575 Mary St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Geo. McGreggan, 255 Simcoe St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Letter Carriers, No. 48, Federated Association of.*—Pres., H. C. Russell, 28 Bain St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., W. H. Allott, 506 Grace St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.*—Pres., Jas. Martin, Givens St., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Wm. Houston, 124 Delatre St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Musicians, No. 170, American Federation of.*—Pres., Thos. Moyer, Woodstock, Ont. Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 327 Simcoe St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Phelps, Teeple and James Sts., Woodstock, Ont. Sec., R. S. Hutcheson, 16 Brock St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., G. S. Linnel, 14 Bexley St., Woodstock, Ont.

*Typographical Union, No. 317, International.*—Sec., J. B. Shaw, General Delivery, Woodstock, Ont.

## Yarker

*Railroad Employees, No. 192, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. A. Spicer, Yarker, Ont.

## MANITOBA

## Boisévain

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Lagourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Robb, Waskado, Man. Sec., O. Hibbert, Boisévain, Man.

## Brandon

*Barbers' International Union, No. 530, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. J. Morrison, 809 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., R. F. Ferguson, 111-8th St., Brandon, Man.

## Brandon—Continued

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Pugh, 426 Dennis St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St., Brandon, Man.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., S. McClement, 1200 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. H. Muirhead, 530-4th St., Brandon, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Norman, 249-1st St., Brandon, Man. Sec., F. Eley, 745-19th St., Brandon, Man.

## MANITOBA—Continued

## Brandon—Continued

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., A. Reid, 619 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., P. Baker, 1108-1st St., Brandon, Man.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., A. Veale, 732-11th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., S. C. Ber-ridge, 408 Dennis St., Brandon, Man.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.* Pres., J. R. Gibson, 220-1st St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. C. Edworthy, 38 Smith Block, Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Lorne Campbell, 9 Ferguson Block, Brandon, Man. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. C. Krause, 131 Lorne Ave., Brandon, Man. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 464, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Cove, 414 Princess Ave. E., Brandon, Man. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 409 Russell St., Brandon, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Graham, 526-10th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 366 Dennis St., Brandon, Man.

*Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.*—Pres., G. Henderson, 244 Russel St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. Powers, 244 Fourth St., Brandon, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 62, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. G. Ayers, 724 Eighth St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. F. Dark, 331 Eighth St., Brandon, Man.

*Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447-12th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Fred. C. Cox, c.o. Cox Printing Co., Brandon, Man.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 127, Operative.*—Pres., Samuel Gilder, 330 Percy St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Wm. Irving, Suite 2, Victoria Apts., Brandon, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Henry, 441-2nd St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. Stone, 853-3rd St., Brandon, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. McCash, No. 9, Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Brandon, Man. Sec., J. F. Sullivan, 528-4th St., Brandon, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Cornell, 427 Russell St., Brandon, Man. Sec., R. Radford, 13 Nation Chambers, Brandon, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Sain Rae, 426 Princess Ave., E., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 528, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. B. Guest, 429 Dennis St., Brandon, Man. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, 22 Victoria Block, Brandon, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Gordon, 347 Seventh St., Brandon, Man. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St., Brandon, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.*—Pres., Joe Cowan, 507 Russel St., Brandon, Man. Sec., L. E. Ostrander, 237 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1113, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Rutter, 941-12th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., H. H. Tackaberry, Suite 36, Smith Block, Brandon, Man.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. Goodwin, 560 Russel St., Brandon, Man. Sec., John Wingfield, 141-7th St., N., Brandon, Man.

## Brandon—Concluded

*Typographical Union, No. 700, International.*—Pres., E. McKinstry, c.o. Sun Pub. Co., Brandon, Man. Sec., O. D. Stitt, 230-3rd St., Brandon, Man.

## Dauphin

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. Thompson, 120-5th Ave., S.W., Dauphin, Man. Sec., Thos. Caley, Box 554, Dauphin, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. M. Bateman, Dauphin, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 379, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Bawdon, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Fred Baggett, Box 183, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594, Dauphin, Man. Sec., H. W. Platts, Box 548, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Perrault, Dauphin, Man. Sec., Wm. McClernon, Box 461, Dauphin, Man.

*Railroad Telegraphers, No. 43, Order of (Can. Northern Ry.).*—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Dauphin, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. McArthur, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. McDonald, Box 99, Dauphin, Man.

*Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Holland, Box 443, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8, Dauphin, Man.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., N. Wilkinson, Dauphin, Man. Sec., J. Miles, Dauphin, Man.

## Elm Creek

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 119, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Abraham, St. Claude, Man. Sec., John Montgomery, Elm Creek, Man.

## Foxwarren

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 197, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Smith, Strathclair, Man. Sec., H. Lazenby, Foxwarren, Man.

## Kenville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 196, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Dennis, Swan River, Man. Sec., H. J. Mortimer, Kenville, Man.

## Miami

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 365, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Haines, Miami, Man. Sec., H. H. Leathers, Miami, Man.

## Minnedosa

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Andrews, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., Henry Inman, Minnedosa, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Tennant, Box 21, Minnedosa, Man. Sec., R. J. Preston, Box 594, Minnedosa, Man.

## Molson

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 238, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., H. Bennington, Molson, Man.



## MANITOBA—Continued

## Neepawa

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 370, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Jenkins, Neepawa, Man. Sec., A. C. Merriman, Neepawa, Man.

## Portage la Prairie

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 264, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Preston, Box 610, Portage la Prairie, Man. Sec., A. E. Abbott, Box 195, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 145, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Sampson, Douglas, P.O., Man. Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78, Portage la Prairie, Man.

*Railroad Employees, No. 174, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. H. Whitewood, Box 644, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## Rivers

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 529, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Doncaster, Rivers, Man. Sec., F. Waculka, Rivers, Man.

*Machinists, No. 1130, International Association of.*—Sec., J. Lee, Rivers, Man.

*Railway Carmen, No. 1382, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Rich. Einhorn, Box 191, Rivers, Man.

## St. Boniface

*Firemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 47, (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., J. A. B. Beauchemin, 133 Lavendry St., St. Boniface, Man.

## Selkirk

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., H. J. Massey, Selkirk, Man. Sec., Rueben Quickfall, Selkirk, Man.

*Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants' Federal Union No. 71 (T. and L. C.)*—Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653, Selkirk, Man.

## Souris

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. W. Leitch, Souris, Man. Sec., Geo. McClelland, Box 411, Souris, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 739, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Littleford, Souris, Man. Sec., W. R. E. Hall, Souris, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 174, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. R. Ford, Souris, Man. Sec., J. Bridle, Box 274, Souris, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Collier, Souris, Man. Sec., M. McKellar, Souris, Man.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 612, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Stokes, Souris, Man. Sec., J. S. E. Brown, Box 193, Souris, Man.

## Transcona

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. N. Campbell, Box 81, Transcona, Man. Sec., F. D. Crowley, Transcona, Man.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. N. Campbell, Box 81, Transcona, Man. Sec., W. C. Ferguson, Box 79, Transcona, Man.

*Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.*—Sec., D. Shea, Box 619, Transcona, Man.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 408, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres.,

## Transcona—Concluded

P. Hanson, Transcona, Man. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211, Transcona, Man.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. O. Miner, 65 Whittier Ave., Transcona, Man. Sec., T. L. Shannon, 83 Whittier Ave., Transcona, Man.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Wightman, Transcona, Man. Sec., C. Irvine, 217 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

## Winnipeg

*Asbestos Workers, No. 15, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.*—Sec., J. Watts, 335 Trent Ave., East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 555, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Smith, 605 Maryland St., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Arthur Hepworth, 122 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147, (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Ramsay, 831 Ingersoll Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. S. Harvey, 475 Riverton Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McKay, 19 Centennial St., River Heights, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. D. Adamson, 1440 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Bookbinders, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. F. Horwood, Box 1775, Winnipeg, Man.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., T. J. Williams, 529 Telfer St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.*—Sec., B. J. Hiscock, 17 Rosemount Court, River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2655, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section) (Millworkers).*—Sec., G. E. Allen, 294 Albany St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., B. Robertson, 484 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Argent, 574 McGee St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Fisher, 98 Guay Ave., St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man.

*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada (Manitoba District).*—Sec., B. Goldovsky, 324 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Hooley, 730 Minto St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. J. Mulroney, 759 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers No. 435, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

*Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Edward Bonnett, 1034 Ingersoll Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. S. McDonald, 302 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.*—Sec., B. H. Hunt, 412 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).*—Pres., I. G. Hector, 164 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Winkworth, 294 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No.*

## MANITOBA—Continued

## Winnipeg—Continued

- 592 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., T. W. Bloomfield, 496½ Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Reynolds, 496½ Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 47, International.—Sec., Wm. Cardwell, 856 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Letter Carriers, No. 7, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. Blythe, 147 Kildonan Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. Booth, 496 Harbison Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Lithographers of America, No. 31, Amalgamated.—Pres., E. Wood, 556 Beresford Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Frederick G. Sheppard, Suite 14, Lothian Apts., 154 Evanson St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. V. Turner, 92 Chestnut St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. Miller, 773 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 583, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dawes, 469 St. Johns Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. H. Hutchison, 223 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. L. Toombs, 393 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, No. 189, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Rigby, 641 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. B. Pratt, 264 Beverley St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.—Pres., J. Medcalf, 1100 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., John Fraser, 834 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 207, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Neil Shaw, 650 Strathcona St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., David Barry, 738 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Bemester, 623 Dудley Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 31, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Wm. Worton, 173 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. Hallson, 633 Alverstone St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.—Pres., A. Kitchen, 66 Carleton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., O. L. Wark, 207½ Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.—Pres., Ed. Taylor, 486 Home St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Drummond, 379 Queen St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., H. Frost, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Chas. Robertson, 625 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Photo Engravers' Union, No. 37, International.—Pres., James Wood, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Stanley W. Silver, Box 2225, Winnipeg, Man.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.—Sec., H. Lyson, 144 Inkster Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association of (Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).—Pres.,

## Winnipeg—Continued

- H. Laurie, C.N.R. Shops, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.—Pres., Fred Johnson, 1000 Sherbourn St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Robt. C. Neill, 92 Juno St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. Brown, 378 Riverton Ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. Brown, 284 Hampton St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., F. E. Harris, 64 McDonald Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, In- (Web), International.—Pres., Wm. Bartley, 527 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. O'Brien, 388 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, International.—Pres., J. E. Dadford, 213 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Wright, 234 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. McKay, 34 Pelletier St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Fox, 617 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Oscar C. Sambrechts, 823 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 188, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Ames, 399 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., S. Strong, 499 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 78, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., M. A. Kane, 1 Osborne River Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss E. Burns, 795 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. D. Moore, 302 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., D. R. Fife, 518 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Employees, No. 142, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Steiner, 187 Eugene St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Johns, 672 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. S. Barton, 15 Rubin Apts., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. W. Sills, 459 Edifice Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Cook, 261 Margaret Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Sec., I. Lawton, 1409 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Conductors, No. 47, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. S. Ward, Empire Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 563 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway Conductors, No. 604, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. J. Vincent, 695 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. F. Rasey, 759 Fleet Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Carr, 403 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. L. Pateman, 626 Munroe Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



## MANITOBA—Concluded

## Winnipeg—Continued

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1326 (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur Dawson, 392 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Hunter, 643 Dudley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.*—Pres. J. Dudley 1633 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., S. W. Houston, c/o 1633 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1487, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred J. Land, 357 Carlton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Baillie, 430 McGee St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Arthur S. Mathias, 112 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Alex. Duncan, 388 Morley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., W. Gardiner, 116 Harbison Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 133 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 16, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Edwin Gannon, 481 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., John S. Crerar, 231 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Railway Shopmen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., Geo., Rendall, 462 Heatherington Ave., Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.

*Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., J. A. Dillabough, 226 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Frank Whitten, 486 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

## Winnipeg—Concluded

*Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Alfred Wishart, 660 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., John M. Taylor, Box 2143, Winnipeg, Man.

*\*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 869, International Union of.*—Pres., D. McLaren, 312 Bushnell St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Robertson, 221 Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 25, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Innes, 624 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man.

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 59, International.*—Pres., L. G. Cheney, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Johnstone, Box 1842, Winnipeg, Man.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., James Forbes, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., James Copeland, Box 1911, Winnipeg, Man.

*Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.*—Pres., Perry Norvell, Suite 18, Dubuc Block, St. Boniface, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Telephone Workers, No. 1, Independent Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. K. McDonald, 28 Adanac Apts., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. M. Lenaghan, 411 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

*Typographical Union, No. 191, International.*—Sec., H. J. W. Powers, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.

*Water Works Operators (Independent).*—Pres., H. St. Lawrence, 641 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Geo. Barasley, 964 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.

## SASKATCHEWAN

## Biggar

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. A. Young, Biggar, Sask. Sec., G. D. Jackson, Box 414, Biggar, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 831, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. D. Laird, Biggar, Sask. Sec., P. Hamel, Biggar, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 581, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. L. Hanway, Biggar, Sask. Sec., J. Kranz, Biggar, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 197, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. N. Blaikie, General Delivery, Biggar, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 675, Order of.*—Pres., M. Tukken, Biggar, Sask. Sec., F. J. Meagher, Box 359, Biggar, Sask.

## Humboldt

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 844, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Lee, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., F. A. Palmer, Box 40, Humboldt, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 487, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Anderson, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., W. W. Crannage, Box 460, Humboldt, Sask.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 10, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. H. Cherry, Humboldt, Sask. Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Humboldt, Sask.

## Kamsack

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 852, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Peel, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., R. Black, Kamsack, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1442, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Sergeant, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., C. Northrop, Kamsack, Sask.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 9, Canadian Association of.*—Chairman, John G. McLaren, Kamsack, Sask. Sec., E. W. Darby, Box 83, Kamsack, Sask.

## Marengo

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 255, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. F. McCadden, Oyen, Alta. Sec., T. Hebert, Marengo, Sask.

## Melfort

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 220, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. Polowy, Melfort, Sask. Sec., J. R. Conyers, Melfort, Sask.

## Melville

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 764, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. J. Campbell, Melville, Sask. Sec., J. E. Tuten, Melville, Sask.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 580, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Miller, Melville, Sask. Sec., S. L. Warner, Melville, Sask.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 169, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. A. Scott, Melville, Sask. Sec., Tom Carlton, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Employees, No. 61, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. L. Parker, Melville, Sask. Sec., S. B. Johnson, Melville, Sask.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Milton, Melville, Sask. Sec., A. B. Burgman, Melville, Sask.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 450, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. M. Densen, Melville, Sask.

*Railway Conductors, No. 541, Order of.*—Pres., L. J. Webb, Melville, Sask. Sec., W. J. Elliott, Box 378, Melville, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

## Moose Jaw

## Moosejaw—Concluded

- Barbers' International Union, No. 589, Journeymen.**—Pres., T. Vanstone, 20 River St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Geo. Marion, Maple Leaf Barber Shop, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 478, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. W. Ingram, 173 Grand View Ave. S., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. J. Riches, 711 Athabasca St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 71 (Flour and Cereal Workers), International Union Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. Richardson, 235 Cariboo St., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 2.**—Pres.-Sec., Jas. Gowans, 891-4th Ave., N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 619, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. Richardson, 235 Cariboo St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Thomas Wright, 1005 Athabasca St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 9 (T. and L. C.).**—Pres., W. K. Durrant, 1136-7th Ave. N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., C. W. Hill, 1010 Athabasca St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.**—Sec., J. H. Jackson, Post Office Staff, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 12, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. Kelly, 128 Oxford St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. C. Wills, 460 Stadacona St., E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Electrical Workers, No. 802, International Brotherhood of.**—Sec., A. C. Porter, 1102 Grafton Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Fire Fighters, No. 151, International Association of.**—Pres., Fred. Greenwood, No. 1 Fire Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., James Barbour, No. 1 Fire Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Grain Buyers' Federal Union, No. 32 (T. & L. C.).**—Pres., Geo. F. Sullivan, 9 River St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., H. A. Lott, Box 899, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Letter Carriers, No. 34, Federated Association of.**—Pres., A. M. Pearson, 837 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. C. Paterson, 863 Sixth Ave. N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 510, Brotherhood of.**—Chief Engineer, D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 246 High St., West, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 521, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. Fowler, 227 Home St., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. Cann, Box 548, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 639, International Association of.**—Pres., W. L. Barlow, 325 Fairford St., W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St., E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 924, International Association of (Helpers).**—Pres., E. Gibbs, 274 Manitoba St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., R. Bailley, 331 Grandview Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 127, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Wm. G. McAndrew, 180 Iroquois St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 431, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Pres., Albert Redman, 54 Hall St., E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 474, American Federation of.**—Pres., G. F. Dewey, 1318 Connaught Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Horace Smith, 1096 3rd Ave. N.E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 648, United Association of.**—Sec., F. Crabb, 14 Ferguson Block, Main St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Policemen's Protective Association, No. 25 (T. and L. C.).**—(Names of Officers not reported.)
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 34, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., D. H. R. Heming, 281 Grandview St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St., E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 204, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., W. J. Stagg, 137 Riverside St., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, W. A. Freeland, Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., T. Tyndall, 269 Fairford St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Victor C. Finch, 312 Duffield St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.**—Pres., John F. Kerr, 106 3rd Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., H. A. Macdonald, 703 Ominica St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. J. Bell, 31 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., S. Morgan, 725 8th Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Stage Employees, No. 406, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., A. Houghten, 550 Hochelaga St., W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Chas. H. James, Box 747, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.**—Pres., G. Polson, 143 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., S. Guthridge, 913 Cariboo St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 86.**—Pres., W. T. Jackson, 625 Hochelaga St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. G. Blauvelt, 12 McNair Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Typographical Union No. 627, International.**—Pres., T. W. Laybourne, c/o Times, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

## North Battleford

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 716 Brotherhood of.**—Chief Engineer, E. R. Dobson, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., W. J. Fenton, Box 472, North Battleford, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. Shields, Box 361, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 843, North Battleford, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 485, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., G. Stacey, 1371 Henry St., North Battleford, Sask. Sec., Charles Tubb, 1312 James St. North Battleford, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., T. C. Fountain, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., J. D. Nichol, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 840, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. Roberts, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., Jess Brown, North Battleford, Sask.



## SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

## North Battleford—Concluded

- Railway Conductors*, No. 495, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, N. H. Strong, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8, North Battleford, Sask.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 15, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., J. M. Gallagher, North Battleford, Sask. Sec., E. Coppock, North Battleford, Sask.

## Phippen

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 304, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Goddard, St. Alpage, Sask. Sec., Bert Drant, Phippen, Sask.

## Prince Albert

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Pres., J. Porter, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. W. Norman, Post Office, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 48, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., H. Jacobs, 835 14th St., W., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., A. C. Taylor, 13th St., E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 832, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Lewis, 557 7th St., E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St., East, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 784, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John C. Booth, 223 9th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., E. Edwards, 536 19th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 261, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. J. Tolley, 302 15th St. W., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., G. Brown, 45 25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Musicians*, No. 221, *American Federation of*.—Pres., Geo. W. Gregg, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., Jos. Strachan, 320 6th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 57, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Anderson, 519 19th St. W., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., J. H. Horton, Lacroix Block, Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 870, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. E. G. Hall, 319 9th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. Pennington, 628 23rd St. W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 551, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., C. J. Taylor, 205 14th St. W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 665, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, O. N. Cummings, 61 River St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., W. P. Winter, 2319 1st Ave. W., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 19, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., L. W. P. Copeland, 12th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., S. R. Marland, 325 22nd St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Stage Employees*, No. 496, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Sec., J. G. Owens, 35-28th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Typographical Union*, No. 705, *International*.—Sec., N. Newbatt, Box 124, Prince Albert, Sask.

## Regina

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 713, *Journeymen*.—Sec., W. A. Lang, 930 Laird St., Regina, Sask.
- Bookbinders*, No. 205, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Kinsella, 2153 King St., Regina, Sask. Sec., D. Reid, 2526 Broder St., Regina, Sask.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 1.—Sec., J. M. Tietz, 1973 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

## Regina—Continued

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 359, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Malcolm Campbell, 1319 Queen St., N., Regina, Sask. Sec., Harry Matthews, P. O. North Annex, Regina, Sask.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 532, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. Serbin, Gen. Del., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. C. Snuggs, 1211 Rae St., Regina, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America*, No. 1867, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. W. McKenzie, Labour Temple, Regina, Sask. Sec., Wm. Haldenby, General Delivery, Regina, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2631, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Sec., Geo. Peake, 2117 Broder St., Regina, Sask.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Pres., Chas. Gardner, Post Office, Regina, Sask. Sec., R. G. E. Bundy, 974 Argyle St., Regina, Sask.
- Dominion Express Employees*, No. 9, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. O. Bussey, 1880 Ottawa St., Regina, Sask. Sec., J. Fisher, 1842 Albert St., Regina, Sask.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian*.—Pres., Geo. D. Noonan, 1526 Angus St., N., Regina, Sask. Sec., F. A. Metcalfe, 2103 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 572, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. D. Tibbits, Espley Electrical Co., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. J. Willis, 1047 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 896, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, A. E. Frazer, Suite 8, Jolly Block, Regina, Sask. Sec., Henry Lougee, 878 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 828, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 746, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. L. Vincent, 1032 Athol St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. L. McKercher, 828 Wascana St., Regina, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 696, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. E. Cornish, C.P.R. Shops, Regina, Sask. Sec., O. E. Hobson, C.P.R. Shops, Regina, Sask.
- Machinists*, No. 328, *International Association of*.—Pres., Jas. Bell, 1323 Albert St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Thos. Suthers, 1025 McTavish St., Regina, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 156, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. E. Pearce, 15th Ave. and Pasqua St., Regina, Sask.
- Musicians*, No. 446, *American Federation of*.—Pres., H. H. Barnes, 15 Black Block, Regina, Sask. Sec., Harry Brooks, 2310 Angus St., Regina, Sask.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 509, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Richard Seitz, 1579 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association*, No. 393, *Operative*.—Pres., E. Chillingworth, 953 Retallack St., Regina, Sask. Sec., J. R. McLeish, 1248 Rae St., Regina, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 179, *United Association of*.—Pres., John Day, 2246 Toronto St., Regina, Sask. Sec., C. H. Timberley, 2172 Stuart St., Regina, Sask.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union*, No. 75, *International*.—Pres., O. G. Bourcier, 2120 Montreal St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. J. Tomlin, 2260 Pasqua St., Regina, Sask.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 43, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Hendry, 2133 Stuart St., Regina, Sask. Sec., W. Tilling, 1017 Rae St., Regina, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

## Regina—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. W. McKay, 644 Wascana St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. R. Mastin, 1132 King St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 253, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Vessey, P.O., North Regina, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 345, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robt. Southard, 2125 Atkinson St., Regina, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Chamberlain, 861 Elliott St., Regina, Sask. Sec., C. Whittett, Box 113, Regina, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.*—Pres., S. A. Quigley, 1174 Argyle St., Regina, Sask. Sec., G. L. Lamb, 673 Queen St., Regina Junction, Sask.
- Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., John Dickey, 2818 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. G. Morris, 944 Montague St., Regina, Sask.
- Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., J. R. Hartree, 1323 King St., Regina, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Mayfield, Gen. Del., Regina, Sask. Sec., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone St., Regina, Sask.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 116, International.*—Pres., A. Rose, c/o Toronto Type Foundry, Regina, Sask. Sec., W. J. Napier, c/o Daily Post, Regina, Sask.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., William Taylor, 2046 Broad St., Regina, Sask. Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.
- Typographical Union, No. 657, International.*—Pres., E. Ross, 2077 Rose St., Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Humphries, 2038 Osler St., Regina, Sask.

## Rocanville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 133, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. C. Gibson, Box 26, Rocanville, Sask.

## Saskatoon

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 600, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Peter Adolph, 214 G. St. S., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Joseph Edgley, 439 Ave. R. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., William Jones, Nutana, Sask. Sec., W. J. Toms, Box 1247, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2658, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Sec., Harold Draper, Box 5, Nutana P.O., Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1390, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Hollett, 1012-14th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., H. Draper, 1316 Munroe St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 459.*—Pres., D. Dion, Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 2, Saskatchewan (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., J. M. Hill, 210 19th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., H. E. Etheridge, Box 331, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Geo. Hornby, Post Office, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. H. Smith, Box 1017, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 16, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. J. Cooney, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Electrical Workers, No. 589, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alexander Downie, 1225 Ave. E. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. S. Fyfe, 1508 Ave. C. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Fire Fighters, No. 80, International Association of.*—Pres., E. H. M. Jones, 316 Ave. I. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Jas. Abernethy, No. 1 Fire Hall, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 715, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jas. Mullins, 419 Ave. F. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. D. MacRae, 809 Ave. A. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., D. J. Edwards, 1012 Melrose Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 534, International Association of.*—Sec., W. R. Innes, 416 25th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 318, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Leeder, Weldon Ave. S., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 114, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Boulding, General Delivery, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 758, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., A. C. Griffiths, 1231 Ave. D. N., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Musicians, No. 553, American Federation of.*—Pres., T. H. Miller, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Geo. Lowes, Box 769, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 227, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. E. Guy, 1037 Alexander Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Leslie Mennell, 1020 College Drive, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 442, Operative.*—Pres., T. Manning, 1112 Ave. F. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., A. R. Cooper, 904 Ave. I. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 264, United Association of.*—Pres., M. Nicholson, 1029 12th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. Askwith, 518 Ave. F. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 206, International.*—Pres., Harley E. Brown, 116 4th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Fred. Reynolds, 424 11th St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 168, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Brown, 518 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. H. Killick, 1302 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 44, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. Reynolds, Suite 6, Eaton Block, Nutana, Sask.
- Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Welch, 621 Ave. K. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 783, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. D. Long, 511 Ave. H. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., James Wedge, 434 Ave. I. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1447, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Brannan, 421 Ave. D. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., J. G. Trickett, 416 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1180, Brotherhood of.*



**SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded****Saskatoon—Concluded**

- of.*—Pres., S. A. Hurling, c/o C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Harold K. Latham, 1615 Ave. B. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 595, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave. E. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. H. Beaton, Suite 8, Webster Block, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., A. H. Provost, 320 Ave. P. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., F. W. Johnson, 218 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 20, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., J. V. Manning, Barry Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., W. F. Brown, Suite 4, Bell Block, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., R. B. Francis, 835 Main St., Nutana, Sask. Sec., W. T. Robertson, 1316 Ave. G. North, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Stage Employees, No. 300, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., John Wright, Box 1267, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Wm. A. Bunn, Box 1267, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. Black, 1303 Rusholme Road, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Wm. Todd, McKague Block, 3rd Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Typographical Union, No. 663, International.*—Pres., W. E. Brunskill, 123 Ave. H. North, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. J. Moore, 111 Ave. I. South, Saskatoon, Sask.

**Shaunavon**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 843, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Tolson, East End, Sask. Sec., T. Canty, Shaunavon, Sask.

**Sintaluta**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 250, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Davis, Liberty, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell, Box 129, Sintaluta, Sask.

**Sutherland**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 793, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. T. English, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., H. Brimble, Box 349, Sutherland, Sask.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 778, Brotherhood of.*—Pres.-Sec., W. H. Scott, Box 241, Sutherland, Sask.
- Machinists, No. 598, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Pitt, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., A. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. H. Quigly, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., A. J. Lang, Box 405, Sutherland, Sask.

**Sutherland—Concluded**

- Railway Carmen of America, No. 147, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Blair, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., G. Dickenson, Sutherland, Sask.
- Railway Conductors, No. 587, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, F. A. Nicklin, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. E. Wooton, Box 228, Sutherland, Sask.

**Swift Current**

- Musicians, No. 651, American Federation of.*—Pres., Adam Birtles, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., E. G. Southon, Box 405, Swift Current, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 953, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John McLeod, Box 139, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., Jas. Greenhalgh, Box 150, Swift Current, Sask.
- Typographical Union, No. 726, International.*—Pres., A. G. Carey, Swift Current, Sask. Sec., M. Hutchinson, 609 Chaplin St., E., Swift Current, Sask.

**Unity**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 1875, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Brown, Unity, Sask.

**Vonda**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 350, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Fred Fricker, Maymont, Sask. Sec., D. Blackburn, Box 6, Vonda, Sask.

**Watrous**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1686, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Martin Cedarstrand, Venn, Sask. Sec., J. Y. Gillies, 31 Regina Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Rouse, 11428-125th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Y. Gillies, 31 Regina Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. McAndrew, Box 200, Watrous, Sask.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1384, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Neill, Watrous, Sask. Sec., Norman L. Stroud, Watrous, Sask.

**Weyburn**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 171, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Larrigan, Trossachs, Sask. Sec., Edw. Patience, Weyburn, Sask.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1486, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. C. Campbell, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., E. F. Andrews, Box 33, Weyburn, Sask.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 4, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. W. Birch, Weyburn, Sask. Sec., Wm. Stoughton, Weyburn, Sask.

**ALBERTA****Aerial**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4685, United.*—Pres., Frank Streecker, Aerial, Alta. Sec., I. C. Radoocy, Aerial, Alta.

**Airdrie**

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 198, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Massey, c/o B. & B. Dept., C.P.R., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Gammon, Box 169, Airdrie, Alta.

**Ardley**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2160, United.*—Pres., J. Packard, Ardley, Alta. Sec., T. Regan, Ardley, Alta.

**Bankhead**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 29, United.*—Pres., J. Betchie, Bankhead, Alta. Sec., D. Wilson, Bankhead, Alta.

## ALBERTA—Continued

## Bellevue

*Mine Workers of America, No. 431, United.*—Pres., Jean Fournneau, Bellevue, Alta. Sec., H. Kaye, Bellevue, Alta.

## Big Valley

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 878, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. W. Hockin, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. A. Cross, Box 41, Big Valley, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 849, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Holden, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., F. P. Paul, Box 204, Big Valley, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 256, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Millis, Box 108, Big Valley, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 646, United.*—Pres., Nick Tachnjoki, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. Brown, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 773, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Cavanaugh, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. L. Brennan, Big Valley, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 129, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, O. Olson, Big Valley, Alta. Sec., J. E. Carl, Big Valley, Alta.

## Blackstone

*Mine Workers of America, No. 489, United.*—Pres., J. J. N. Macdonald, Blackstone, Alta. Sec., J. Noldroyd, Blackstone, Alta.

## Blairmore

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5004, United.*—Pres., William Peters, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., A. Cacchioni, Blairmore, Alta.

## Brulé

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1054, United.*—Pres., R. G. Duggan, Brule, Alta. Sec., Thomas Berry, Brule, Alta.

## Cadomin

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4981, United.*—Pres., T. McGuire, Cadomin, Alta. Sec., J. Graham, Cadomin, Alta.

## Calgary

*Automobile Industry Employees' Association, (C. F. of L.)*—Sec., R. Haysey, 308-8th St., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journeymen.*—Pres., H. P. Watt, 110-26th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 124-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 585, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. B. Cummings, 101-8th St., N. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Barnecut, 1218 Sifton Blvd., Calgary, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Allen, 932-3rd Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257-22nd Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Thomas, 2214-17a St., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530 6th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.*—Pres., Jas. Pinel, 1403-10th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., S. L. Johnson, 3604 Manchester Road, S.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 128, International Union of the United.*—Sec., H. Soltens, 233-20th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

## Calgary—Continued

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Pres., Walter H. Jones, 246-20th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Geo. Evans, Box 317, Calgary, Alta.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. F. Burns, Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta. Sec., James Dunn, 1523-22nd Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37, (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., E. Moore, 1116 Gladstone Road, N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Hinchelwood, 441-21st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 2604, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., Thos. Vickers, 2328-7th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James McLeod, 522-20th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Dixon, 2201-30th Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta.

*City Hall Staff Association, No. 33 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609-32nd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., G. W. Dover, 1 Norwood Apts., 15th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., Wm. Forbes, 120-10th St., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. T. Moody, 603-10th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada, (Alberta District).*—Sec., R. V. Toombe, 428-9th St., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Shelley, 505-12th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. L. Jordan, 402 Second Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. T. Johnson, 49 Graham Block, Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. J. Jorgensen, 714-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Fire Fighters' Federal Union, No. 19 (T. and L. C.)*—Pres., P. L. Brooks, No. 7 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. M. MacLean, No. 4 Fire Station, Calgary, Alta.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.*—Sec., O. G. Stevenson, Box 183, Calgary, Alta.

*Leather Workers' International Union, No. 10, United.*—Sec., Geo. Vice, 428-15th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 14, Federated Association of.*—Pres., F. Marshall, 2518-17a St., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. H. Smith, 712-3rd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. M. Vincent, 1020-19th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., E. W. Newcombe, 1131-10th St., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Campbell, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. Main, Box 1872, Calgary, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 357, International Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Sutcliffe, 2307 MacLeod Trail, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Harry Whitaker, 726-14a St., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 161, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. G. Garstang, 1013-8th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 254, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Wallace, c/o G.T.R. Depot, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. P. S. Hawkins, 1615-17a St., E., Calgary, Alta.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 444, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., E. D. Bell, 1125-6th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.



## ALBERTA—Continued

## Calgary—Continued

- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 254, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., S. Cheetham, 1719-1st Ave., S.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., E. P. Ward, 913-14th St., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.*—Pres., J. W. Bullough, 806-9½ St., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. G. Belton, 24 Healy Apts., 1411 Centre St., Calgary, Alta.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 583, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. Woods, 831-4th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Calgary branch of Winnipeg Association).*—Sec., E. Evans, 305 Second St., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 368, United Association of.*—Pres., John Huntington, 627-2nd Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John Ison, 2405-31st St., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.*—Pres., H. Morton, 507-2nd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 316-6th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Policemen's Federal Union, No. 6 (T. and L. C.) Calgary City.*—Pres., Wm. Nutt, 347-4th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. A. Smith, 409-14th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., E. O. Anderson, Calgary, Alta.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 201, International.*—Pres., J. Turner, 1815-17th St., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5a St., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Minchin, 321-25th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. J. Thomas, 322-18th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Employees, No. 169, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. C. Turner, 1103-13th St., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Dann, 508-10th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robert D. Stark, 813-2nd St., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railroad Workers, No. 123 (C. F. of L.) Canadian Industrial Union of.*—Pres., George Mutton, Gen. Del., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Duncan MacMillan, 1709-8th St., E., East Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 42, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Austin, 228-29th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. Alderman, 215-13th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 145, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Allen, 820-22nd Ave., S.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John A. Melvin, 536-18th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Darmody, 3809 First St., E., Parkhill, Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. C. MacNabb, 1427 Fifth St., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. McLeod, 2110-9th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 Fourteenth Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Employees, No. 553, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Thomas Halpin, 244-20th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. G. Thompson, 512-17th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Jewell, 714-24th St., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., T. Nicholson, 245-21st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

## Calgary—Concluded

- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Martin, 205-5th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. C. Cook, 1213-15th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., F. Gilbert, 5 Kinnie Apts., 16th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., H. E. Downe, 0921-1st Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., James H. Silcock, 1317-11th Ave., E., East Calgary, Alta. Sec., Ken. S. Davidson, 509-2nd St., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Jos. L. Aaron, 721-5th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., N. E. Stevens, 1722-28th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 838, International Union of.*—Pres., A. W. Stewart, 715-14th St., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., E. W. Nelson, 627-13th Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 66, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. Devine, 1425-4½ St., E., Calgary, Alta.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 106, International.*—Pres., D. McFarlane, Box 1955, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Chas. A. Richards, Box 1955, Calgary, Alta.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 2, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Fred W. Watts, 3611-1st St., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. G. Noel, 1625-19th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.*—Sec., David Davies, 802-4th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, No. 528, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Moffat, 4509 MacLeod Trail, Calgary, Alta. Sec., F. Keene, 238-30th Ave., S.E., Calgary, Alta.
- Typographical Union No. 449, International.*—Pres., J. M. Healey, 530-22nd Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Andrew Davison, Box 1388, Calgary, Alta.

## Camrose

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Herbert Holloway, Box 244, Camrose, Alta.

## Canmore

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1387, United.*—Pres., Stewart Lynch, Canmore, Alta. Sec., E. Mallabone, Canmore, Alta.

## Coalhurst

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1189, United.*—Pres., Geo. Grisak, Coalhurst, Alta. Sec., Arch. Cashen, Coalhurst, Alta.

## Coleman

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2227, United.*—Pres., W. M. Chapman, Coleman, Alta. Sec., John Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 2633, United.*—Pres., W. H. Hayson, Coleman, Alta. Sec., John Johnston, Coleman, Alta.

## ALBERTA—Continued

## Commerce

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1126, United.*—Pres., George Slockett, Commerce, Alta. Sec., E. Williams, Commerce, Alta.

## Drumheller

*Barbers' International Union, No. 821, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. S. Siddon, 383 Main St., Drumheller, Alta. Sec., E. Walker, Box 33, Drumheller, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Smillie, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., J. R. Connors, Drumheller, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 59, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Bruchall, Drumheller, Alta. Sec., C. M. Burnham, Drumheller, Alta.

## Eckville

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1160, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Gormley, Lesterville, Alta. Sec., R. Bertram, Box 87, Eckville, Alta.

## Edmonton

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 276.*—Pres., J. Tynan, 9267 110a Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655 96th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journeymen.*—Pres., Wilfrid Dowies, 8220-120a Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. W. Heron, Box 433, Edmonton, Alta.

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thomas Bourne, 12420-88th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Jas. Dunbar, 12034 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Daly, 10139-105th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., James McLean, 10338-114th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Mattison, Box 414, Edmonton, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., R. Knowles, 12019-62nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. J. Marshall, 9946-70th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of.*—Sec., A. B. Cloney, 10922-66th Ave., S., Edmonton, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Smith, 10195-89th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. Nickels, 11225-72nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2807, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., E. W. Davey, Box 392, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., L. Garnsworthy, 9936-70th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., J. Berrey, 1006-75th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. Parkinson, 9504-100A St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Civic Service Union, No. 52 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., J. C. Stencil, 8821-120th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 67 (Government Telegraphers of Peace River).*—Acting Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 10975 127th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., G. E. Wilbie, 9325-106a Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.*—Pres., J. A. Spencer, 10524-96th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Alan M. Eager, 11204-95a St., Edmonton, Alta.

## Edmonton—Continued

*Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., G. Williamson, No. 2 Fire Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

*Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.*—Pres., Mrs. Harriet Ingram, 318 Muttart Block, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Miss Emma Nester, 9412-109a Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 474.*—Pres., Jerry Lawson, Box 605, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Chas. Granger, Box 605, Edmonton, Alta.

*Lathers' International Union, No. 205, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., J. McClean, 9516-76th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Jas. Wilson, 9652-102nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.*—Pres., T. Green, 8524-106a St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., James Phillip, P.O., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 10961 127th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. S. McCormick, 10252 115th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Wilson, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. J. Thurlow, 12838 122nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 884, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, C. H. Snyder, 9818 77th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. Kelly, 12201 111th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 10946 125th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., M. L. Barker, 10730 106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. L. McCoy, 9618 107th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., S. Knutson, 10735 110th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. MacDonald, 12715 123rd St., West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Potter, Strand Hotel, West Edmonton, Alta.

*Lumber Workers' Industrial Union (Independent).*—Sec., Carl E. Berg, Room 16, 9670 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 817, International Association of.*—Pres., G. W. Liviotdale, 10972 128th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. H. Smith, 10992 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Stroud, 12512 123th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. W. Dunlop, 10726 92nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. McMurdo, 10512 97th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Reid, 11841 93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 371, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., F. J. Marshall, 11235 72nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United.*—Sec., A. Dunn, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 373, International.*—Pres., Stephen Settle, 10750 97th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Baker, 11230 91st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Musicians, No. 390, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry J. Clark, 12120 81st St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. G. Turner, 303 Alexandra Block, Edmonton, Alta.



## ALBERTA—Continued

## Edmonton—Continued

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1016, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Charboneau, 9716 100 A St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative.*—Pres., G. Legassick, 11943 80th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Davey, 11709 81st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 488, United Association of.*—Pres., B. Priestley, 9347 106th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., W. L. Gregory, 11836 83rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 685, United Association of.*—Sec., R. S. Wood, 12205 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Policemen's Federal Union, No. 74 (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., M. A. Kelly, 9643 103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., George Rait, 10246 121st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 255, International.*—Sec., A. E. Metz, 12411 87th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Witherill, 11716 85th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95a St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 31, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. Swales, 10727 102nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. J. H. Rafter, 10647 113th St., Edmonton South, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 793, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Southworth, 10161 113th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., A. F. Newmeyer, 11325 96th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen, No. 448, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Herlihy, 8725 84th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., R. Peterson, 8819 88th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Carmen, No. 530, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Zimmer, 12531 125th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Ed. Fenton, 9852 77th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 648, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. V. Gibson, Scona Apts., Strathcona, Alta. Sec., J. L. Leonard, Room 25, Credit Foncier Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of.*—Pres., W. F. Broad, 10227 122nd St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9552-106A Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Employees, No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., James Matear, 11438 87th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Fred McClean, 11249-91st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 18, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Brill, 10748-106th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Walter McCallum, 10638-105th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 360, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. B. Allen, 12118 Jasper Ave. W., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., M. L. Adamson, 10747 108th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Stage Employees, No. 210, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres.-Sec., J. D. Dear, 10129-116th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 857, International Union of.*—Pres., J. C. Evans, 9547-104th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. E. Adair, 10939-101st St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 55, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. McDonald, 633 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. E. Sims, 633 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

## Edmonton—Concluded

*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 129, International.*—Sec., D. Garraway, c/o Journal, Edmonton, Alta.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., Alfred Farmilo, 12010-95th St., Edmonton, Alta.

*Typographical Union, No. 604, International.*—Pres., Geo. H. Bowling, Journal Office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, 9813-104th St., Edmonton, Alta.

## Edson

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 453, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Harrison, Edson, Alta. Sec., Wm. Davidge, Edson, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 903, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. W. McKee, Edson, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 240, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Cummings, Box 47, Edson, Alta.

*Railroad Employees, No. 55, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Stevenson, Edson, Alta. Sec., E. W. Latta, Edson, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 861, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. L. Gager, Box 56, Edson, Alta. Sec., M. H. Pettigrew, Edson, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 625, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Arthur J. Madge, Edson, Alta. Sec. H. M. Irwin, Edson, Alta.

## Foothills

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5473, United.*—Pres., P. McKaeff, Foothills, Alta. Sec., C. H. Allanby, Foothills, Alta.

## Hanna

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 854, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Smith, Hanna, Alta. Sec., F. C. Bloom, Hanna, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 863, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. B. Hoover, Hanna, Alta. Sec., Gust. Forsblad, Hanna, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 933, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Robbitts, Box 144, Hanna, Alta. Sec., G. W. Martin, Box 23, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1396, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. S. Walt, Hanna, Alta. Sec., Geo. Goldfinch, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 662, Order of.*—Pres., Wm. Coote, Hanna, Alta. Sec., G. C. Russell, Box 13, Hanna, Alta.

*Railway Enginemen, No. 17, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., E. R. Brown, Hanna, Alta.

## Hillcrest

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1058, United.*—Pres., James Bain, Hillcrest, Alta. Sec., Joseph Stobbs, Hillcrest, Alta.

## Lethbridge

*Barbers' International Union, No. 71, Journeymen.*—Pres., B. M. Little, Alexander Hotel, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. L. Hopper, Box 132, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 354 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers). International Union of United.*—Pres., F. Smeed, 219 19th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., S. J. Daniels, 114-2nd Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta.

## ALBERTA—Continued

## Lethbridge—Concluded

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501-19th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Carpenters and Joiners, No. 846, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hugh Allan, 2118-2nd Ave., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Wm. Whitfield, 231-14th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 70 (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., W. Viney, 820-13th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449-19th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., George Gant, Post Office Staff, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Electrical Workers, No. 630, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Lundy, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., L. Wadden, Box 474, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Fire Fighters, No. 237, International Association of.*—Pres., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., E. R. Weir, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Letter Carriers, No. 38, Federated Association of.*—Sec., S. Masson, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 760, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, T. Wardman, 612 Twelfth St., A. North, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Jas. Reid, 1201-6th Ave., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. E. Johnston, 613-8th Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. Beaumont, 425-12th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.*—Pres., Howard Johnson, 406-5th Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., John R. McDonald, 619-4th St., S., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 205, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Baines, Box 329, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1185, United.*—Pres., George Formas, 84-7th St., N., Staffordville, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Mike Dudas, 1222-10th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 574, United.*—Pres., Albert Tilley, 733-13th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Alex. Robertson, 733-13th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.*—Pres., N. F. Supina, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., S. L. Chappell, 938 Eighth St., South, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. W. Highton, 621-14th St., S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. H. Staples, Box 504, Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 289, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Bernard, 423-12th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., C. W. Nielson, 218-18th St., N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. H. Llewellyn, 1252-8th Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., S. Wakeman, 133-19th St., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.*—Pres., E. G. Harvey, 1212-4th Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., J. W. Delay, 529-12th St., C.N., Lethbridge, Alta.

*Typographical Union, No. 551, International.*—Pres., T. E. Morris, c/o Herald, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824-7th St., S., Lethbridge, Alta.

## Luscar

*Mine Workers of America, No. 352, United.*—Pres., Charles Prine, Luscar, Alta. Sec., J. Bowler, Luscar, Alta.

## Medicine Hat

*Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. E. Pilkie, Assiniboia Hotel Barber Shop, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., John Murk, 238 South Railway St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 219 (Flour and Cereal Workers) International Union of the United.*—Sec., Wm. Reid, Corona Hotel, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., J. W. Stapleford, Riverside, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. Currie, 112 Yuill St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 46 (T. & L. C.).*—Pres., F. McCartney, 404 Third St., S.W., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., J. E. Voysey, 932 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, H. R. Bristow, 871A-3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. W. McMullen, 37A-3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.*—Pres., W. D. Cously, 451-11th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 Fifth St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 125, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. T. Collins, 125-8th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., E. Holley, 554-11th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 304, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. H. Scarlett, 53-2nd St., W., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 174, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James Ritchie, 934-5th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Flynn, 954 Yuill St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Chas. Voysey, 932 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, F. C. Sharp, 232-4th St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Thos. C. Blatchford, Box 133, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Stonemasons' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Sec., W. Riley, 146-2nd St., N.W., Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Typographical Union No. 451, International.*—Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.

## Mercoal

*Mine Workers of America, No. 5453, United.*—Pres., W. P. Quinn, Mercoal, Alta. Sec., Fred Kious, Mercoal, Alta.

## Midlandvale

*Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.*—Pres., W. Campbell, Midlandvale, Alta. Sec., A. Grainger, Midlandvale, Alta.

## Mountain Park

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2655, United.*—Pres., Louis Boscarol, Mountain Park, Alta. Sec., George Barnes, Mountain Park, Alta.



## ALBERTA—Concluded

**Nacmine**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 1559, *United*.—Pres., Lewis McDonald, Nacmine, Alta. Sec., J. W. Nelson, Nacmine, Alta.

**Nordegg**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 1087, *United*.—Pres., Max Hutter, Nordegg, Alta. Sec., D. Morgan, Nordegg, Alta.

**Ohaton**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 373, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Kinch, Box 337 Ledue, Alta. Sec., J. Moore, Box 10, Ohaton, Alta.

**Redcliff**

*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada*, No. 51.—Pres., John McCleary, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Walter McCleary, Redcliff, Alta.

*Glass Workers' Union*, No. 114, *American Flint*.—Sec., Jas. Joyce Horne, Drawer A-6, Redcliff, Alta.

*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America*, No. 6, *Amalgamated Association of*.—Pres., James Fulton, Redcliff, Alta. Sec., Walter Underdahl, Redcliff, Alta.

**Rosedale**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2817, *United*.—Pres., Brant Matthews, Rosedale, Alta. Sec., Robt. H. Mills, Rosedale, Alta.

**Saunders**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 308, *United*.—Pres., L. Fayinni, Saunders, Alta. Sec., N. Grosso, Saunders, Alta.

**Stettler**

*Cigarmakers' International Union*, No. 473.—Pres., F. Worley, Stettler, Alta. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alta.

**Vermillion**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 2630, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. J. Maggs, Vermillion, Alta. Sec., R. McGee, Vermillion, Alta.

**Wainwright**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 39, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. Freed, Wainwright, Alta. Sec., J. Whittle, Wainwright, Alta.

*Railroad Employees*, No. 74, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. G. Long, Wainwright, Alta. Sec., S. C. Tory, Wainwright, Alta.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1449, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. E. Trates, Wainwright, Alta.

**Wayne**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4682, *United*.—Pres., Robert M. McConachie, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Alex Clifton, Wayne, Alta.

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 4681, *United*.—Pres., R. Briggs, Wayne, Alta. Sec., Geo. Cassidy, Wayne, Alta.

**West Saunders**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 5110, *United*.—Pres., Elmer Dorsey, West Saunders, Alta. Sec., E. Geary, West Saunders, Alta.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Amsbury**

*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada*, (Government Division, British Columbia).—Sec., R. Gooding, Amsbury, B.C.

**Barrett Lake**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 340, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. H. Fljoldal, Smithers, B.C. Sec., Geo. J. Maggs, 506 Scott Bldg, Winnipeg, Man.

**Boulder**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 15, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ed. Murphy, Barriere, B.C. Sec., A. Taylor, Mount Olie, B.C.

**Burnaby**

*Civic Employees' Union*, No. 23 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness, St., Edmonds, Burnaby, B.C.

**Central Park**

*Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2605, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., F. Williams, 2469-29th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Muirhead, 2572 Monmouth Ave., Collingwood, B.C.

**Copper Mountain**

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers*, No. 160, *International Union of*.—Sec., Jas. Cuthbertson, Copper Mountain, B.C.

**Corbin**

*Mine Workers of America*, No. 2877, *United*.—Pres., John Glover, Corbin, B.C. Sec., J. R. McDonald, Corbin, B.C.

**Cranbrook**

*Barbers' International Union*, No. 632, *Journeymen*.—Pres., A. R. Webster, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bullock, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 308, Br. 2 (Brewery Workers) *International Union of the United*.—Sec., Andrew Mueller, c/o Cranbrook Brewing Co., Cranbrook, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers*, No. 563, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Brock, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., G. L. Ingram, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 559, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Bartholomew, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., J. McCallum, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Machinists*, No. 588, *International Association of*.—Pres., Wm. Henderson, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., Robert Laurie, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen*, No. 585, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. MacIntosh, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., P. C. Hartnell, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America*, No. 173, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James L. Martin, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., J. T. Lunn, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway Conductors*, No. 407, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, R. T. Tiffin, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 843, Cranbrook, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 1292, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Merrington, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., E. G. Dingley, Box 728, Cranbrook, B.C.

**Duncan**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 533, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. H. Smith, Parksville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Box 356, Duncan, B.C.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

**Fernie**

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 308 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., John W. McGladrey, Fernie, B.C. Sec., James E. Robson, Fernie, B.C.

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2314, United.*—Pres., William Hunter, Fernie, B.C. Sec., Thos. Whitehouse, Fernie, B.C.

**Field**

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1454, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Barlow, Field, B.C.

**Golden**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 165, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Carlson, Golden, B.C. Sec., Wm. Johnson, R.R. No. 3, Armstrong, B.C.

**Kamloops**

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 296, International Union of the United.*—Sec., Thos. E. Sanderson, 179 Hill St., Kamloops, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, F. W. MacKeurat, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., T. J. O'Neill, Kamloops, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, L. L. Ross, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 21, Kamloops, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. C. Embree, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., A. E. Haigh, Box 380, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Fitzwater, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., A. S. Greig, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Farquharson, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Vernon H. Mott, Box 734, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 148, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. E. Klemmer, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., H. T. Batchelor, Box 221, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Conductors of America, No. 611, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, H. S. Tromhart, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., W. Bailey, Box 798, Kamloops, B.C.

*Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Dohm, Kamloops, B.C.

**Kitchener**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 229, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. C. Brown, Box 739, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., C. A. Franssen, Kitchener, B.C.

**Lucerne**

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 904, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Sorensen, Lucerne, B.C. Sec., C. M. Richmond, Lucerne, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 727, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. M. Booton, Lucerne, B.C. Sec., C. Hedberg, Lucerne, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 674, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, M. J. Williams, Lucerne, B.C. Sec., R. C. Woods, Lucerne, B.C.

**Lytton**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 210, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. Nicol, Spatsun, via Spences Bridge, B.C. Sec., E. W. Kirby, Box 76, Lytton, B.C.

**Matsqui**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 81, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ed. Hall, Rosedale, B.C. Sec., T. J. Blackadder, Box 134, Matsqui, B.C.

**Michel**

*Mine Workers of America, No. 2334, United.*—Pres., J. Jenkinson, Michel, B.C. Sec., S. Lazaruk, Michel, B.C.

**Mission City**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 168, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Brunton, Hatzie, B.C. Sec., H. Anderson, Box 10, Harrison Mills, B.C.

**Nanaimo**

*Letter Carriers, No. 54, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. John Townsite, Nanaimo, B.C. Sec., W. H. McMillan, Nanaimo, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 337, International.*—Pres., J. J. Begg, Nanaimo, B.C. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476, Nanaimo, B.C.

**Nelson**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 196, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. E. Alloway, Nelson, B.C. Sec., Thomas Dunbar, Nelson, B.C.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.*—Sec., John Notman, Box 521, Nelson, B.C.

*Building Trades Association (Independent).*—Pres., John Notman, Nelson, B.C. Sec., G. B. Campbell, Nelson, B.C.

*Dominion Express Employees, No. 18, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Leo. S. McKinnon, 212 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 579, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. Simons, Nelson, B.C. Sec., P. C. Lindsay, Nelson, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Turner, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C. Sec., Gordon Allan, Box 1084, Nelson, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 663, International Association of.*—Sec., F. R. Simmonds, Box 253, Nelson, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 181, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harold Erickson, Midway, B.C. Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265, Nelson, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Sewell, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St., Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 98, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Beatty, Box 614, Nelson, B.C. Sec., R. Vyse, Box 884, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 460, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. B. Hall, 915 Stanley St., Nelson, B.C. Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216, Nelson, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1291, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Kay, Nelson, B.C. Sec., A. T. Richards, Box 701, Nelson, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 310, International.*—Pres., D. C. McMorris, Box 95, Nelson, B.C. Sec., K. S. Hudson, Box 468, Nelson, B.C.

**New Denver**

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 173, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. McPherson, New Denver, B.C.

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 98, International Union of.*—Sec., J. H. Strickland, New Denver, B.C.

**New Westminster**

*Barbers' International Union, No. 573, Journeymen.*—Pres., Richard Collins, B.C.E.R. Barber Shop, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., George Yorkston, 35-8th St., New Westminster, B.C.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## New Westminster—Concluded

*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 312, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres. Geo. Coudwell, 412 Fourth Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Albert Buckingham, 1329 Strike Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 288, International Union of the United.*—Sec., Walter Coutts, 340-11th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1251, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Moodie, Box 1764, Edmonds, B.C. Sec., T. Blackledge, 824-5th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 486.*—Pres., L. Witt, 220-9th St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. G. Miller, 315-6th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Association (Independent).*—Pres., Richard Reid, 515-9th St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., R. Morgan, 313 Regina St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., D. Kenneth Chester, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., H. G. Cox, New Westminster, B.C.

*Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia.*—Pres., Leon Petterson, Anniesville, B.C. Sec., H. Iverson, Anniesville, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 151, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Bailey, 221-3rd St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., T. Kenyon, 620 Fader St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 654, American Federation of.*—Pres. J. W. Rushton, Royal Theatre, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Fred C. Bass, 61-6th St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 280, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Huggan, New Westminster, B.C. Sec. A. H. Muttitt, 212-5th Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., R. C. Higgins, 1019 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. J. Bond, 519 Fourteenth St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1306.*—Sec., John Ellis, 719 Thirteenth St., New Westminster, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 632, International.*—Pres., J. T. Burnett, New Westminster, B. C. Sec., R. A. Stoney, Box 1024, New Westminster, B.C.

## Notch Hill

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 193, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Hubbard, Sicamous, B.C. Sec., W. Loftus, Notch Hill, B.C.

## Pentiction

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 866, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. Cornock, Pentiction, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 884, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Tupper, Pentiction, B.C. Sec., R. Blacklock, Pentiction, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1023, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Slater, Pentiction, B.C. Sec., E. H. Croucher, Pentiction, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 914, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. S. Fraser, Box 43, Pentiction, B.C. Sec., Angus Campbell, Pentiction, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 1426, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Suckling, Box 322, Pentiction, B.C. Sec., W. G. Archard, General Delivery, Pentiction, B.C.

## Port Alberni

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-22, International.*—Pres., L. Larsen, Port Alberni, B.C. Sec., W. G. Bignmore, Port Alberni, B.C.

## Powell River

*Papermakers, No. 142, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Raymond Newby, Powell River, B.C. Sec., Wm. Hutchinson, Powell River, B.C.

## Prince George

*Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Abbott, Prince George, B.C. Sec., J. A. McMillan, Prince George, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Armstrong, Prince George, B.C. Sec., F. Reynolds, Prince George, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1870, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. E. Nelson, Engen, B.C. Sec., Thos. Nielson, Prince George, B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Saunders, Prince George, B.C. Sec., C. W. Ferry, Prince George, B.C.

*Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Bert Gagne, Prince George, B.C. Sec., J. E. Paschal, Prince George, B.C.

## Prince Rupert

*Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Ross McKay, Box 1573, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Civic Employees' Union, No. 20, (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., Geo. B. Casey, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Miss C. Orchard, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. McRae, Box 457, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-41, International.*—Pres., Frederick Riche, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., T. Rosie, Box 531, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Machinists No. 207, International Association of.*—Sec., C. W. Poole, Box 54, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 672, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Geo. Dobbs, General Delivery, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., N. C. Robinson, Box 820, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 731, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Bissett, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 495, United Association of.*—Sec., C. D. Brown, Box 209, Prince Rupert B.C.

*Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robert E. James, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 426, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Henry Leaper, Box 465, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).*—(Names of officers not reported.)

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.*—Sec., A. A. McEwen, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 413, International.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Prince Rupert, B.C.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Revelstoke

**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 407, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Jas. Mathie, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Thos McMillan, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., Allen McMahon, Box 407, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.**—Chief Engineer, S. H. Stingly, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. McKay, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., W. Pavey, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.**—Pres., A. W. Bell, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., P. Parker, Box 234, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 208, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. L. Anderson, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., A. Blackberg, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. J. Esselmont, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., H. Mullholland, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 481, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., O. Norberg, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., H. Parsons, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, James R. Duncan, Revelstoke, B.C. Sec., R. M. MacDonald, Revelstoke, B.C.

**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1257, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Robert Hodson, Box 254, Revelstoke, B.C.

## Salvas

**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 335, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., C. J. Walker, Shames, B.C. Sec., W. H. Wilson, Amsbury, B.C.

## Smithers

**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 53, (Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon).**—Chairman and Sec., W. Mitchell, Smithers, B.C.

**Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.**—Chief Engineer, J. M. McCawley, Smithers, B.C. Sec., F. V. Foster, Smithers, B.C.

**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 902, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., R. Lawseth, Smithers, B.C. Sec., T. L. Stafford, Smithers, B.C.

**Railroad Employees, No. 157, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Hugh Forrest, Smithers, B.C.

**Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. Greenhalgh, Box 12, Smithers, B.C. Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 12, Smithers, B.C.

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. Hann, Smithers, B.C. Sec., J. G. Calderwood, Box 122, Smithers, B.C.

## South Vancouver

**South Vancouver Civic Employees' Union (Independent).**—Pres., A. W. Richardson, City Hall, South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. S. Welton, City Hall, South Vancouver, B.C.

## Squamish

**Railway Carmen of America, No. 1419, Brotherhood of.**—Sec., W. F. Ogelvie, Squamish, B.C.

## Steveston

**Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese-Independent), The Steveston.**—Pres., Goro Shimono, Box 54, Steveston, B.C. Sec., P. E. Kuwabara, Box 54, Steveston, B.C.

## Trail

**Machinists, No. 763, International Association of.**—Pres., H. Johnston, Trail, B.C. Sec., T. Meecham, Trail, B.C.

## Vancouver

**Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.**—Pres., Clarence Herriott, 71 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. R. Jenni, 320 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1193 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Albert Arman, 2048 Second Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 194, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. Willis, 260 Dufferin St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. Fraser, 1151 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. Mowat, Box 411, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Frank Milne, Box 411, Vancouver, B.C.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 505.**—Pres., T. M. Spence, 1812 47th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 281, International Union of the United.**—Pres., Frank Graham, 2212 W. 4th St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. H. McLean, 2035 Broadway St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.**—Pres., H. Cupit, 1606 McLean Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. J. Pipes, Box 53, Vancouver, B.C.

**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 97, International Association of.**—Pres., Roy Massecar, Box 1196, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. L. Yule, Box 1196, Vancouver, B.C.

**Carpenters and Joiners, Br. No. 1, Amalgamated Society of.**—Sec., Chas. Ellis, 1657 36th Ave. E., South Vancouver, B.C.

**Carpenters and Joiners, Br. No. 2 (Shipwrights), Amalgamated Society of.**—Sec., W. Bray, 72 16th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

**Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 452, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. Dunn, 1510 11th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. H. Hardy, 1925 67th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.

**Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2404, United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders).**—Sec., N. H. Vernon, Box 320, Vancouver, B.C.

**Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.**—Sec., Frank Brown, 53 26th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

**Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 28 (T. and L. C.).**—Sec., Geo. Harrison, 1335 Woodland Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

**Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.**—Pres., H. E. Warburton, Box 322, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Maurice W. Buck, Box 322, Vancouver, B.C.

**Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated (Post Office Dept. Group).**—Pres., D. T. McCarthy, 2325 Maple St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Linsen, 1728 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C.

**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52 (Canadian Press Division).**—Pres., J. A. Clark, 738 Sherburn St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1633 12th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Vancouver—Continued

- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Division No. 85 (Canadian Government Radio).*—Pres., James Daniel, 1132 Seventh Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec. Wm. L. Parkin, Wireless Station, Vancouver, B.C.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. S. Greenwood, 3112 Kathleen Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. Stern, 8223 Montcalm St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 310, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Baird, 3660 27th St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. G. Hurst, 3043 43rd St. W., New Westminster, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 213, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of.*—Pres., N. McDonald, No. 1 Fire Hall, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 160, United.*—Pres., Mrs. W. Mahon, 504 Hastings St., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Miss May Ward, 1020 Eveleigh St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 533-53rd St., E., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676 (Soft Drink Dispensers).*—Pres., F. McCann, 1423-11th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. J. Hanafin, 2376-6th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 28 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., Miss Minnie Barnes, 541 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Andy Graham, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch of Lumber Workers' Union, No. 120.*—Sec., John Golden, 205 Carrol St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).*—Pres., H. Miyazawa, 3223 Fraser Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. S. Sato, 396 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 42, International.*—Pres., O. Holtham, 635 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. C. Wilson, 2239 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 207, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Sam White, 2754-6th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. G. Finlayson, 2635-12th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Lithographers of America, No. 44, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Cyrus Spain, 1947 Wolfe St., S., Vancouver, B.C.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. P. Boston, 1741-3rd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 656, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. McEwan, 157-14th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. W. Mervyn, 537-19th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers).*—Pres., W. A. Pritchard, 152 Cordova St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Thomas, 152 Cordova St., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Longshoremen's Association, Auxiliary Local No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers).*—Pres., A. Rawdin, 233 Main St., Rear, Vancouver, B.C.

## Vancouver—Continued

- Sec., L. G. Hillier, 233 Main St., Rear, Vancouver, B.C.
- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, (Independent).*—Gen. Sec., J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova St., W., Vancouver, B.C. District offices located at the following places: In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Sec., A. C. Rogers, Box 18 Coast Branch, Vancouver, Sec., J. M. Clarke, 61 Cordova St. W.
- Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.*—Pres., R. Perry, 1549 Gravely St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. S. Oliver, 1899 Ogden Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.*—Pres., Ed. Dawson, 842-19th St., North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. Hirst, 4335 Eton St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 167, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Beck, 1612-8th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. D. McDonald, Box 415, Vancouver, B.C.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1734, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Egan, Ardley, B.C. Sec., John Roscow, 22-14th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Marine Engineers, No. 7, National Association of.*—Pres., W. G. Wooster, Room 10, Jones Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. Read, 232-15th St., W., North Vancouver, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 280, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Thos., Burke, 2731-24th St., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. J. Wardrop, 425-15th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.*—Pres., James W. Welsh, 998 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Annand, 1255 Albert St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Musicians, No. 146, American Federation of.*—Pres., E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. A. Jannison, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 138, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hunt, 2063-4th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. A. Baker, 148 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 64, International.*—Pres., D. Looney, 530 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. L. Edwards, 2723-5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, Operative.*—Pres., Wm. R. Strickland, 259-46th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Andrew Campbell, 464-56th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, United Association of.*—Pres., B. Stinchcombe, 1759-34th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., S. G. Smylie, 3765-30th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 12 (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., James Ellice, 1306 Bidwell St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Chas. W. Macdonald, 726 Vernon Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. S. Black, P.O., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Sciarini, P.O., Vancouver, B.C.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, International.*—Pres., H. F. Longley, 838-8th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Frank Lacey, Box 894, Vancouver, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 59, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. N. Lowes, 4841 Windsor St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 187, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Lydiard, 288-22nd Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

## Vancouver—Continued

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. H. Patterson, 1776-39th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70-7th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 58, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. A. Benbow, 549-11th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. J. Sansom, 5430 Sherbrooke St., South Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Domtnion.*—Pres., H. F. Hatt, 1317-18th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. S. Bate, 2172-7th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 630, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Brodie, 13th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. McNaughton, Box 1184, Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 46, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Glover, 1725-3rd Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. P. Wilson, 1758-33rd Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. Baldock, 6433 Argyle St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1236, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. W. Pennell, Suite 5, 101 Broadway St., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.*—Pres., J. R. Burton, 1324-1st Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. A. Hoover, 1209 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Sec., W. H. Cottrell, 166-17th St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, The Federated (Independent).*—Pres., David Gillespie, 318 Cordova St., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. Donaldson, 4425 Quebec St., Vancouver, B.C. Branch Agent, Wm. Francis, 1424 Government St., Victoria, B.C.
- Seamen's Union, International (Sailors' Union of the Pacific).*—Agent, P. Hockaday, Box 571, Vancouver, B.C.
- Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., A. L. Harrington, Box 711, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Geo. W. Allin, Box 711, Vancouver, B.C.
- Stage Employees, No. 348 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., W. Tenney, 506 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Gerrard, Box 345, Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Dan. Clark, Aldergrove, B.C. Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 223 Carrall St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, No. 1 (Independent), Canadian Society of Certified.*—Pres., Richard Wray, 848-23rd Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Isherwood, 858-66th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844, International Union of.*—Pres., Jack Flynn, 319 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., N. Green, 953 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 88, International.*—Pres., H. G. Woodbury, 180 Gothard St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. Keddy, 1828-8th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., John Pennock, 2227-8th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. Lowe, 3225-26th Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

## Vancouver—Concluded

- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111.*—Pres., J. D. Murray, 1161 Comox St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., M. M. Kinney, 864 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Tailors' Union, No. 178, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. A. Gatenby, 1721 Cotton Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. McNeish, Box 503, Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 655 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. M. Brown, 1890 Grant St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. Showler, 1120 Robson Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371, (Bakery Drivers), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Brightwell, 2020 Quebec St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Harry A. Bowron, 2849 Burns St., Vancouver, B.C.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 444, International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees).*—Pres., H. C. McBride, 430 E. 52nd St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., B. Showler, 1720 Robson Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
- Typographical Union, No. 226, International.*—Pres., Wm. Skinner, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.

## Vernon

- Typographical Union, No. 541, International.*—Sec., E. S. Murray, Box 131, Penticton, B.C.

## Victoria

- Barbers' International Union, No. 372, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. A. Green, 1319 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Geo. W. Wood, 1242 Government St., Victoria, B.C.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Penketh, 2517 Blanshard Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Prior, 1225 Juno St., Esquimalt, B.C.
- Bookbinders, No. 147, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Wiley, 417 Clarence St., Victoria B.C. Sec., W. W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres. Angelo Sposito, Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Charles Hodgson, Glasgow Ave., Victoria, B.C.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.*—Sec., J. H. Owen, 541 Toronto St., Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2651, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. J. Shaw, 1043 Victoria Ave., Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Box 770, Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).*—Pres., J. H. Williams, 2112 Richmond Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. G. McLennan, 2523 Government St., Victoria, B.C.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (Bridge Workers), United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McLeod, 7 Boyd St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. E. Goldsmith, 2565 Graham St., Victoria, B.C.
- Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 60 (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., G. W. Allison, 1413 Vining St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Wittecomb, 1453 Taunton St., Victoria, B.C.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Little, 2723 Mount Stephen Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Miss M. H. Frank, 1120 Pembroke St., Victoria, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 230, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Popham, 1045 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St., Victoria, B.C.



BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*Victoria—*Continued*

*Firemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 13 (T. and L.C.).*—Pres., H. Dyer, No. 1 Fire Hall, Victoria, B.C. Sec., L. Colombin, No. 1 Fire Hall, Victoria, B.C.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 459 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., Morton C. V. Moir, Box 14, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Wm. H. Hatcher, Box 14, Victoria, B.C.

*Letter Carriers, No. 11, Federated Association of.*—Pres., C. Tubbs, Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Wright, Victoria, B.C.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 690, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry Richmond, 414 Russel St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. J. Brown, 405 John St., Victoria, B.C.

*Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, International.*—Pres., J. Shelley, Box 1315, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Thos. Bourne, Box 1315, Victoria, B.C.

*Machinists, No. 456, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Turnbull, 2020 Fernwood Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., L. Schmelz, 1109 Finlayson Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2824, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Wright, 601 Kelvin Road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Marine Engineers, No. 6, National Association of.*—Pres., Wm. G. Gordon, 2929 Quade St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Alex. McNiven, 82 Moss St., Victoria, B.C.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 485, Amalgamated.*—Pres., J. O'Connor, c/o Hollywood Meat Market, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Robert Elliott, 2347 McBride Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 134, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., E. Lamphere, 2636 Rosberry Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., T. Brooke, Box 1093, Victoria, B.C.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, International.*—Sec., W. Kays, 421 Portage Ave., Victoria, B.C.

*Musicians, No. 247, American Federation of.*—Pres., S. G. Peele, 1241 Oxford St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. E. Greenwood, 20 Brown Block, Victoria, B.C.

*Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Pres., J. L. Parkinson, 1235 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., James A. McCahill, 615 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 450, Operative.*—Sec., Laurence Hutchison, 601 Boleskine Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, United Association of.*—Pres., J. Fox, 2858 Austin Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. Johnson, 3261 Harriet Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24 (T. and L. C.)* Pres., H. F. Jarvis, 1536 Westall Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec. Geo. A. Allen, 1104 King's Road, Victoria, B.C.

Victoria—*Concluded*

*Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., H. W. Adams, P. O. Staff, Victoria, B.C. Sec., W. E. McLean, P. O. Staff, Victoria, B.C.

*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 79, International.*—Pres., Thos. Nute, 534 Michigan St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Robert C. Malcolm, 1405 Grant St., Victoria, B.C.

*Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. E. Wyatt, Portland Rooms, Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. W. Walker, Box 157, Ladysmith, B.C.

*Railway Carmen of America, No. 50, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. M. Biggs, Wellington, B.C. Sec., Tom Richards, Wellington, B.C.

*Railway Employees of America, No. 109, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Wm. H. Gibson, 1512 Fort St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Leonard, 1221 Whittaker St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. McDougall, 1484 Lang St., Victoria, B.C.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604.*—Sec., Harry H. Hollins, Trades Hall, 1318 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

*Stage Employees, No. 168, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., H. Marsh, Box 47, Victoria, B.C.

*Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 448, International Union of.*—Pres., T. Carson, Lake Hill, P. O., Saanich, Vancouver Island, B.C. Sec., H. Geake, Box 92, Victoria, B.C.

*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Wm. McKay, Box 507, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 507, Victoria, B.C.

*Tailors' Union, No. 142, Journeymen.*—Sec., E. Christopher, Box 387, Victoria, B.C.

*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 365 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Sidney Holdridge, 632 Cornwall St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. M. Scoular, 350 Robertson St., Victoria, B.C.

*Typographical Union, No. 201, International.*—Sec., C. F. Banfield, 642 Craigflower Road, Victoria, B.C.

*Upholsterers' International Union, No. 25.*—Pres., Percy Cleft, 544 Joffre St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., H. J. McAnerin, 638 Speed Ave., Victoria, B.C.

## Willow River

*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 202, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Sims, Giscome, B.C.

## X.—BUSINESS AGENTS

*Brief Statement of the Functions of Business Agents of Trade Unions—Method of Maintaining—Number for 1922 Shows Increase—List of Localities and Trades having Business Agents, with their Names and Addresses.*

Included in the officers of trade unions is a position known as business agent. This office was developed through the growth of trade union organization making it difficult for the ordinary officers to give the desired attention to the business of the unions, although they were on occasions assisted by committees. This system had it disadvantages, owing to the difficulty of the members of those committees not always finding it convenient to give the time necessary to the work. In the early days of their creation, business agents were commonly known as "walking delegates", their duties requiring them, where permissible, to visit the various jobs on which members of their craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the organization, and to endeavour to secure applications for membership if there are non-members working. Another duty of the business agent is to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts (where there are such provisions) are observed, and where supposed violations are detected he is empowered to take the necessary steps to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, it being his duty to adjust difficulties, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action being taken. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving applications for labour from employers and furnishing the men required so far as may be possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, their salaries being paid from local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official. In other instances business agents are only part time officials, working at their respective trades when not engaged on union business.

Published herewith are the names of 96 business agents, 17 more than the number reported in 1921, when there were 79. Where the position of business agent is combined with the secretaryship, as it is in many instances, the name of the business agent is omitted from the following list, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions. The list printed below, arranged alphabetically, will show the localities, proceeding from east to west, in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents and their addresses.

### CAPE BRETON

*United Mine Workers.*—Patrick J. Power, New Waterford, C.B., N.S.

### HALIFAX

*Street and Electric Railway Employees.*—S. G. Williams, 1 Yale street.

### ST. JOHN

*Longshoremen (No. 272).*—Robert McCann, 3, Mill st.

*Longshoremen (No. 273).*—John McKinnon, Fairville, N.B.

### CAP MAGDELEINE

*Electrical Workers.*—G. A. Louthood, Drawer 100 (also for Three Rivers and district).



## HULL

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Charles Nichols, 20 Adelaide st., Ottawa.

## JOLIETTE

*Labour Association of Joliette.*—Emery Henry, Joliette.

## MONTREAL

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers (Canadian Federation, No. 1).*—Eugene Brunet, 301 St. Dominique St.  
*Carpenters and Joiners (Locals 134 and 1360).*—Pierre Lefebvre, 1416 Papineau Ave. Local 1558—J. E. Vigeant,  
 952 Pie IX Blvd.

*Clothing Workers (Seven locals).*—A. Duquette, H. Kligman, A. Pio and A. Welicovitch, 37 Prince Arthur St. East.

*Federal Employees, National Federation of.*—Alfred P. Smith, 337 Lagauchetiere St. W.

*Ladies' Garment Workers (Four locals).*—T. Jacobs, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

*Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal (Independent).*—A. Robert, 122b Delorimier avenue.

*Machinists.*—H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St. (Also for the province of Quebec).

*Patternmakers.*—A. H. McNamee, 2793 Notre Dame St. E.

*Street Railway Employees.*—Henri Champagne, 266 St. Denis St.

## QUEBEC

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses St.

*Blacksmiths.*—W. G. Jones, 12 Gamelin street, St. Malo, Que.

## ST. HYACINTHE

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—Z. Lesperance, 1215 St. Catherine street East.

## FORT FRANCES

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.*—P. E. Clarke, Fort Frances.

## FORT WILLIAM

*Railway Carmen.*—A. C. Manning, 334 Ogden street.

## GUELPH

*Iron Moulders.*—F. W. Felker, 118 Norwich street (Also for all other locals in Ontario).

## HAMILTON

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—E. W. A. O'Dell, 20 Rutherford avenue.

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Fred. Hawes, 30 East Sixth St., Mount Hamilton. (Also for the district).

*Cigar Makers.*—J. Sullivan, 105 Locke Street, South.

*Musicians.*—Alex. J. Nelligan, 81 Picton Street, East.

*Stage Employees (No. 129).*—L. Malcomson, 153 Hughson Street, North.

*Machinists.*—R. Riley, 239 Cannon Street, E. (Also for Brantford).

## IROQUOIS FALLS

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.*—H. T. White, Iroquois Falls.

## LONDON

*Blacksmiths.*—R. Foxcraft, 443 English Street.

*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.*—J. D. Corcoran, Labour Temple, Church St., Toronto  
 (General representative for Canada).

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.*—H. Rymill, 491 Oxford Street.

*Metal Polishers.*—D. H. Wright, 378 Burwell Street.

## NIAGARA FALLS

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—J. B. McSween, 37 Benson Street (Also for St. Catharines, Welland, Port Colborne, Thorold and other locals).

*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.*—J. K. Greenfield, 17 Ontario avenue.

## OTTAWA

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—Chas. R. Nichols, 115 Sparks Street.

*Civic Employees.*—M. Cain, 24 Anderson Street.

*Electric Railway Employees.*—W. P. Jennings, 16 Spruce Street.

*Dominion Express Employees.*—N. Laporte, Eastview, Ont.

*Motion Picture Machine Operators.*—W. H. Lane, 189 Patterson avenue.

*Plumbers and Steam Fitters.*—J. Dalton, 137 Arthur Street.

*Sheet Metal Workers.*—A. Bell, 17 Gloucester Street.

*Stage Employees.*—John Campbell, 76 Fourth Avenue.

*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—C. W. Lewis, 21 Garland avenue.

## ST. CATHARINES

*Street Railway Employees.*—J. Crozier, 94 Albert Street.

## ST. THOMAS

*Boilermakers and Helpers.*—Frank Roberts, 61 Wilson avenue.

## SARNIA

*Railway Carmen.*—Thomas Acton, Bright Street.

## STRATFORD

*Blacksmiths.*—W. Murray, 89 Charles Street.

## SAULT STE. MARIE

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—A. Caniff, 41 London Street.

## TORONTO

*Blacksmiths.*—W. G. Powlesland, 250 Beatrice Street.

*Bookbinders.*—W. F. Johnston, 433 Bay Street.

*Bricklayers.*—J. Vick, Labour Temple, Church Street. (Also York County).

*Carpenters and Joiners (District Council of United Brotherhood).*—J. L. Gillanders, Alf. Cheeseman, Harry Colwell, Labour Temple, Church Street.

*Carpenters and Joiners (Management Committee of Amalgamated Society).*—C. Reid, 3 Blong avenue, and J. Doggett, 158 Drayton avenue.

*Clothing Workers.*—H. D. Rosenbloom, 470 Crawford Street.

*Fur Workers.*—F. A. Currie, 152 Bay Street.

*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers.*—W. Collins, 113 John Street.

*Jewellery Workers.*—J. O'Hanley, 16 Strickland avenue.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher, Workmen.*—F. J. Carney, 63 Sumach Street.

*Machinists.*—John Munroe, 81 Bond Street.

*Motion Picture Machine Operators (No. 173).*—W. P. Covert, 257 Brook avenue.

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*—G. Simmonds, 20 Starr avenue.

*Sheet Metal Workers.*—H. W. MacKay, Labour Temple, Church Street.

*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—F. Dinnis, 130 Booth avenue.

*Street Railway Employees.*—Jos. Gibbons, 167 Church Street.

## WALKERVILLE

*Garment Workers.*—Fred. Bush, Greenwood, Ont.

## WINNIPEG

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, 165 James Street.

*Electrical Workers.*—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James Street.

*Machinists.*—H. Kempster, Labour Temple, 165 James Street.

*Photo Engravers.*—E. Lawson, Box 2225.

*Railway Carmen.*—R. Savage, 472 Kylemore avenue.

*Stage Employees (No. 63).*—R. P. Devine, 157 Atlantic Avenue.

## MOOSE JAW

*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*—E. J. Malone, 1161 Fourth avenue, N.W.

*Musicians.*—A. W. Ingall, 405 Grandview avenue.

## CALGARY

*Carpenters and Joiners.*—G. A. McDougall, 910-18th avenue, N.W.

*Steam and Operating Engineers.*—C. H. Conley, 345-17th avenue, W.

## EDMONTON

*Civic Employees.*—J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall.

*Railway Carmen.*—Francis D. Wishart, 12,815-123A Street. (Also for the district).

## LETHBRIDGE

*Railway Carmen.*—A. J. Carlson, 543-16th Street, N.

## MOUNTAIN PARK

*United Mine Workers.*—K. MacGillveray, Mountain Park, Alta.



PORT ALBERNI

*Longshoremen.*—J. Forrest, Port Alberni, B.C.

NEW DENVER

*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.*—A. Shilland, New Denver, B.C.

VANCOUVER

*Bricklayers and Masons.*—W. Dagnall, Box 53.

*Machinists.*—P. R. Bengough, 319 Pender Street, W.

*Railway Carmen.*—G. H. Cameron, 436-2nd Street.

*Tailors.*—C. McDonald, Box 503.

*Motion Picture Machine Operators (No. 348).*—J. H. Leslie, 1161 Granville Street.

VICTORIA

*Brewery Workers.*—Ernest Orr. Sims avenue.

## XI. REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

*Red International of Labour Unions—Full Text of the Constitution—Manifesto to the Workers of the World—Canadian Miners Inhibited from Joining Red International—Workers' Party of Canada—Programme and Platform—Trade Union Educational League—Its Aim and Rules—Opposition of American Federation of Labour—Members of the League Indicted.*

In this report for 1920 mention was made of the formation in Moscow of the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions and of the attack made by its founders on the International Federation of Trade Unions. In July, 1921, the Russian body was permanently established under the name of Red International of Labour Unions and a constitution adopted. This document, which was not received in time for the earlier report, is published herewith for the purpose of indicating the revolutionary character of the organization; the organization is closely identified with the Third (Communist) International, and is committed to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Communist commonwealth.

The organization in this country which is the counterpart of the Russian political organization is the Workers' Party of Canada, which declares for a workers' republic and pledges itself to unite the workers under the banner of the Third International. As an adjunct to these revolutionary organizations there is the Trade Union Educational League, which, by a system of "boring from within," is endeavouring to change the form of existing labour organization on this continent and ultimately to effect affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions. In view of the close relations of the three organizations above mentioned they are all discussed in the present chapter, in which are also included references to incidents in connection with their activities which have come to the attention of the department.

### RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOUR UNIONS

On July 15, 1920, as an outcome of conferences held between Russian trade union officers and the executive of the Third International, a provisional committee known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions was formed for the purpose of calling a world congress of trade unions in 1921. One of the first acts of the newly-formed council was to launch an attack on the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was re-established in July, 1919. (The full text of the manifesto of the International Council of Trade Unions was published in this report for 1920.) The provisional committee, in accordance with instructions, convened the meeting of trade unions in Moscow in July, 1921. Among the delegates present were two from Canada and a number from the United States. W. D. Haywood and Geo. Andreytchine, two former members of the I.W.W., and who jumped their bail rather than serve long prison terms for violation of the laws of the United States, were also in attendance. The congress decided to establish a permanent organization and adopted the following preamble and constitution:—

The class struggle has now reached such a degree of development and acuteness that the working class, in order to successfully conduct and complete its struggle for emancipation, must fight as a solid revolutionary class power, not only on a national but also on an international scale, against the bourgeoisie, who despite the severe competition on the world market, is closely united in its hatred of the proletarian revolution and solidly



welded against the slightest attempt of the proletariat to free itself from exploitation. Since the exploitation is international, the fight against it must have an international character. All internationals of labour unions, which existed up to the present moment, at best were but international statistical bureaux for mutual information. The International Secretariat of Labour Unions before the war was merely an information agency, it did not pursue any militant class aims. The Amsterdam International of Labour Unions is even less fit to deal with the issues at hand than its predecessor. The first was but an information office, the latter occupies itself with politics of the worst kind, with anti-proletarian, bourgeois politics. It sets forth the idea of class co-operation, social peace and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. In its essence it is an international of counteraction to the struggle for emancipation of the working class. Against this international of impotence, confusion, subservience to the bourgeoisie, such as the Amsterdam International is, we must oppose—an international of revolutionary vigour, of class activity—an international which together with the Communist International will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the Communist commonwealth.

Such a militant labour union international can be built up only by revolutionary class unions, conscious of the purpose and methods of the defensive and offensive struggle against the class enemy. The problem history has put before the revolutionary unions requires the utmost concentration of power, unexampled intensity and the greatest self-sacrifice of the conscious vanguard elements of the working class.

I. *Name*.—The international congress of revolutionary, class conscious trade and industrial unions, which unites the revolutionary labour union organizations of all countries, decides to create a permanent international organization under the name: The Red International of Labour Unions.

✓ II. *Aims and Purpose*.—The Red International of Labour Unions has for its aims:—  
 (1) To organize the large working mass in the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the toilers from oppression and exploitation and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.

(2) To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda of the principles of revolutionary class struggle, social revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary mass action for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and the bourgeois state.

(3) To fight against the corruptive ulcer, gnawing at the vitals of the world labour union movement, of compromising with the bourgeoisie against the ideals of class co-operation and social peace and the absurd hopes for a peaceable transition from capitalism to socialism.

(4) To unite the revolutionary class elements of the world labour union movement and carry on decisive battle against The International Bureau of Labour attached to the League of Nations and against the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, which by their programme and tactics are but the bulwark of the world bourgeoisie.

(5) To co-ordinate and regulate the struggle of the working class in all countries and organize international demonstrations each time, when the situation demands them.

(6) To take the initiative of international campaigns about prominent events of class struggle, to open subscription lists for the benefit of strikers in great social conflicts, etc.

III. *Membership*.—Any revolutionary economic class organization is eligible to membership in the Red International of Labour Unions if it accepts the following conditions:—

(1) Endorsement of the principles of revolutionary class struggle.

(2) Application of these principles in its daily struggle with capitalism and the bourgeois state.

(3) Recognition of the necessity of the overthrow of capitalism through the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the transition period.

(4) Recognition and submission to the international proletarian discipline.

(5) Recognition and application of the decisions of the Constituent Congress of the Red International of Labour Unions.

(6) The rupture with the Amsterdam yellow International.

(7) United action with all the revolutionary organizations and the Communist Party of the country in all defensive and offensive activities against the bourgeoisie.

IV. *International Congresses*.—The International Congress of Revolutionary Class Trade and Industrial Unions is the supreme organ of the Red International of Labour Unions. Congresses take place as often as possible—at least once a year. They determine the general principles, programme, tactics and statutes; elect the directing organ and decide all the questions connected with the orientation of the Red International of Labour Unions. Extra-

ordinary congresses are called by the decisions of the Executive Bureau or at the demand of organizations representing no less than one-third of the members of the Red International of Labour Unions.

All trade and industrial unions which accept the programme and are following the directions of the Red International of Labour Unions have the right to send delegates to the congresses.

The representation is distributed as follows:—

Every national organization of trade or industrial unions, having less than 10,000 members, receives one consultative voice on the congress; national organizations having from 10,000 to 25,000 members send one delegate with a deciding vote; from 25,000 to 100,000 members, two delegates with deciding votes; from 100,000 to 250,000, four delegates with deciding votes; from 250,000 to 500,000, six delegates, and for each additional 500,000 members one delegate with a deciding vote is added. International revolutionary class organizations by trades or industries have the right to two deciding votes each.

Organized minorities in countries have the same representation, but all the organizations of a given country affiliated with the Red International of Labour Unions make up a single delegation, inside of which the votes are divided proportionally to the membership of the respective organizations. Organized minorities and factions have representation on the congress only in the case when the general labour union organization of that country is not affiliated with the Red International of Labour Unions.

*V. Organs of the Red International of Labour Unions.*—The Red International of Labour Unions has two organs—the Central Council and the Executive Bureau.

Central Council.—The Central Council is composed as follows: England, United States, Germany, Italy, Spain, Czecho Slovakia, Poland and France have two representatives each; Russia has four; all other countries having more than 25,000 have one representative with a deciding vote; countries having less than 25,000 have one representative with a consulting voice. International organizations by trades or industries have one representative with a consulting voice.

The Central Council directs all the work of the Red International of Labour Unions from congress to congress; makes all decisions necessitated by the circumstances; represents the Red International of Labour Unions before the whole world; acts in its name; gathers in its hands all the materials and documents related to the International Labour Movement; manages all funds including the International Fund of Militant Solidarity; publishes papers and magazines in different languages; in short, is the organ invested with the power to direct the work between the world congresses.

The Central Council meets at least twice a year, dealing mostly with the clearing of questions of principles and leaving all current work to the Executive Bureau.

The Executive Bureau.—The Executive Bureau consists of seven members elected by the Central Council, including two members of the country where the headquarters of the Red International of Labour Unions is located.

The Executive Bureau directs all the current affairs of the Red International of Labour Unions. It regulates the work of the departments and sections; publishes the official organs of the Red International of Labour Unions; represents the Red International of Labour Unions and the Central Council wherever and whenever it is necessary; and prepares all the questions for the sessions of the Central Council. The Executive Bureau meets at least once a week.

*VI. Unity of Action and Unity of Organization.*—Minorities of general labour unions and of national centres affiliated with the Red International and separate organizations affiliated with it must co-ordinate all their actions. In case in a given country the general federation of all unions affiliates with the Red International, no other separate organizations can affiliate with it. The revolutionary organizations endorsing the stand of the Red International must join the general labour union organization of their country.

*VII. Funds.*—The funds of the Red International are composed of regular dues paid by the national organizations affiliated with it and of special contributions. The quota of the payments is established as follows: At least 1 per cent of the total income of the organizations which receive into their central treasury 50 per cent or more of the membership dues; at least 2 per cent from those organizations receiving into their central treasury 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the membership dues; at least 3 per cent from those organizations receiving from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the membership dues, and at least 5 per cent from those organizations receiving less than 10 per cent of the membership dues. Until the creation of the necessary fund, all financial means will be furnished by the general labour organization of the country where the headquarters of the Red International of Labour Unions is located.

*VIII. The International Fund of Militant Solidarity.*—For the purpose of supporting the militant revolutionary struggle of the workers in different countries the Congress decides to establish an International Fund of Militant Solidarity.



This fund is composed of special receipts and special collections and transfers to it of sums from the general fund. Fifty per cent of all the income of the Red International of Labour Unions is turned over directly to the International Fund of Militant Solidarity. This fund is disbursed at the disposal of the Executive Bureau, which gives regular accounts about the disbursements to the Central Council.

**IX. *Connections with International Trade and Industrial Organizations.***—The Red International of Labour Unions admits to membership not only general labour union organizations by countries, but also international organizations by trades and industries.

The Executive Bureau shall create a special section of trade and industrial organizations for the purpose of serving the needs of separate industrial organizations and establishing closest possible connections with them. International trade and industrial organizations establish their connection with the Red International of Labour Unions through their special representatives at the International Congresses.

**X. *Relations with the Communist International.***—To establish close and unbreakable connections between the Red International of Labour Unions and the Third Communist International, the Central Council,—

(1) Sends three representatives to the Executive Committee of the Communist International with deciding votes and vice versa.

(2) Organizes joint sessions with the Executive Committee of the Communist International for the discussion of the most important issues of the international labour movement, and for the organization of common action.

(3) Issues, when it is warranted by the events, joint appeals with the Communist International.

**XI. *Relations with the International of Revolutionary Co-operatives.***—For the purpose of co-ordinated action and mutual information the Central Council of the Red International of Labour Unions sends a representative with a consulting vote to the executive organ of the International of Revolutionary Co-operatives, as soon as it will definitely constitute itself.

**XII. *Expulsion from Membership.***—Organizations affiliated with the Red International of Labour Unions, which by their action have violated the decisions of the congresses or do not obey the decisions of the Central Council, can be expelled by the decision of the Central Council, on condition that the motion of expulsion must be carried by not less than a two-thirds vote.

In case the violation is done by the central organs of a given organization the Central Council of the Red International of Labour Unions must call upon the membership of that organization to consider, in a special conference or congress, the dispute at issue between their leading organ and the Red International of Labour Unions. The question of expulsion is taken up by the Central Council only after the conference or convention of that organization had reached a decision on the question at issue. The expelled organization has the right to appeal from the decision of the Central Council to the next international congress, which may endorse or annul the expulsion.

**XIII. *Internal Structure.***—The Red International of Labour Unions, designated to direct the struggle of the proletariat and to inform its members of the situation in different countries, must adapt its apparatus to the work it must perform. For this purpose the Central Council develops its apparatus by creating such sections and departments as shall be necessary.

For the normal conduct of affairs and close contact of the Red International of Labour Unions with the labour union organizations of different countries, the Red International must establish monthly reports of all the organizations affiliated with it and periodical trips to the most important countries by the members of the Central Council, especially in connection with the rising of big economic conflicts.

**XIV. *Magazine, Bulletin and Information.***—The Red International of Labour Unions is publishing its official organ in four languages (French, German, English and Russian) and a bulletin in the same languages. Besides those two organs for systematic information and ideological leadership, the Central Council of the Red International shall turn their attention to the system of circular letters and visiting trips to organizations.

**XV. *Auditing Committee.***—The Central Council of the Red International of Labour Unions elects an Auditing Committee of three, which supervises the correct expenditure of funds and gives periodical reports to the congresses.

**XVI. *Location of the Red International of Labour Unions.***—The permanent location of the Red International of Labour Unions is decided by the congress. The time and place of the congress are designated by the Central Council.

## FAVOURS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Among the resolutions adopted was one advocating the industrial form of organization, and was as follows:—

The trade unions were originally intended simply as organs for the protection of the working class against capitalist exploitation, and by the force of development of the complicated methods of capitalist exploitation had to change their tactics and methods of fight. The narrow limits of the trade union groups which had for their aims mere "benevolence" become more and more inadequate in their struggle with concentrated capitalism.

The exigencies of mutual aid are replaced by a strenuous economic struggle, requiring the reconstruction of the union from narrow craftism into industrial unionism.

Notwithstanding the severe rebukes and the acuteness of class struggle the working class in its forms of organization is far behind the employers. The concentration of power, the centralization of leadership and uniformity of plans is systematically accomplished by the capitalists in their organizations and by their state machinery in western Europe and America. The organized expression of the power of the bourgeois, regardless of the strong mutual competition which exists, consists in its organizations formed either by industries or by branches of industry, owners of metal works, metallurgical mine owners, etc.

The organizations of employers, in their strategical attacks upon the workers, operate with the entire factory, and not with separate groups in each respective factory. If they do deal with separate groups of workers, it is with the purpose to divide the workers and antagonize them.

At the same time the principle of craft unionism has not been fully dismissed. In England, Germany, France and America, in one industry, different craft unions very often competing between themselves may be found.

This tends to weaken the struggle of the workers, who instead of coming in as a single solid front, come in small groups.

The chief problem of organization consists in passing from the system of craft unionism to industrial. The slogan "One Union for One Industry" should become the slogan of the militant revolutionary unions.

All workers of a machine shop, regardless of their occupations or qualifications, beginning with a mechanic and ending with a labourer, all belong to the union of metal workers.

All workers of the textile factory, beginning from a weaver, mechanic, labour, etc., all should belong to the unions of textile workers. By such a system of organization the employers would be faced with a strong, united mass of workers, of all the workers of the same industry, instead of separate isolated groups.

It is interesting to note that the principle of the above resolution is similar to the scheme of labour organization advocated by the Trade Union Educational League, with headquarters in Chicago (referred to elsewhere in this chapter), and which has at its head Wm. Z. Foster, who spent some months in Russia in company with Lenine and Trotsky, and where it was stated the new plan of labour organization proposed for the North American continent was decided upon.

## THE EXISTING TRADE UNIONS TO BE CONQUERED

During late years in Canada certain radical members of trade unions have endeavoured to introduce a revolutionary spirit into the ranks of organized labour, and were intent on establishing industrial unionism. Not having succeeded in changing the plan of organization as represented by the American Federation of Labour, with which the larger proportion of the organized workers in Canada are indirectly affiliated, they have caused secession, notably the One Big Union, which was formed in March, 1919, by dissatisfied members of existing unions. To such a policy the Red International of Labour Unions is opposed, preferring the revolutionaries to remain in the unions and "boring from within," as it is termed, in order to revolutionize those bodies. The Workers' Party of Canada, which is understood to be an adjunct of the Red International, is advocating that secessionists should get back into the parent unions; this is, however, disturbing to the followers of the One Big Union



body, represented in the person of Joseph Knight at the meeting in Moscow at which the following declaration on this subject was adopted:—

The counter-revolutionary part played, at the present time, by the trade union bureaucracy; the strangling of the revolutionary movement of the working class awakened in certain sections of the revolutionary proletariat in all countries, the thought of leaving the unions and the creation of new purely revolutionary unions. This is the origin of the watchword "Destroy the Unions" and "Out of the Unions" which met with a rather favourable reception among that section of the revolutionary elements who were rather despairing and in a pessimistic mood, having lost confidence in the masses. This policy of breaking off from the unions by the revolutionary elements, thanks to which the great masses are abandoned to the influence of the reactionary leadership, plays into the hands of the counter-revolutionary bureaucracy and must be resolutely and categorically rejected. Not to destroy, but to conquer the unions—i.e., the great mass of workers who are still in the old trade unions—this should be our rallying point in the development of the revolutionary struggle.

Meeting half way the slogan "Out of the Unions," the trade union bureaucracy of all countries began to expel the leading elements of the revolutionary trade union movement. This rendered still more acute the pessimistic mood and strengthened the slogan "Out of the Unions." But it would be a great error on the part of the supporters of the Red International if, being drawn into this provocation, they were to abandon the trade union movement and confine themselves in little revolutionary unions.

The workers expelled from the unions should not be disintegrated. They must remain organized on the same plane as they were before the exclusion, acting always as a definite, legal part of the union which had expelled them. By no means should they play into the hands of the trade union bureaucracy and facilitate it in the struggle against the ever-increasing revolutionary spirit of the masses.

Our policy with respect to old trade unions should take into consideration that, at the actual moment, they embrace many millions of workers. The task of the revolutionary elements in the trade unions does not consist in wresting from the unions the best and class conscious workers in order to create small organizations. Their task should be to revolutionize the unions, to transform them into a weapon of social revolution by means of the everyday struggle in favour of all the revolutionary demands put forward by the workers within the old trade unions. Every kind of organizing work should develop along the lines of fighting the treachery and slackness of the trade union bureaucracy in the struggle for the everyday interests of the workers. To conquer the unions means to conquer the masses, and these can only be conquered by a systematically obstinate work, setting against the policy of class collaboration that of our steady revolutionary line of action. The slogan "Out of the Unions" prevents us from conquering the masses to our cause and retards the advance of the social revolution.

It would be similarly erroneous to consider the organization of trade unions as an aim in itself. They are but only the means to an end. By rejecting the motto "Out of the Unions" we must resolutely declare ourselves against the fetish of organization and the watchword "Unity at Any Cost and Under All Circumstances." The conquest of the unions does not imply the seizure of the union cashbook or of its property, but the conquest of its members. The difference is easily forgotten and the union is often confused with its office, its cash and its officials. This "trade union machinery" standpoint should encounter a resolute opposition on the part of the revolutionary class conscious unions. The revolutionary trade unions are against the split. They stand for unity, but they do not fear the split. This should be brought home to every one of us.

#### PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

With regard to problems of organization in different countries the Moscow meeting made the following statement:—

The practical organization problems of the followers of the Red Labour Union International are different in each country. Though the principles are the same, still their practical applications change according to the distinctive peculiarities of each country and the form of its labour organizations. The labour movement is an organic product of the industrial, social and economic development of a given country. Hence the differences in the construction of the unions, forms and methods of their struggle. The sooner the trade unions change from pure and simple craft organizations into revolutionary class conscious unions, the sooner they will reach one form of organization and one method of fighting. To hasten this process is the main problem of the followers of the Red Labour International.

In Italy the labour organizations are divided, nevertheless the presence of a revolutionary proletariat in the ranks of the General Confederation of Labour does not excuse

at all the action of the railroad transport workers and the Syndicalists' Union who refused to enter into one general proletarian organization. The reformistic efforts of the leaders could be counteracted only when all the revolutionary unions would combine into one proletarian organization. The field is ripe for the creation of such a unification and thereby the followers of the Red Labour Union International must enter the General Confederation of Labour and fight for and defend the revolutionary position.

In England, irrespective of a powerful labour movement, which is undergoing a radical change, there are attempts at creating new organizations of the I.W.W., or "One Big Union" type. Such attempts should be absolutely and sharply condemned. It is up to the revolutionary labour men in England to remain inside those gigantic unions and fight for the acceptance of the principles of the Red Labour Union International. To wrest out tens of thousands of revolutionary workers and form new independent organizations is a crime against the working class of England and the whole world. Hence all the organizations which are in accord with the Red Trade Union International must concentrate all their efforts for the purpose of winning over the unions one by one, consolidate their ranks, not wasting time on the selected few, "the top," who are not in touch with the masses.

In the United States of America, where we have the reactionary American Federation of Labour, some independent unions, the I.W.W. and others, the principles of staying within the old unions is prevailing here too. The members of the I.W.W. should join their respective trade unions and spread their propaganda among them explaining the working class problems. The longer they keep themselves aloof from the American Federation of Labour, the greater will be the sufferings and the harder will be the process of advancement of the unorganized workers there. The independent unions which favour the Red Labour Union International should co-ordinate their activities, and come to an understanding with those labour councils which officially belong to the American Federation of Labour, but agree with our tactics. Co-ordination and unity of action among the local organizations of the American Federation of Labour and the I.W.W. favouring the Red International should also be established.

In France the revolutionary minority of the General Confederation of Labour took the correct stand in condemning the Council of the Rhone Estuary Unions for leaving the Confederation. The conquest of the unions in France is proceeding rapidly and there is no ground for forming separate organizations. The Congress therefore recommends the small organization bearing the name of "International Confederation of Workers," to dissolve its own organization and join the General Confederation of Labour and fight side by side with the revolutionary minority against the pernicious policy of Messrs. Jouhaux, Merheim & Co.

In Spain, especially in connection with the reaction raging there, it is imperative that the economic organizations form a single unit. The unity which was already fairly under way was blocked by the reformist leaders of the General Labour Union. In spite of these reformist leaders, such unity must be put forward as the fighting task of the moment, and carried out over the heads of its opponents. The second task before us in Spain is to form industrial unions on a national scale (metal workers, textile workers, etc.) which were destroyed on account of wrong interpretations of the federalist idea. The lack of industrial organizations is a very strong drag on the struggle of the working class before, during and especially after the social revolution.

The Communist groups working within the general union must compose a single block with a National Confederation of Labour in Spain for a co-ordinated defensive and offensive action. What concerns the unions split away from the central reformist organizations and accepting the standpoint of the Red International of Labour Unions, those must in the shortest possible time affiliate with the National Confederation of Labour.

More complex and confused is the situation in Germany. Here the working masses are organized in independent unions. Syndicalists had never had any influence. As a result of the treacherous betrayal of the trade union bureaucracy, after the November events, many new unions have been organized. Among them, the "Independent Workers' Union of Genselkirchen," the "General Workers' Union," the "Free Union of Agricultural Workers," the "Union of Mental and Manual Workers." All these organizations remain unimportant whether in regard to their membership or economic and political influence on the events in Germany. The principles of these unions are not quite clear because of their slogan of smashing at all costs the old unions. They bring only confusion in the ranks of the revolutionary workers, weaken their fighting power directed against the trade union bureaucracy.

Revolutionary elements in the trade unions have organized within these organizations strong groups and are leading an efficient struggle against the trade union bureaucracy. The bureaucracy answered their action by wholesale expulsion of the revolutionary leaders in local groups and of the general organization. The expelled groups of members must not stay isolated. They must unite and establish close connections with the revolutionary factions of the former membership so as not to be useless in the struggle for the revolu-



tionizing of the trade unions. Other organizations favouring the Red International of Trade Unions must lead a decisive campaign under the slogan "Down with the Treacherous Trade Union Bureaucracy Destroying the Unionist." They should not drive out of the old centralized independent unions new categories of workers.

In all other countries the work should go on in accordance with the principles outlined above. The nearest approach to the victory of the Red Labour Union International has been made in Czechoslovakia and Poland. In these two countries there is a powerful Communist movement. The task before those who are against Amsterdam is to wrest the general trade union centre of their respective countries from the Amsterdam organization within the shortest possible time. We can recommend, in a general way, that, within three months, as soon as the resolutions and decisions of the First Congress of the Revolutionary Labour Unions are published, the question of Moscow versus Amsterdam should be voted on by every union in every country.

#### MANIFESTO OF THE RED INTERNATIONAL

The following is a copy of a manifesto issued to the organized workers of the world by the Red International of Labour Unions in which the Amsterdam International (the International Federation of Trade Unions) is condemned and the leadership of certain well-known labour men severely criticised:—

The criminal war started by the capitalist governments of Europe and America which had shaken the foundations of the old world has come to an end. The monstrous aftermath of the horrible crime committed against humanity is revealed in all its aptitude. True, ten millions murdered are buried; their corpses do not disturb the peace of those who condemned them to death. But there are yet eleven millions of wounded and crippled, on the bodies of which the capitalists have acknowledged, by the machine guns, bayonets and bullets, their unprecedented crime.

The blockage is over. With the signing of the so-called "Peace of Versailles," the dissipation, on the battlefields, of the people's wealth created with the sweat and blood of the proletariat, appears to have also ended. But who can count how many more years of suffering, degradation, starvation, and destitution will be the price the toiling masses of all countries will have to pay for the destroyed wealth, estimated at many billions.

The war is over, but in all countries there is still a greater number of soldiers under arms than before the war, the expenses on armaments in all the impoverished countries are also greater than before the war. Humanity came out of the war not only diminished by ten millions of people, but also greatly impoverished and ruined. And in addition to this, after a short and speculative revival of trade and industry, the world is passing through a most terrible and unheard of industrial crisis; the price of the imperialist war. Not only did the war break down the productive forces of world capitalism but tore to pieces the economic ties, thanks to which the equilibrium between the capitalist sections of national economy existed before the war. The capitalists of industrial countries headed by America are unable to sell their products owing to the absence of markets. Impoverished countries cannot buy them, the workers have not the means to buy the necessary products.

The result is the extraordinary wave of unemployment in every country and a horrible waste of productive forces. Ten millions of able-bodied workmen are thrown out on the streets in all countries of the world; the machines are at a standstill and deteriorating, billions worth of goods rot in the storehouses or are deliberately destroyed by the capitalists, in order not to sell them cheaper to the consumers; millions of men and women are thrown into the clutches of hunger and suffering. And at the same time capital is making a ferocious attack against those of the workers whom it graciously permits to stay in its factories. In all countries wages are cut down, conditions of labour are rendered worse and the squeezing of sweat and blood out of the workers has reached a climax. Sustained by the power of the capitalist government, army, police, hired press, courts, religious hirelings and its lackeys of the yellow Amsterdam International, the capitalists feel sure of their domination.

What is to be done?

Brothers and comrades of the working class, you who follow the Amsterdam Federation of Unions, and the old union leaders! The constituent congress of Red Labour Unions appeals to you, in the name of many millions of organized revolutionary workers of all countries, with whom you are working in the same shops, and with whom you will be together—we are quite sure—in the final struggle; the Congress appeals to you to ask yourselves this question. To answer it look around, without trusting to words but only to deeds and facts, and see what your leaders of the Amsterdam International have done and what they are still doing. When the world war started they, together with the leaders of the Second International, called upon you to go obediently into the barracks and on the battle-

fields. During the war they appealed to you for civil peace, to refrain from strikes, to supernatural sacrifices in the name of the war. Louder even than the capitalists themselves and the corrupted press, did they yell about the recompense that is awaiting you after the war. Is this your recompense when the capitalists pay all their pledges by cutting prices, terrible lockouts, by closing up factories, unemployment, violence of police and organization of bands of sluggers and scabs? Only the vanquished have to pay. And who then is vanquished, defeated, fooled, subdued—if not the working class?

What are the Amsterdam leaders doing? These alleged defenders of the working class? Do they demand, together with the working class, that the capitalists shall pay up? No. These people don't intend to speak on this question; by instructions from capital they repeat to the workers one and the same thing; work with all your might to rebuild the ruins of the war. But if the fakers keep quiet, it means the fooled must speak. Let them express their will, let the indignant cry of the proletariat call out one single watchword, down with the yellow Amsterdam International! Down with the domination of the bourgeoisie!

Capital is attacking, keeping in reserve a huge army of unemployed. Step by step it takes away all the conquests of the past period. By a stubborn struggle must the proletariat resist every inch of its position. What are the merits of the Amsterdam International in this economic struggle of the working class? Did it successfully lead you in your struggle? That is the question to which every organized worker, even if he is educated to an understanding of the cause of socialism and the revolution, must receive a clear and concise reply in the name of his immediate needs.

Up to now the Amsterdam International either surrendered the working class to capital without fighting or by its cowardly tactics assured one defeat after another. The history of the last heroic strike of the English miners clearly illustrates how the trade union leaders betrayed the working masses when repelling the attacks of capitalism. Instead of moving to the support of the attacked miners new forces of the organized proletariat and by a solid united front crush the enemy, these leaders refrained from the struggle and at the decisive moment kept back the proletarian reserves, thus giving the capitalists a chance to destroy the working class bit by bit.

Up till now, as long as the majority of the organized workers in the trade unions were led by Gompers, Jouhaux and Henderson, it could not be otherwise. We are engaged in an epoch of merciless and terrible class struggle. And those of the leaders, who are afraid of strikes, who are scared of their developments, who want to spare capital, who are afraid for the fate of capitalist industry more than the capitalists themselves—these leaders who dare not and don't want to lead the working class to victory, will inevitably betray the working class. All your savings gathered by long years of privation will be wasted in unsuccessful strikes, because of the treacherous tactics of the yellow leaders. These leaders are only able to do the things they did during the period of peaceful development of capitalism, i.e., to sell the labour power on behalf of their unions. At a period when the working class was in need of fighting leaders these labour traders have always sold the workers for the price offered by the Morgans, Stinnes and Creusot. All the leaders of the Amsterdam International who are putting obstacles in the way of the proletariat striving by a united front to defend its right against the attempt of the exploiters are nothing else but an international organization of scabs.

Every day the number of cases increase when isolated groups of workers, unwilling to wait until they will be betrayed, chaotically go in for strikes and revolutionary struggle. Subject to their faithful class instincts they break the discipline imposed upon them by the traitors, break the discipline of capital and keep up the sacred right of every proletarian unwilling to surrender to the enemy without struggle. But to get rid of the yellow treacherous leaders who sell the cause of the working class, the International Congress of Red Trade Unions calls upon all the workers still attached to Amsterdam to drive away whenever and wherever they can the bureaucrats and traitors standing at the head of the yellow unions and join in an organized manner the International of the revolutionary unions. Two-fifths of the organized workers of the world have already joined the Red International of Labour Unions. The time has come when the international army of labour must unite under the red banner of the proletarian revolution.

In the ferocious struggle between labour and capital raging all over the world, the bourgeoisie is acting in a more organized, more conscious, and more decisive manner than the proletariat. And nowhere did the skill and superiority of the bourgeoisie reveal itself so obviously than in the possibility of keeping in bond and subjection the many millions of workers with the hands of the working class itself, by the help of those of its leaders who like knaves stab the proletariat in the back and don't let them throw off their shoulders the capitalist superstructure.

If the capitalist order still exists, if the capitalist class is still able, at the most critical moment, when the war ended and demobilization began, to keep in power and still defeat the working class in skirmish fighting, this is due to the heroes of Amsterdam and the



Second International. But everything has an end. The workers throughout the world are becoming more convinced that capitalism is not all powerful, that the power of capital is solely due to their own weakness, their disorganization in the struggle, and their endurance. A new epoch of glorious struggles has begun, when the proletariat becomes worthy of better leaders than the scabs of Amsterdam. The new leaders will know how to defend the proletarian trenches and will take the offensive. The Red International of Revolutionary Labour Unions will very soon have the overwhelming majority of the working class all over the world and then the proletariat of all countries will present the capitalist class its bill and demand full and immediate payment.

Workers all the world over! The First International Congress of Revolutionary Labour Unions gathered on that bit of the globe which was wrenched by the Russian proletariat from the hands of capital in the name of the millions of crippled and murdered in the criminal war, in the name of the sufferings of the working class gone through under the dictatorship of capital, in the name of the victims of the bourgeoisie terror, in the name of your defeats suffered under the leadership of the yellow traitors, in the name of the future victories under the revolutionary banner of the Red Labour Union International, and lastly in the name of the Russian working class, steadfastly keeping up all alone, for the fourth year, the Red flag over the land of the Soviets and awaiting for help from its comrades beyond the frontiers—we are calling upon you to join our ranks, we call you to the last and decisive battle.

Workers of the world unite!

Long live the Proletarian Revolution!

Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

Long live the International Soviet Republic!

Long live Communism!

The secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions is A. Losovsky, 13 Gratnar Perulic, Moscow, Russia.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR AND RUSSIA

At the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour two resolutions (Nos. 25 and 28) were presented demanding that the United States Government give recognition to Russia and that immediate steps be taken to negotiate a trade agreement. In opposition to these a resolution, No. 84, was submitted, pointing out that the Russian Soviet authority is a most rigorous, brutal, tyrannical autocracy in absolute control of Communists. The resolution declared for the reaffirmation of the two previous conventions on this subject as follows:—

That the American Federation of Labour is not justified in taking any action which could be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet Government of Russia so long as that government is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people; or so long as it endeavours to create revolutions in the well-established, civilized nations of the world; or so long as it advocates and applies the militarization of labour and prevents the organizing and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of a free press and free public assemblage.

A majority of the Committee on International Labour Relations, to which the three resolutions were referred, recommended against the adoption of Nos. 25 and 28 and reported as follows on No. 84:—

Your committee having under consideration Resolution No. 84, has given the subject matter thereof most careful attention and has made a detailed examination of a large mass of official and documentary evidence in order that there might be absolute assurance of accuracy in every respect. It is not possible to present to the convention a full account of all the evidence that is available, since there could easily be prepared from that evidence a volume larger than the entire proceedings of this convention. It is possible only to present a most meagre summary of our findings and to assure the convention that we find the statements contained in Resolution No. 84 sustained in every particular.

Concerning many of the statements contained in the resolution there is no dispute. As a matter of fact, those points which are in reality most significant and most important so far as American labour is concerned are not disputed. The existence of a dictatorship

over the Russian people is beyond dispute. On the contrary, the existence of that dictatorship has been proclaimed to the world as the fulfilment of all the hopes of those to whom Communism is a gospel. In proclaiming "the dictatorship of the proletariat" the Soviet authorities are not always frank in depicting the methods by which that dictatorship is continued in power, but it is possible to find in official and authenticated records descriptions of the methods employed, and your committee is of the opinion that those methods compare well with the methods of all the great dictatorships and autocracies. No refinement of cruelty has been overlooked.

The statements that there is in Russia no freedom of the press, no freedom of speech and no freedom of assemblage are undisputed; they are everywhere known to be the facts. Neither do we find dispute as to the abolition of the secret ballot. The economic breakdown of Russia is a matter of world concern. We are aware of the fact that spokesmen for the Soviet Government seek to excuse or explain the economic breakdown and the appalling condition of starvation on the ground of losses and disorganization incident to the war and on the ground of failure of rainfall. It is not necessary to minimize the effects of either of these factors. Nor does the presence of either statement eliminate the disorganization and destruction wrought by the Soviet Government as the direct result of its effort to put into practice the philosophy of Communism.

So liberal-minded a person as Dr. Vernon Kellogg, one of Mr. Hoover's most important associates in Russian relief work, speaking after intimate first-hand and personal knowledge, thus emphatically refutes the Soviet claim in this respect:—

"The waste and devastation of war, and the requisitioning by the Soviet Government of the farmers' surplus production, thus destroying all incentive to surplus production, have combined to produce a food shortage all over Russia in the last two or three years, whatever the rainfall."

Mr. Hoover, himself, describes the situation as follows:—

"The causes of the famine are such that they will be recurrent every year until there is much further change in the economic system of Russia.

"The industrial collapse has brought about these conditions. The widespread prevalence of disease and famine represents the fruits of this collapse.

"The drought in the Volga region would not be of such fatal character but for the general decadence of agriculture and the reduction of surplus stocks in other regions, the decay of transportation rendering most difficult the movement of such local surpluses as do still exist."

It is set forth in the resolution that a propaganda of deception has been conducted under the direction of Soviet authorities and that, in addition to other aims, it has been the purpose of this propaganda to undermine and destroy the American Federation of Labour. Numerous authoritative statements might be cited in this connection, but we deem it unnecessary to go at length into a point which has been made so thoroughly clear to the world by the Soviets themselves. We call attention, however, to one specific declaration of the Third International, the political propaganda agency of Soviet power, as follows:—

"V. Especial attention must be paid to the American Federation of Labour. It must be broken, agitating with the energetic aid of the I.W.W. for the creation of revolutionary trade unions."

Another official pronouncement of the Third International containing instructions to sympathizers in the United States contains explicit instructions for the undermining and destruction of the American Federation of Labour in the following language:—

"First, organize small Communist groups for the purpose of conducting revolutionary propaganda and establishing Communist influence in the component unions of the American Federation of Labour; and

"Second, organize in the unions special bodies, such as shop committees, workmen's councils, etc., for the purpose of opposing the bureaucracy of the unionist leadership and of attempting to bring about the rejection of the old forms of union organization in favour of revolutionary activity and a system of industrial rather than trade unions, as well as of organizing strikes wherever possible, irrespective of the decisions of the present-day leaders of the unions.

"This work in the old unions must always be connected with the realization that one of the principal aims of the movement in America must be the creation of a new labour organization, independent of the American Federation of Labour. The fact that most workmen in America are not organized: that the unions which are not affiliated with American Federation of Labour have a membership of more than a million; that there exists a tendency toward the creation of 'one big union'; that unions separate themselves from the American Federation of Labour all the time—all this makes it possible and necessary that all these forces be united into a new labour organization, based upon the principles of the industrial union and of the class struggle. The Communist party and the I.W.W. should work together for the accomplishment of this great aim.

"In order that this should be done it is necessary that the revolutionary masses in the I.W.W. should take all power away from those union officials.



"Striving to create this new labour organization, the Communist party must at the same time remain in close and continuous contact with the workmen who still remain members of the old unions, and even after the creation of the new labour organization, the Communists must continue their revolutionary work in the ranks of the American Federation of Labour, in order to unite and mobilize all class-conscious workmen in the struggle against capitalism. By means of the Communist groups organized in all the unions, as well as special organizations and the new great labour organization, the unification of the revolutionary industrial forces of the proletariat will be completed."

The question of famine relief is touched upon in Resolution No. 84, and your committee wishes it might have an opportunity to go thoroughly into that subject in its report. Suffice it to say that the Soviet authorities and the friends of Sovietism in America have neglected no opportunity to create propaganda for the Soviet under the guise of securing famine relief. In an article on behalf of this alleged relief quite generally published in the United States, one of its spokesmen brazenly described the desire of the Soviets as follows:—

"We ask labour to consign what it sends to the port officer of the Soviet Government, in order that the people of Russia can see that the workers of the world recognize the Russian Workers' Republic; trust it, and hope it will make good."

It was further requested that such relief supplies be shipped to Russia "as the Russians prefer to have it done and to send with it the mute message the Russians are hungry to hear—that American labour understands \* \* \* for it is the sign that American workers realize that the Russian workers are in a long, long strike for the common good." A more complete misrepresentation of the actual facts and of the attitude of American labour would be difficult to imagine.

We cannot refrain here from calling attention to the great relief work conducted by the American Relief Administration, and we are happy to say effectively and conscientiously supported and assisted by the officers of the American Federation of Labour.

It is advisable to say a word in connection with portions of the resolution dealing with tyranny and brutality under the Soviets. There can never be compiled any adequate statement concerning the number who have died of starvation as the result of Soviet incompetence and blundering, but it is possible to present a partial tabulation of those who have been murdered by the Soviets in pursuit of its policy of deliberate violence and extermination, because it is in the most convenient form we quote a compilation made by Archbishop Alexander, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North America, who drew his figures from Soviet sources. Archbishop Alexander found that in the period from November 7, 1917, to July 1, 1921, the following executions were instigated by the Soviets:—

"Clergymen.. . . .	1,215
Bishops.. . . .	28
Professors and school teachers.. . . .	6,775
Physicians and their assistants . . . . .	8,800
Army and navy officers.. . . .	54,650
Soldiers.. . . .	260,000
Policemen of higher ranks.. . . .	10,500
Policemen of lower ranks.. . . .	48,500
Land owners.. . . .	12,950
Belonging to the intellectual class.. . . .	355,250
Manual workers.. . . .	192,350
Peasants.. . . .	815,100
	<hr/>
	1,766,118 "

As to propaganda conducted in the United States in behalf of Communism, we find it unnecessary to add anything to the statement contained in the resolution to the effect that it is "too obvious to need fresh description." We cannot overlook the fact that in Russia and in the rest of the world, the Soviet powers have made special efforts to exterminate the bona fide trade union movement. In Russia there is no longer a free trade union movement. The trade unions have ceased to exist except in name and as agencies for the carrying out of Soviet orders. In fact, under the most recent decrees of the Soviets in their alleged turnback toward capitalism, the workers have not only been deprived of the right to speak through their trade unions, but have, in fact, been made absolutely powerless against the arbitrary and autocratic orders of Soviet factory managers, who, in many cases, are the same individuals who held those positions prior to the downfall of the Czar's regime. Instead of gaining freedom, the workers have lost even that meagre degree of independence and strength which they possessed under the old autocracy.

The notorious Cheka, which is the old Czarist secret police organization, made more efficient than ever, possessed of all the horrible arts of the Inquisition, is and has been the Soviets' main instrument in torturing, executing and exiling those trade unionists who have had the courage to stand for a free trade union movement in the face of the dictates of the

autocracy. The Cheka, agent of death and destruction, typical instrument of absolutism, has been described by Zinoveff, one of Lenin's principal aids, as "the ornament and glory of our party."

We feel that it would be trespassing upon the time of the convention were we to extend our report so as to include further details. The evidence, however, is most unlimited. It is not necessary to take the word of those who are opposed to the Soviet Government or to the philosophy upon which it is built. It is necessary only to observe the operations of the Soviet autocracy and to study its official pronouncements and the utterances and descriptions of those who are its authorized spokesmen and propagandists. Should it be contended that the recent statements to the effect that a return to capitalism is under way in Russia, we can only add that whatever policy may be found in operation in Russia at any moment is a policy defined by an autocracy and, therefore, revokable at any moment by the same authorities. We find it nothing less than amazing that any American trade unionist should permit himself to be misguided in relation to the subject under discussion. The evidence is easy of access and is most voluminous. We find but one explanation for the misleading of any person in this respect. The plea for recognition of the Soviet autocracy is customarily a plea couched in terms of emotionalism and sentimentalism. Human sympathies, perhaps more fully developed in the trade union movement than elsewhere, are played upon skilfully by those whose business it is to seek support of the autocratic powers that are ruining the Russian nation. The answer to those pleas must be couched in terms of facts, and it is a matter of common knowledge that among those whose convictions are determined by considerations of emotion the facts have little meaning. In view of what we have here set forth, and in view of everything we have been able to discover, we can recommend only that the position of the American Federation of Labour remain as it was so clearly defined at Montreal and affirmed in Denver.

A minority report in line with the request contained in resolutions Nos. 25 and 28 was also presented.

A protracted debate occurred on the reports, and while some of the speakers offered a defence of the present Russian regime, the bulk of the addresses were condemnatory, particularly in regard to the alleged efforts of the Russian Government to overthrow the republic of the United States as a preliminary to which, it was also claimed, that N. Lenin, the head of the Soviet Government had declared it is necessary to destroy the American Federation of Labour.

As a corollary to this contention it was brought out that in 1921, when Mr. Ben Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation, visited Russia he met Mr. Lenin and other leaders of the Soviet Government. Upon the return of Mr. Schlesinger to New York city there immediately followed from Russia a commissar (a man connected with the tailors' union in that country), who demanded of Mr. Schlesinger that he join the Red trade union movement, and if he declined to do so, that he (the commissar) would undertake the formation of a seceding body to weaken the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Schlesinger's reply to the commissar was to order him out of his office. Following this incident numerous attacks were made on President Schlesinger, and it was reported that if he sought re-election at the convention to be held in May, 1922, he would be defeated. At the convention Mr. Schlesinger was the only one nominated for the position of president. On a vote to make the election unanimous, Mr. Schlesinger received 198 votes with 14 in opposition.

The majority report of the committee reaffirming the previous action of the federation (outlined above) on recognition of Russia was adopted by a large majority.

#### A.F. OF L. REVOKES CHARTER OF UNION

Because the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, of New York (a directly chartered union of the American Federation of Labour) admitted to membership persons not qualified as members of such union, the charter was suspended by the officers of the federation. This action was taken owing to bona fide members of the union complaining against this abuse of membership qualifications. Union No. 12646 had been in existence



for sixteen years, and embraced in its membership a large number of men and women employed in offices of labour organizations. According to reports concerning the suspension of the charter of the union, there were admitted to membership in the early months of 1922 a number of individuals who frankly confessed their sympathy with Communism, the increase of such members in union No. 12646 being at least 40. This added membership was satisfactory to the union, until there emerged "instructions" from the executive committee of the Third International with regard to "boring from within" and "capturing" trade unions, when suspicion arose that this sudden entry of advocates of the Communist movement might mean an intent to capture the union. Subsequently the meetings of the union became intolerable, the Communists endeavouring to carry out their avowed intention of either capturing or destroying the American Federation of Labour, until the latter body was compelled to revoke the charter of the union. Union No. 12646 was later re-established with the revolutionary element eliminated, and on July 24, 1922, a new set of officers was elected. The members of the original union on August 12, 1922, sent a protest to the executive council of the American Federation of Labour against the revocation of the charter, stating that they refused to consider that their connection with the federation had been terminated. The executive council at its meeting in September, 1922, upheld the officers of the federation in suspending the charter of union No. 12646.

#### MINERS OF DISTRICT 26 FAVOUR MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL

At the special convention of the United Mine Workers of District 26, comprising the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (the miners of the district being on strike at the time) held in Truro, N.S., in June, 1922, the policy committee submitted a programme, which was adopted in its entirety and which among other things declared (1) that no contract be signed by the officers of the district which does not carry with it the wage rates that prevailed in December, 1921; (2) readiness to sign an agreement with any other body of workers, such agreement to cover (a) an obligation on each party to the agreement to do their utmost to create one united front of all workers in Canada, this invitation in the first instance to be extended to the coal miners of the west, and (b) joint action to secure for the workers of this country a living, to be taken with or without the consent of the Government. The policy adopted also carried with it the following declarations:—

#### *Appeal to the Soldiers*

Over the heads of Government we appeal to all soldiers and minor law officers, that they join with us in our attempt to secure for our class and their class, the working class of Canada, a living and free access to all the means of life in this country. To all soldiers and minor law officers we appeal, when you are ordered to shoot the workers, don't do it. When you are asked to arrest the workers, don't do it. When you are asked to spy on the workers, don't do it. But rather use your position and all the facilities your position affords you to help the workers in their mass fight against all the exploiters of labour.

#### *Affiliation with Moscow*

That District No. 26, U.M.W. of A., at once apply for membership in the Red International of Trades Unions and that a delegate be appointed from this convention to represent us at the next convention of the Red International of Trades Unions to be held in Moscow.

That we proclaim openly to the world that we are out for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and capitalist state, peaceably, if we may, forcibly, if we must, and we call on all workers, soldiers and minor law officers in Canada to join us in liberating labour.

The above declaration in favour of affiliation with Moscow, according to a report published in the *Sydney Post* of September 5, 1922, was supplemented

by Mr. Daniel Livingstone, president of District 26 of the United Mine Workers, who, it was stated in a Labour Day speech, ridiculed the American Federation of Labour with its old-fashioned ideas and declared for an immediate and all-embracing union with the Red International at Moscow.

*International President on District 26 Policy*

Mr. Silby Barrett, international board member, had with other officers resigned office, and was, at the special election, held for the purpose, defeated for re-election, but his resignation from office has not been formally recognized by the headquarters of the United Mine Workers. On July 22, 1922, Mr. Barrett wrote to Mr. John L. Lewis, international president, enquiring as to the attitude of the international organization with regard to the policy adopted by District 26. The following is the reply of Mr. Lewis:—

MR. SILBY BARRETT,  
International Board Member,  
District 26, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—This will reply to your communication of July 22 making enquiry as to the attitude of the International organization towards the policy adopted by the Truro Convention of District 26.

I must say unqualifiedly that the International organization cannot endorse on the part of any subordinate district any appeal to prejudice or passion, or any invocation of the element destructive to law and order, neither can we endorse any proposed affiliation with the Russian Red International.

We are concerned primarily with our own problems here at home and our organization is pledged to seek remedial legislation, and economic advantage through logical, orderly and lawful processes. Any indication to officers of constituted agencies of the law, to disregard their allegiance to the government cannot be sustained or condoned by International organization.

I am looking forward to the time when District 26 will place its household in order and be able to emerge from the confused position which now obtains.

With best wishes for the success of our union and the welfare of our members.

I am, yours fraternally,

(Sgd.) JOHN L. LEWIS.

*Representative of R.I.L.U. Congratulates Miners of District 26*

The issue of the *Maritime Labour Herald* of August 26, 1922, contained a letter from Joseph Dixon, who signed himself as American representative of the Red Trade Union International, congratulating the miners of District 26 on the "fearless programme outlined" and adopted by the Truro convention. The following are the two concluding paragraphs of the letter, which was dated New York, August 3, 1922:—

On behalf of the militant workers throughout the world we greet the militant miners of Canada. We congratulate you for the stand taken for affiliation to the Red Trade Union International. The revolutionary workers of the world welcome you into their ranks, and offer you their comradeship in your determined struggle. Your slogan of relentless resistance against any further wage reductions is also the slogan of the Red Trade Union International. Your slogan of One United Front of all the workers is their slogan. Only the revolutionary workers, who are ready to take such action as you have taken, can create a united front that will endure and fight.

The revolutionary workers of the world join you in the appeal to all soldiers and minor law officers to take their place within the ranks of the working class and fight the battle to abolish exploitation forever. These revolutionary workers are now becoming ever firmer united under the leadership of the Red Trade Union International, and ever more solidified in the steady march toward this goal. In pressing forward the revolutionary miners of Canada must bear in mind that they are the vanguard of this movement, and must bear the brunt of the immediate battle. With the full determination to fill this position with courage and working-class honour, great care must be exercised to keep in close contact with the more backward workers. On no account should the exploiters and their labour lieutenants be given the opportunity to isolate you from the labouring masses of Canada



and America. Each action taken by you must be seriously considered. Hasty and ill-advised proposals, which might enable the enemy to crush your resistance before the rest of your comrades can give you effective aid, must be guarded against. Forward, ever forward, must be our slogan, until we join all the workers in one solid body, fighting as one unit against the common enemy, with the firm determination to abolish the criminal capitalist system and establish the workers' power.

According to a statement published in the *Maritime Labour Herald* of November 11, J. B. McLachlan, the secretary of District 26, was urgently requested to attend the meeting of the Red International held in Moscow in November, 1922, where the application of the district for affiliation was to be considered. Mr. McLachlan being unable to leave, the credential of the district was given to John MacDonald, of Toronto, a promoter of the Workers' Party, reference to which is made in a subsequent portion of this chapter.

#### U.M.W. EXECUTIVE BOARD FROWNS ON RED AFFILIATION

On December 1 a meeting of miners of the New Waterford sub-district adopted a resolution asking that the secretary of District 26 request from the general president of the U.M.W. a statement giving the attitude of the central organization in regard to the proposed affiliation of District 26 with the Red International. Accordingly the district secretary, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, communicated with the international president and the question raised was referred by the executive board of the U.M.W. to a special committee for consideration and report. The full report as subsequently presented, and which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the executive board consisting of 27 members, was as follows:—

We, your committee to whom was referred the communication addressed to the International Executive Board by Secretary J. B. McLachlan on behalf of District No. 26, concerning the validity of an application by said district to affiliate with the Red International, desire to submit for your consideration the following report of our findings:—

Upon an examination of the programme and constitution of the Red International, together with resolutions adopted at the last convention of this organization, we find that among the objects for which the Red International was originally founded, it has for its purpose, first—control, and afterward the destruction of the bona fide trade union movement. The Red International is an outgrowth of the One Big Union, which went through its processes of major development in the northwestern provinces of Canada during the year 1918, and like the I.W.W. and kindred organizations that preceded it, the One Big Union was doomed to inevitable failure, so much so, that in the year 1921 the Canadian trade union representatives were able to report to the American Federation of Labour Convention that the One Big Union practically ceased to exist.

An examination of the records of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, during this period will disclose the attempt that was made by a species of characterless adventurers and spokesmen for the One Big Union who sought to destroy the United Mine Workers of America in District No. 18 at that time.

The Red International is an organization similar in character and make-up to the One Big Union. Its programme and policies being so shaped that it not only sanctions, but in fact urges the workers to resort to street uprisings, mob demonstration, violence, or any other method that they may deem expedient for the accomplishment of their purpose. For example, section 45 of the Red International programme reads as follows:—

"The fundamental policy of the Trade Unions is the direct action of the revolutionary masses and of their organizations against Capital. All conquests of the workers are in direct proportion to the degree of revolutionary pressure they have exerted. By direct action it is understood every form of immediate pressure of the workers upon the employers and the state, such as: boycott, strikes, street uprisings, demonstrations, seizures of factories, violent resistance against the removal of goods from factories and stores, and other revolutionary activity leading the working class to the overthrow of Capitalism and consolidating the working class in the Struggle for Socialism. The task of the revolutionary class-conscious Trade Union consists in transforming all the expressions of struggle into an instrument for the social revolution of the working class and its militant training for the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Whilst section 54 of this same organization's programme, dealing with the question of collective bargaining, has this to say:—

"The belief in the sanctity of collective bargaining propagated by the opportunists of all countries must be met with a resolute and decided resistance on the part of the revolutionary trade union movement. Collective bargaining is nothing more than an armistice. The owner also violates these collective contracts whenever the slightest opportunity presents itself. The respect toward collective bargains only proves that bourgeois conceptions are deeply rooted in the minds of the leaders of the working class. The revolutionary trade unions without, as a rule, rejecting collective bargains must realize their relative value and clearly define methods which will abolish these contracts when it proves to be profitable to the working class."

It must be apparent to all who read and think, that this programme is in contravention to the policies, customs, practices and laws of the United Mine Workers of America. The membership of our great Organization not only believe in the principle of collective bargaining, but also the sanctity of contracts honourably entered into between the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators. In fact, this is the rock upon which our Union was founded, and in the practice of this policy we have not only made substantial gains in members, but we have also strengthened our Organization in power and influence.

The point of difference between the United Mine Workers of America and the Red International in this respect can be better exemplified by a reference to the following sections of our International Constitution:—

"Section 2, Article 2.—To increase the wages, and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes.

"Section 10, Article 20.—Any member or members shutting down a mine in violation of Joint Agreement shall, upon conviction by the District organization, suffer such penalty as may be imposed upon them by the respective District Organizations."

It may not be amiss to also add that section 2, article 14, of the International Constitution, deprives from membership, and also provides other penalties, for those of our members holding membership in any dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. It has come to our knowledge that the Red International is, in the estimation of the American Federation of Labour, a dual organization. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article 14, those of our members holding membership in the Red International will be required to pay the penalty provided in this section, which reads as follows:—

"Mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors and members of the Civic Federation shall not be eligible for membership.

"Any member accepting membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Union, the One Big Union, or any other dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, or membership in the National Chamber of Commerce, or the Klu Klux Klan, shall be expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, and is permanently debarred from holding office in the United Mine Workers of America, and no members of such organization shall be permitted to have membership in our Union unless they forfeit their membership in the dual Organization immediately upon securing membership in the United Mine Workers of America. Any member of the United Mine Workers of America who accepts office in any dual organization shall be permanently expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, unless reinstated by the International Executive Board."

Toward this union-wrecking movement the usual sentiment within the great and genuine trade unions is regret that anywhere working people can be found so woefully deficient in the knowledge of trade unionism that they will blindly follow the false teachings of the propagators of such movements. Invariably from their beginnings mushroom organizations of this kind are doomed through their faults of intention and organization to dissension, disruption and destruction. With the passing of time, less and less excuse exists for anything of their nature being brought into existence. Impatient resentment at social wrongs may prompt wild attempts for the abolition of capitalism. Organizations like the Red International may proclaim world happiness through the abolition of collective bargaining, or the inequitable wage system, but it remains for the trade union movement to continue its work with unfailing and direct practicability. It proceeds in safe steps from accomplishment to accomplishment as necessity develops, naturally one step after another. It takes no leap in the dark. It is our purpose to continue the onward march of progress to greater and better days for the United Mine Workers of America through the safe, sane, orderly and lawful methods of the American labour movement. Our organization has brought to its members notable and beneficial results, and in the performance of those duties it is destined to ever go forward. We cannot subscribe, give comfort or sympathy to the promotion of an organization whose chief claim to fame lies in its attempt to destroy institutions such as the United Mine Workers of America.

It is the decision of your committee that no unit affiliated with the international union, United Mine Workers of America, can in conformity with the constitution of our organiza-



tion affiliate with the Red International. We would therefore recommend that District No. 26 be required to withdraw their application for affiliation with this organization, and providing they refuse to comply with the decision of the international executive board on this question and affiliate with the Red International, that the autonomy of District No. 26 be suspended, the international organization assume control of the government of the affairs of that district, and this status be maintained until it has been fully demonstrated that it is the purpose of the membership of District No. 26 to comply with this ruling.

Subsequently the executive board of District 26 notified the headquarters of the U.M.W. that it had been decided to comply with the decision of the international executive board regarding the application for affiliation with the Red International, but would carry an appeal against the decision to the next convention of the organization.

#### APPROVAL OF RED INTERNATIONAL BY OTHER BODIES

Early in 1922 the general convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, with headquarters in Vancouver, adopted a proposal that the organization should immediately affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions. Accordingly application for membership was forwarded to Moscow, affiliation being subsequently completed. The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union was one of the early affiliates of the One Big Union, but withdrew in 1920 owing to a conflict with the executive of that body over the form of organization.

It may be recalled that among the delegates to the first meeting in Moscow of the Red International of Labour Unions was Gordon Cascaden, of Windsor, Ont., who was credentialed by the Edmonton district of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. Joseph Knight, erstwhile One Big Union organizer in Canada, who was also present at the Moscow meeting, was stated to have opposed Mr. Cascaden being seated at the convention. In due course Mr. Cascaden made his report to the Edmonton district, and on the strength of this report the Edmonton body refused to affiliate with the Red International. Subsequently the convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union held in Vancouver, in January, 1922, as above stated, voted to affiliate with the Red International, and also suspended the Edmonton district from membership, the latter now operating as an independent body. The Edmonton district, according to information received in the department, refuses to recognize the convention which ordered its suspension from membership, the district authorities holding that there were only a few delegates present; that all except four of those present were members of the coast district; and that only two of the four were entitled to seats at the meeting. Mr. C. Berg, of the Edmonton district, in a letter to the department stated that "As a member of the executive I made a motion that the convention be postponed to the 1st of May, when all the districts would be able to have delegates present. This motion was never considered or sent out to a vote by the secretary at Vancouver. Furthermore, the constitution provides that all decisions made at a convention must be sent out to a referendum vote of all the members and that thirty days' time must be given for the members to vote. This the so-called convention decided should not be done, and as a result the membership has never had a chance to rectify anything that was done at the convention." Mr. Berg further stated that while the split in the ranks of the lumber workers has affected the membership of the Edmonton district, the general organization has suffered most. He also said: "Instead of the affiliation with the Red International giving it new life, its membership has dwindled down and they have been compelled to close up the offices of the Prince Rupert and Prince George districts as well as that of Kamloops; the Cranbrook district has been compelled to close its hall and

rent a small office; so of the once splendid organization there is only the Vancouver, and Cranbrook districts left and these districts are merely existing."

Late in the year 1921 the Detroit Federation of Labour, working under charter from the American Federation of Labour, adopted a resolution requesting that the last named body take the necessary steps to secure affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions. The proposal, however, did not come before the 1922 convention of the American Federation. The Detroit Federation of Labour was represented at the inaugural meeting in July, 1921, of the Red International of Labour Unions by Dennis E. Batt, and it was upon the strength of his report that the above resolution was adopted.

During 1920 there came into existence the United Labour Council of Greater New York and vicinity, many of the promoters being secessionists from organizations formerly connected with the American Federation of Labour. The United Labour Council, which has as one of its objects the organization of workers into industrial unions, sent a delegate to the first meeting of the Red International of Labour Unions, which was held in Moscow in July, 1921. Early in January, 1922, the United Labour Council gave endorsement to the Red International and instructed the executive committee to make application for affiliation.

The Chilean Federation of Labour at its general meeting held in 1922 at Rancanga decided by a vote of 106 to 12 to join the Red International of Labour Unions. Approximately 90,000 workers were represented. The Chilean Labour Party has decided to affiliate with the Third (Communist) International.

### WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA

On December 11, 1921, a conference was held in Toronto to lay plans for the formation of the Workers' Party of Canada. A provisional organization committee was appointed with W. Moriarty, of Toronto, as secretary. According to reports local branches were subsequently established in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Lac du Bonnet, Fort William, Sudbury, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, Kitchener and Timmins. The provisional organization committee, which carried out the task of preparing for the first national convention, issued the following manifesto:—

#### *To the Workers of Canada:*

FELLOW WORKERS,—At a conference held at the Labour Temple, Toronto, on Sunday, December 11, 1921, 51 accredited delegates from points between Winnipeg, Montreal, Guelph, and Timmins, decided unanimously to endorse the call for the formation of the Workers' Party of Canada. The general feeling of the conference was that the need for a party of strength, of action, of feeling, was never more urgent than now.

*The Development of American Imperialism.*—The frantic efforts of Imperialist diplomats at Washington to form alliances strong enough to hold up under the shock of the recent world war, the sparring for position in the world's markets without actually causing open conflict must prove to the workers of the world that another "last" war to end war is inevitable.

The capitalist class of the United States are having it brought home to them forcibly that they cannot maintain the industries created by their peculiar position during the war, while the economic structure of Europe crumbles under their noses. With the menace of bankruptcy facing many of their class, with the added menace of nearly 6,000,000 unemployed, the American capitalists are beginning to question their false sense of economic security, and seek to strengthen their position by imperialist alliances.

*Britain's Insecurity.*—The future position of Britain's vast emporium, which she fondly calls her empire, is more uncertain. However, Washington may help to solve the immediate problems, there will remain several serious obstacles to permanent peace. Australia can never regard Japan as an ally, while Canada's possible development as an industrialist capitalist power makes her more and more dependent upon the United States.

The growing influence of Wall Street is making itself felt, at the expense of the "Mother Country," and young Miss Canada is becoming positively ungrateful in this



respect by flirting with her powerful neighbour, and already shows signs which indicate that the wooing of Uncle Sam is affecting the economic position of John Bull in this country.

*The Weakness of the Workers.*—Japan, France and Germany all present their problems, and the capitalist form of production prevents a peaceful solution of these problems. In the face of this, whither are we of the working class drifting? Drifting is an expression which covers our position clearly. Betrayed during the war by the false promises of capitalist statesmen, we sacrificed ourselves by the million. Those who stayed at home were accused of riotous living, of bleeding the country in her hour of need by demanding wages which would break the Empire, but which we know never once overtook the mad increase in the cost of living.

Our organizations and parties of working class tendencies succumbed to the atmosphere of looseness, of inactivity, during the period following the armistice. We neglected to avail ourselves of the opportunities for consolidating our forces, and when the after effects of the war began to be felt we were powerless to act. Winnipeg is the one bright spot in our development since the war, and we have failed to follow up this example of what is possible by organized effort, in a most unsatisfactory manner.

*The Unemployment Situation.*—And now we are suffering for our sins by seeing hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Canada and scarcely a whimper coming from them. The unemployed are not alone to be condemned for this, but we also, the advanced, class-conscious section of the working class, must share the blame to no small extent. The time has come for a movement which will link up all forces willing to work for the emancipation of the workers. It is not enough to tell the unemployed the cause of their miserable plight, and then to sit back with our arms folded and feel that our revolutionary fervour has been expressed in the best possible manner.

The Workers' Party of Canada proposes to line up the forces of the unemployed, who will eventually learn the folly of sitting back, waiting for paternal assistance from our governing bodies. We can never obtain assistance without a fight, and the fight must be waged upon the battle cry of "Work or Compensation at Trade Union Rates of Wages." Undoubtedly the capitalist state will raise its ugly head during such agitational struggles, and then, and only then, will the masses realize the full power of the state together with its qualities of oppression and suppression which are the reasons for its existence.

*Our Appeal to Trade Unionists.*—The W.P. of C. appeals to all progressive trade unionists to come into its ranks. The trade union movement must be strengthened preparatory to the coming struggles. The universal campaign by the bosses for the open shop has not been abandoned. The fight has only now commenced and we are but experiencing a lull in the storm of attack, which will only break out with increased fury next spring.

The capitalist class refuse to accept the responsibility for the present crisis, and are vainly hoping for the revival of trade which will bring the sunshine into their lives and profits to their pockets. The international complications touched upon above will not permit a revival of any consequence, and they will turn upon organized labour. They know that organized labour is the last stumbling block in their path, which, once removed, will allow them to ride rough-shod over our fellows and will permit them to grind us down into the depths of poverty, misery and starvation.

The W.P. of C. seeks to prevent this by strengthening the unions, by striving toward making them fighting organizations, by perfecting the available machinery, and by endeavouring to develop the feeling of militancy which will cause them to fight back when attacked by the wolves of capitalism.

To those industrialists who are as yet but members of industrial organizations, and who, through a desire to ignore political parties, or who are dissatisfied with existing political parties, remain aloof, we direct our appeal for support.

The bitter class struggle now being waged must prove that we shall use every avenue of approach, every possible opportunity, to weaken the capitalist state. The issue was never more clear than now. Class against class is the order of the day, and we who are of the subjected class must learn to fight our battles just as viciously as do our oppressors. The industrial weapon is not enough, we must organize our forces so as to take advantage of every weak point in the armour of our oppressors if we are to progress.

*To Members of the Socialist Party of Canada.*—To members of the S.P. of C. we make special appeal. For over a year now your party has talked on the question of affiliation with the Third International and the referendum is only now being submitted. This method of action, while pleasing, no doubt, to our sense of comfortable discussion, is too comfortable to make for progress. If progress is to be made the workers must be taught to reason from the basis of action, rather than that of academic discussion.

We appeal to you to reconsider your position and to decide whether it is in conformity with the needs of the day. These have been briefly outlined and the Workers' Party of Canada claim that they call for a greater degree of virility than has been shown by your party up to the present.

*To Members of Labour Parties.*—To all members of labour parties throughout the Dominion we point out the weaknesses of your position. The recent elections, fresh in

your minds, with the added sting of ignominious defeat, emphasize how poorly equipped you are with the necessary machinery for progress.

Recent events should have the effect of making you reconsider your attitude. The W.P. of C. are satisfied that you are not merely playing with the question of the struggle between capital and labour. We also feel assured that you are open to adopt new methods of action shown to be necessary by reason of changed conditions.

The rank and file of the labour parties have trusted to leaders who are unable to carry on a vigorous fight against the exploiters of labour. For example, the miserable compromise made with the farmers in Ontario only resulted in some "leaders" gaining cabinet rank—as far as the working masses are concerned, nothing tangible has resulted from the fusion. A party with such a record cannot possibly hope to gain the confidence of the workers.

As for the platforms of labour parties, there exists a marked resemblance between that of the I.L.P., for instance, and the Conservative party. They both agree that the principle of "public ownership" is correct, for the Conservatives are now swearing that nothing short of government ownership will satisfy their thirst for progress. Thus, by reason of this agreement of principles, labour parties become mere tails of the capitalist parties, and, as such, have no reason for existence.

Workers of labour parties! leave those leaders who are eagerly trying to squeeze into capitalist politics and come over to the W.P. of C., which is determined to stand up and fight the battle of the workers, shunning the efforts of other parties to patronize us by adopting a few of our leaders.

Is there not evidence enough at hand to prove that "democracy" is at best a miserable sham, and Parliament one of its most miserable expressions. Your present political beliefs only tend to destroy the militancy of the workers, who, under the influence of such beliefs, betray inclinations to trust to leaders to emancipate them from their miserable conditions rather than develop a feeling that the general rank and file themselves must act in order to produce results.

*To Unattached Workers.*—Finally, we appeal to all workers who are unattached. We put the question of the Workers' Party squarely before you. Are you sufficiently blind to your class interests as to be able to ignore our call to action? With the increased determination of the ruling class to grind the workers down, we must offer more keen resistance upon the part of the workers. It is no longer possible to remain outside of the fight. All are concerned and all must prepare to participate.

So we address our manifesto to all workers. We cannot sit down and wait patiently for capitalism to collapse. Conditions call for fight, for action, and with the prospects of further unemployment, a more intensified open shop campaign, and, in the near future, Imperialist war, the Workers' Party of Canada issues this call. If we are to survive we must be free from capitalist domination. If the capitalist class is to dominate we must suffer more bitterly.

The issue is clear, therefore, between Unemployment and Prosperity; Organized Tyranny and Political Freedom; Capitalist State and Workers' Republic.

There is no half-way line, and the W.P. of C., recognizing that unity of action is essential if the workers are to triumph, call upon all to rally to the banner of progressive action.

#### PROVISIONAL PLATFORM OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA

1. *Workers' Republic.*—Clearly the problems which call for working class action centre about the capitalist system, the alternative to the capitalist system is a working class government. The Workers' Party shall lead the workers in the struggle toward the establishment of the Workers' Republic of Canada.

2. *Political Action.*—The role of the Workers' Party in electoral campaigns shall be to expose the sham democracy, with which we are afflicted. The Workers' Party shall take part, whenever possible, in all such campaigns with this end in view, so that ultimately the real issue will be laid clear, and we, the working class, shall eventually triumph at the expense of the enemies of the working class, their capitalist oppressors.

3. *Trade Unionism.*—To help educate the Trade Unionists to appreciate the possibilities of their organizations as definite factors in carrying on the class battles caused by capitalist oppression, to initiate a movement to expose the tyranny and treachery of the reactionary labour bureaucrats and to definitely create real fighting working class units.

4. *Party of Action.*—The party shall be composed of militant class-conscious workers who shall be subject to the discipline and direction of the national executive committee, which shall be the highest expression of the party between conventions. Democratic centralization shall be the guiding principle of the Workers' Party, and all members will be required to submit to the direction of the party in all struggles affecting the workers, such as unemployment, wage reductions, open shop campaigns, etc., etc.



5. *Party Press.*—The party shall eventually acquire a party press in order to give expression to our needs. This press shall be owned by the party, and under the control and direction of the national executive committee.

Working Men and Working Women! We call upon you to play your parts in the establishment of a real live working class party which shall ultimately produce a fighting machine able to organize and direct the oppressed masses in their struggles for political and economic freedom. Rally to the call for complete emancipation! In answer to the oppression of the capitalist class let our battle cry be:

"Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

#### FIRST CONVENTION

The first national convention of the Workers' Party of Canada was held in Toronto on February 17, 1922, J. Kavanagh, of Vancouver, acting as chairman. According to reports there were present sixteen delegates from the west, 42 from Ontario, and five from Quebec. A number of fraternal delegates from trade unions and the One Big Union were also in attendance.

In connection with the formation of the Workers' Party of Canada it may be interesting to relate that late in 1921, the organization of the Workers' Party of America was completed at a convention held in New York. The platform adopted at that meeting is almost identical with that of the Canadian party. Among the names of the alternates for the central executive committee was given that of Earl Browder, who, it is understood, was a delegate to the meeting of the Red Trade Union International held in Moscow in 1921.

#### PROGRAMME AND PLATFORM OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

The Toronto convention adopted the following as the programme of the party:—

The outbreak of the world war marked the close of a great historic period. Capitalism, the social system based on the class ownership of the means of production and maintained by the coercive power of the bourgeois state, was then in its period of expansion. That was a period of mass production accumulation of capital, extension of the world market by the acquisition of colonies and spheres of influence to absorb the surplus of commodities and capital. It is true, that as result of its anarchic production, capitalism suffered from recurrent crises even then, but assisted by the safety valve of immigration it was able regularly to recover its equilibrium. It is also true that there were always great masses of the workers on the poverty line; but it was not these masses that determined the policies of the working class.

For that was also the great period of the development of the organized labour movement with its trade unions, co-operatives and political parties.

And since the enormous profits that the capitalist class derives from the exploitation of the workers both at home and abroad disposed it to share a little of the spoil rather than invite a fundamental challenge to the capitalist system, the policy of organized labour tended to be conservative, reformist, and opportunist.

*Imperialism and the Labour Movement To-day.*—For this policy of adaptation to the legal and economic conditions of capitalism the workers were to pay a terrible price. In spite of peace tribunals and their hypocritical professions, the economic rivalries engendered by the monopolist tendencies of the great Imperialist powers subsequent explosion came, the bewildered working class was caught completely off its guard, and the organized labour movement transformed by the treachery of the reactionary labour leaders into an adjunct of the Imperialist war machine.

As a result of the prolonged slaughter that followed, international exchanges collapsed, factories closed down, millions of workers were thrown into the ranks of the unemployed and the very foundations of capitalism undermined. Faced by this situation the capitalist class is making frantic efforts to re-establish the equilibrium of capitalism by a general attack on the living standards of the workers.

Wages have been cut, agreements broken and concessions withdrawn. Finally in order to make its systematic campaign for the reduction of the workers' living standards effective, they have launched an equally ruthless offensive for the destruction of the mass organizations of the workers.

Under these changed conditions the international labour movement is of necessity being transformed into an organ of revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

*The Russian Revolution and the First Workers' Republic.*—The general revolutionary movement at the close of the imperialist war, and during the succeeding period, was marked by unprecedented intensity and particularly by the Russian revolution which established the first workers' republic. Although this first revolutionary wave was checked in other countries, the Russian Soviet Republic has, nevertheless, been able to withstand the united efforts of the imperialist powers to overthrow the rule of the workers, and remains the incarnation of the struggle of the world proletariat for its emancipation.

The Workers' Party recognize in the Russian revolution the first section of "the world revolution". Basing its policies on the international character of the revolutionary struggle, it will strive to make the Canadian labour movement an integral part of the revolutionary movement of the world. Disillusioned by the treacherous conduct of their own leaders and inspired by the proletarian revolution of Russia, the workers of the world have organized the Communist International. Despite the bitter opposition of the capitalists and their labour lieutenants, the Communist International has grown rapidly, and become a world power, the citadel and hope of the workers of every country. The Workers' Party will expose the Second International, which is continually splitting the ranks of labour and betraying the working masses to the enemy. It will also warn and guard the workers against the attempts of the so-called two-and-a-half international to mislead the workers. Further recognizing that the Communist International is the only real centre of world revolutionary activities, the Workers' Party will strive to rally the workers under the banner of the Third International.

#### PLATFORM

The platform as agreed upon at the first convention is as follows:—

The Workers' Party has arisen in consequence of the failure of the hitherto existing parties to co-ordinate and lead the working class in its struggles against capitalism. The Socialist parties have practically disappeared from the political scene owing to their sectarianism. The reformist labour parties have failed to recognize the class struggle and functioned chiefly as electioneering machines. In opposition to the principles and tactics of the above parties the Workers' Party will strive to be at one and the same time a party of action which is also the party of the masses.

The general programme of the Workers' Party shall be:—

1. To consolidate the existing labour organizations and develop them into organizations of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the labour unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.

2. To participate in the elections and the general political life of the country. Its representatives in the various legislative and administrative institutions will expose the sham democracy of capitalism and help to mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the capitalist state. They will give conscious and public expression to the every day grievances of the working class in concrete demands upon the capitalist governments and their institutions.

3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, broaden and deepen their demands, organize and develop out of their every day struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.

4. To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF POLICY ON LABOUR UNIONS

During the second day's sessions the Policy Committee reported on the attitude of the Workers' Party of Canada towards labour organizations. Preliminary to the presentation of the report it was learned that a person named Earl Browder (managing editor of the Labour Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League) made a speech in which he stated that the American Federation of Labour is the most reactionary labour body in the world, not excepting the Yellow Socialists of Germany or the Second International, which were revolutionary compared with the American Federation. The reason for this, he stated, was because of the mistaken tactics of the revolutionists in America in withdrawing from the American Federation to form ideal unions, which left the movement in the hands of the reactionaries. Proceeding further, Mr. Browder told the convention that the only reason why capitalism did not fall in 1918-19 all over the world was because the



revolutionists had failed to get into the trade unions, and then proceeded to try and show that the Russian revolution would never have been accomplished had not the Reds been in control of the unions in Russia before the revolution. He stated that the Trade Union Educational League which he represented had the only solution to this problem by establishing a net-work of revolutionary committees in every town, village and hamlet on the American continent, not to destroy the trade unions but to fuse and amalgamate the existing unions into industrial unions, then to work to have them affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow, and finally, to make the workers realize the necessity of the overthrow of capitalism on the political field.

Mr. Browder suggested that the Workers' Party of Canada should work in harmony with the Educational League. This was what the Workers' Party of America is doing, the Chicago Branch of which has in affiliation Socialist organizations, anarchists, communists, farmers, and labour parties. Following the answering of a number of questions by Mr. Browder, the Policy Committee presented the following resolutions on labour unions:—

1. The trade union movement of Canada in common with the trade union movement of the world is experiencing the gravest crisis in its history. Already before the world war the policies and structure of the trade unions were being proved inadequate to cope with the growing concentration and solidarity of capital. But the changes wrought in the very basis of capitalism as a result of the world war have made it impossible to postpone any longer a re-examination and solution of the problems that confront the trade union movement, particularly the problems of policy and organization.

In order to re-establish the equilibrium of capitalism, the capitalist class has launched a general offensive for the reduction of the workers' living standards, making at the same time a determined onslaught for the destruction of the trade union movement itself. Utterly unprepared for this attack, the trade unions are almost everywhere in disorderly retreat. All along the line wage reductions are being enforced with only the slightest resistance on the part of the unions. With equal helplessness the trade unions face the problem of unemployment. Unless the unions begin to understand that the era of conciliation and arbitration in the class struggle is passed, and recognize the changed conditions of the struggle between capital and labour, there is danger that the efforts of the capitalist class will succeed.

Under these circumstances the most vital task which confronts the working class is the establishment of a united front to resist the aggressions of the capitalist class. It follows that the role of the labour unions in the building up of this united front is to bring about the co-ordination and consolidation of the entire labour union movement of the country on the basis of militant struggles. Not only, however, is this consolidation necessary, but equally essential is the international organization of all the militant unions of the world. The only force that has proven itself capable of recognizing the needs of the trade union movement imposed by the changed conditions, and capable of rallying all the militant forces of the world labour movement, is the Red International of Labour Unions.

2. To accomplish the tasks indicated above, not only must the policy pursued by some groups in the past of seeking to revolutionize the labour movement by splitting away to form new ideal unions be completely abandoned, not only must dual unionism be vigorously combatted, but all tendencies to consolidate the trade union movement by amalgamating the related crafts on the basis of one union for each industry must be positively fostered within the existing trade unions. Towards this end the membership of the Workers' Party will work in co-operation with all militant elements in the unions for the formation and development of a left wing. Along with this effort, towards the formation of industrial unions, goes the policy of strengthening the local and district councils for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the various labour unions in matters confined to the local situation. In all localities and industries, where the old trade unions are definitely the predominant bodies, the Workers' Party will oppose all dual unions or secessionist efforts. In localities or industries where the independent unions have achieved some measure of constructive organization, and where the old trade unions are weak, the membership of the Workers' Party will work within their respective organizations for the purpose of bringing about united action in all struggles, while seeking at the same time to bring about their unification with the general labour union movement. In these instances, where for various reasons the dominant union is outside the general labour union movement, the Workers' Party will support such unions in all regular organization matters while endeavouring at the same time to align them with the general organized movement.

The Workers' Party calls attention to the difference in function between the Workers' Party and the labour unions. The unions necessarily include even the most backward and politically unconscious elements of the working class. The Workers' Party, on the other hand, confines its membership to the more politically conscious. Nevertheless the attitude of seeming political neutrality adopted by the trade unions really plays into the hands of the capitalist class, and must be abandoned and the trade unions brought into alignment with the militant international labour movement finding its expression in the Red International of Labour Unions. The membership of the Workers' Party will assist in the consolidation of the labour unions on militant lines by permeating these organizations with a revolutionary spirit, exposing the reactionary and treacherous policies of the labour unions' bureaucracy, stimulating the sense of aggressive rank and file control, and resisting to the utmost the expulsion of militants and the splitting up of the unions in general.

R. B. Russell, of the One Big Union, who was present from Winnipeg as a fraternal delegate, opposed the adoption of the resolution and stated that the convention must declare the O.B.U. form of organization the correct one under which to organize the workers to meet the existing conditions or else declare it wrong and the American Federation of Labour the correct structure. He also warned the delegates the party would fail even as a political organization if the resolution was adopted. After some discussion, in which R. B. Russell was severely criticized for his attitude towards the Workers' Party, and into which references to the O.B.U. were injected, an amendment to the resolution was prepared with a view of making it more acceptable to the O.B.U. adherents. Mr. J. R. Knight, erstwhile organizer for the O.B.U. and who attended the Moscow meeting in 1921 of the Red Trade Union International, and subsequently travelled as representative of the Russian Red Cross Society seeking aid for the famine sufferers, was of opinion that they should not be considering the structure of organizations. What they had to deal with was how to get power. J. Kavanagh, one of the early supporters of the O.B.U., and who acted as chairman of the meeting, thought that that organization was the ideal structure for the Canadian labour movement. After much more discussion, during which it was pointed out that they should work to capture the American Federation of Labour, it was stated by Mr. Kavanagh that their endeavour should be to turn the American Federation of Labour towards Moscow. The amendment was finally defeated and the resolution as above was carried with only two voting against.

#### CONSTITUTION

The constitution of the Workers' Party of Canada as adopted at the Toronto convention is as follows:—

*Article I.—Name and Purpose.*—Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be the "Workers' Party of Canada". Its purpose shall be to educate and organize the working class for the abolition of capitalism through the establishment of the Workers' Republic.

*Article II.—Emblem.*—Section 1.—The emblem of the party shall be the crossed hammer and the sickle with a circular margin having at the top "Workers of the World Unite."

*Article III.*—Section 1.—Applicants for membership shall sign an application card reading as follows:—

"The undersigned declares his adherence to the principles and tactics of the Workers' Party of Canada as expressed in the programme and constitution and agrees to submit to the discipline of the party and pledges himself to engage actively in its work."

Section 2.—Every member shall join a duly constituted branch of the Party if such exists in the territory where he lives. Applicants living in territories where the W.P. of C. has no organized branch may become members at large.

Section 3.—All applicants for membership must be endorsed and recommended by two persons who have been members for not less than three months. An applicant must be present in person when application is acted upon.

*Article IV.*—Section 1.—The basic units of organization of the Workers' Party of Canada shall be: (a) The branch of not less than five members; (b) Members at large who shall be



connected with the nearest district organizations; (c) Such special forms of local organization as may be authorized by the Central Executive Committee.

Section 2.—Two or more branches in the same city shall form a city central committee. The City Central Committee may include branches in adjacent territory.

Section 3.—The C.E.C. is empowered to designate the boundaries of the district organization which may include more than one province or parts of provinces, such boundaries to be fixed with regard to industrial rather than provincial divisions.

*Article V.—Administration.*—Section 1.—The supreme body of the Workers' Party of Canada shall be the Convention of the Party.

Section 2.—Between conventions the C.E.C. elected by the convention shall be the supreme body of the Party and shall direct all the activities of the Party.

Section 3.—The administrative power of the district shall be vested in the District Convention.

Section 4.—Between district conventions the administrative power of the district shall be vested in the District Committee elected by the district convention. District organizers appointed by the C.E.C. shall be members of the District Committee and carry on their work under its supervision.

Section 5.—The City Central Committee shall consist of delegates elected by the branches. Every branch shall have at least one delegate. The City Central Committee shall be composed of one delegate for every ten members in city. The City Central Committee shall meet at least twice a month.

The City Central Committee shall elect their officers; a secretary, executive committee and such other officers as they may see fit. The District Executive Committee reserves the right of approval of the secretary.

Section 6.—All language branches must affiliate with their respective language sections. There shall be only one section in each language.

*Article VI.—Conventions.*—Section 1.—The convention is the supreme body of the Party, and shall be called by the Central Executive Committee at least once a year.

Section 2.—Emergency conventions, with all the powers of regular conventions, may be called by the C.E.C. or upon demand of district organizations representing 40 per cent of the membership.

Section 3.—The number of delegates to the National Convention shall be determined by the Central Executive Committee. Delegates shall be apportioned to the districts according to membership based upon average dues paid for the period of four months prior to call for the convention. The districts shall apportion the number to be elected by city conventions on the same basis.

Section 4.—Delegates to the national convention shall be elected by district conventions. Branches in organized cities shall elect delegates to a city convention which in turn shall elect the delegates to the district conventions. The number of delegates to which each branch is entitled shall be decided by the City Central Committee according to membership as above. When there is no city central organization the branch shall elect delegates directly to the district convention.

Section 5.—City and district secretaries and organizers shall attend the conventions of their respective units and shall have a voice but no vote unless elected as delegates themselves.

Section 6.—Branch and city and district conventions may elect as delegates members of the Party from any unit outside their territorial divisions.

Section 7.—At the same time that the call for the convention is issued, the Central Executive Committee shall submit to every branch for discussion the agenda and other propositions that are to come before the convention. At least sixty days before the convention the Party press shall be opened for discussion of important Party matters. District committees may submit propositions to be included in the agenda.

Section 8.—Delegates to the National Convention shall be paid railroad expenses and a certain amount per diem to be determined by the Central Executive Committee.

*Article VII.—Central Executive Committee.*—Section 1.—Between conventions the C.E.C. shall be the supreme body of the Party which shall direct all the party activities.

Section 2.—The C.E.C. shall be composed as follows: (a) Seven members to be elected by the convention to compose the Administrative Council of the Party, who shall reside in the city or in the vicinity of the city designated as a seat of the National Headquarters by the convention; (b) Four members shall also be elected representing the other most important districts in the country; (c) These eleven members in conjunction with the district organizers, the secretaries and one representative of each language Federation Bureau shall compose the Central Executive Committee of the Party. The district organizers, the secretaries and representatives of the Language Federation Bureaus shall have a voice but no vote in the C.E.C. meetings; (d) The C.E.C. shall meet at least once every four months. An emergency meeting of the C.E.C. shall be called at the request of at least five members of the C.E.C; (e) The C.E.C. shall define the powers of the Administrative Council of the Party.

Section 3.—The convention shall elect eleven alternates, to fill vacancies in order of vote, when the list of alternates is exhausted the C.E.C. shall have the right of co-optation.

Section 4.—The Central Executive Committee shall elect the executive secretary and chairman of the Party, and all other officers.

Section 5.—The Central Executive Committee shall appoint district organizers and all national officials. It shall create sub-committees for the proper direction of its activities.

Section 6.—The C.E.C. shall make a monthly report of the Party activities and Party finances, itemized by districts.

Section 7.—The C.E.C. shall divide the country into districts in accordance with article IV., section 3, provided that the boundary lines of the districts shall not be changed within four months prior to the National Party Convention.

Section 8.—A complete audit and accounting of all Party funds shall be made every six months. The convention shall elect a committee of three to audit the accounts of the C.E.C.

Section 9.—All press and propaganda activities shall be under the full control of the C.E.C.

*Article VIII.—District and Subordinate Units.*—Section 1.—The C.E.C. shall appoint district organizers for each district.

Section 2.—Every district organizer shall make complete reports to the District Executive Committee as to the general Party work in his district. He shall submit and carry out the instructions and decisions of the C.E.C. He shall make remittances, financial statements regularly to the C.E.C. He shall submit financial statements to the membership in his District at least once a month.

Section 3. District conventions shall be held within thirty days of the National Convention. The district convention shall elect six members to the District Executive Committee. These six members, together with the district organizer, who shall be a member of the District Committee with voice and vote, shall supervise the activities of the District and shall regularly submit the minutes of its meetings to the Central Executive Committee. All actions of the District Executive Committee are subject to approval by the C.E.C.

Section 4.—The District Executive Committee shall determine the boundaries of the city locals.

Section 5.—The City Central Committee shall have the supervision of activities in the local and shall make regular reports of its activities to the District Executive Committee.

Section 6.—The City Central Committee shall consist of one delegate for every ten members in branches. Each branch shall be represented by at least one delegate.

Section 7.—The City Central Committee shall elect a city executive committee consisting of from five to seven members. It shall act for the city central committee between meetings.

Section 8.—Branches shall consist of members as provided in article III., section 1. It shall elect an executive committee and branch organizer and delegates to the City Central Committee and such other officers as necessary.

*Article IX.—Language Sections.*—Section 1.—Language branches shall consist of members speaking the same language. Language branches of the same language shall be formed into a language section, provided they shall have at least 300 members. There shall be only one section in each language. All language branches must affiliate with their respective language sections.

Section 2.—All language branches shall be integral parts of the Party structure in their localities, and shall perform and carry out all Party functions and obligations.

Section 3.—Shortly after Party conventions, national language conferences shall be held. These conferences shall formulate plans for education and propaganda in their respective languages, subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee. All actions of these conferences shall be in strict conformity with the decisions of the Party convention and the Central Executive Committee.

Section 4.—Each Language Conference shall elect a bureau of from five to seven members alternates. The bureau shall elect the editors and officers and shall supervise all activities of their respective language sections, subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

Section 5.—The C.E.C. may appoint a fraternal member to every language section, bureau with voice but no vote.

Section 6.—The bureau shall have the right to appoint district language section organizers subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee. All organizers shall work under the supervision of the Party district organizers in various districts.

Section 7.—National Language Bureaus shall translate and transmit all statements, circulars and communications addressed to the membership by the Central Executive Committee within one week after their receipt.



Section 7a.—Language branches shall purchase their due stamps from the National Bureaus of the language branches. The National Bureau shall purchase due stamps from the C.E.C. at twenty cents each, and sell same to its branches at thirty cents each. The branch to sell same to members at fifty cents. The national office shall remit to the district organization five cents and to the city local five cents for each stamp sold to language sections.

Section 7b.—The National Language Bureaus shall account to the C.E.C. regularly for all funds entrusted to them and shall make regular financial reports to the C.E.C. Special assessments may also be levied by the National Language Bureaus on the membership with the approval of the C.E.C.

Section 8a.—Language Bureaus and Language Sections shall have no power to suspend, expel or reorganize affiliations. All disciplinary powers are vested exclusively in the regular Party organization machinery.

Section 8b.—Language Bureaus and Sections may recommend such suspension, expulsion or reorganization to the Party units having jurisdiction.

*Article X.—Discipline.*—Section 1.—All decisions of the governing bodies of the Party shall be binding upon the membership and subordinate units of the organization.

Section 2.—Any member or organization violating the decisions of the Party shall be subject to suspension or expulsion by the organization which has jurisdiction. Charges against members shall be made before branches, subject to appeal by either side to the District Executive Committee where there is no city central committee. Charges against a branch shall be made before the City Central Committee, or to the District Executive Committee where there is no City Central Committee. Decisions of the City Central Committee in the case of branches shall be subject to revision by the District Executive Committee. Charges against direct organization shall be made before the Executive Committee.

Section 3.—Each unit of the Party shall restrict its activities to the territory it represents.

Section 4.—A member who desires to transfer his membership to another branch shall have a transfer card from the financial secretary or organizer of his branch. No branch shall receive a member from another branch without such transfer card, and upon presentation of the card the Secretary of the branch receiving same shall make inquiries about the standing of the member to the secretary issuing the card.

Section 5.—All party units shall use uniform application cards, dues books and accounting records, which shall be printed by the National organization.

Section 6.—Any suspended or removed member of the Central Executive Committee shall have the right to appeal in writing or in person to the next National Party Convention.

Section 7.—All members of the Workers' Party eligible to join a labour union must join and actively participate in the affairs of the labour union of their occupation in conformity with the decisions of the party.

*Article XI.—Dues.*—Section 1.—Each applicant for membership shall pay initiation fees of fifty cents which shall be receipted for by an initiation stamp furnished by the C.E.C. The entire sum shall go to the National organization.

Section 2.—Each member shall pay fifty cents per month in due stamps which shall be sold to the district organizations at fifteen cents each. District organizations shall sell stamps to the City Central Committee and to the branches where there is no City Central Committee at twenty cents; City Central Committee shall sell stamps to branches at thirty cents.

Section 3.—Special assessments may be levied by the National Convention or Central Executive Committee. No member shall be considered in good standing unless he purchases such special assessment stamps.

Section 4.—Husband and wife belonging to the same branch may purchase dual stamps which shall be sold at the same price as the regular stamps. Special assessments must be paid by both husband and wife.

Section 5.—Members unable to pay dues on account of unemployment, strikes, sickness, or for similar reasons, shall, upon application to their financial secretary, be furnished with exempt stamps.

Section 6.—Members who are three months in arrears in payment of their dues shall cease to be members of the Party in good standing. Members who are six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls. No member shall pay dues in advance for a period of more than three months.

*Article XII.—Headquarters.*—Section 1.—The National Headquarters of the Party shall be located in the city designated by the convention.

*Article XIII.—Qualifications.*—Section 1.—Members of the Central Executive Committee, executive secretary, editor and all candidates for political office must have been members of the Party for two years at the time of their nomination, or membership in a chartered organization or membership in any organization affiliating as a body within sixty days after the convention.

Section 2.—All members to fill office of District Committee shall be members for one year prior to their candidacy. Delegates to the City Central Committee shall be members of the Party for at least six months; branch organizers and other officers shall be members of the branch for three months before they can become candidates for office. This section shall not apply to branch officers or city central delegates of newly organized branches.

#### GREETINGS TO OTHER REVOLUTIONARY BODIES.

The Toronto convention of the Workers' Party ordered that greetings be sent to Soviet Russia, to the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Workers' Party of America and the Red International of Labour Unions. A message was also ordered to be sent to Eugene V. Debs to urge him to become identified with the Third International. (In October, 1920, Mr. Debs strongly advised against a suggestion that the Socialist Party of the United States should affiliate with the Third International on the ground that if the party was committed to the international programme as laid down by Lenine it would be destroyed.)

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the national executive committee, elected at the Toronto convention, are: John Kavanagh and J. G. Smith, Vancouver; J. McDonald, W. Moriarty, T. Buck, T. Maguire, A. Brown and Max Armstrong, Toronto; H. Gilbert, Winnipeg; Michael Buhay, Montreal; and Malcolm Bruce, Regina; W. Moriarty and T. Maguire, of Toronto, were elected secretary and assistant secretary respectively. It may be worth mentioning that J. Kavanagh, who is the reputed leader of the new party, was one of the early supporters of the O.B.U. He was also a member of the Socialist Party of Canada and ran as a Socialist candidate in the general election held on December 6, 1921, receiving 810 votes out of nearly 11,000 polled for five candidates. Subsequently, according to the *Western Clarion*, the official organ of the Socialist Party, Mr. Kavanagh was expelled from the party for violating the constitution. Mr. J. G. Smith, another member of the executive of the new party, was also expelled from the Socialist Party for the same reason.

#### THE WORKERS' PARTY AND THE O.B.U.

Since the convention of the Workers' Party held in Toronto on February 17, 1922, to which the O.B.U. sent R. B. Russell as a fraternal delegate, the question of the attitude of the new party to the O.B.U. has aroused considerable interest among the membership of the latter organization. The *raison d'être* is the result of the interpretation of the resolution on labour unions (previously referred to) adopted at the Toronto convention, in which the secession from existing trade unions is condemned and the consolidation of the entire labour movement urged. According to a report published in the *One Big Union Bulletin*, the official publication of the O.B.U., on May 18, 1922, the Winnipeg members of the organization held three mass meetings for the purpose of discussing the Workers' Party resolution on trade unions. It was stated that several speakers and organizers had been sent out from the headquarters of the Workers' Party, and the reports from both east and west were to the effect that the O.B.U. was a tragic mistake and the members should return to the unions connected with the American Federation of Labour. The *Bulletin* report further stated that at the meetings above mentioned the majority of the Workers' Party members denied the truth of the statements made, but others openly subscribed to them. The following is the resolution adopted at the close of the meeting held on May 11:—

Whereas: We, members of the One Big Union, in mass meeting assembled, after a thorough and lengthy discussion of the resolution on trade unions passed by the Workers' Party of Canada at their recent convention in Toronto, and after hearing the statements of its members and reading matter pertaining thereto in the Party's official organ, are



emphatically of the opinion that the policy outlined and the interpretation placed upon this resolution by individual Workers' Party members and by the Party officially, would, if carried out, force the workers who have built up a modern and efficient machine to protect and advance their class interests, back into the obsolete craft organizations.

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, such action would be retrogressive and decidedly against the best interests of the working class.

And be it further resolved, that this resolution merely expresses our opinion regarding the resolution of the Workers' Party of Canada and its application, and must not be misconstrued to mean the pronouncement of the One Big Union attitude toward the much broader question of affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions.

#### MEMBER OF WORKERS' PARTY GUILTY OF SEDITION

Among the speakers at the May-day celebration in Queen's Park, Toronto, was Trevor Maguire, at the time business manager of *The Worker*, the official organ of the Workers' Party of Canada. Following the meeting Maguire was arrested on a charge of making seditious utterances, but was subsequently released on \$2,500 bail to stand trial at the next assize court. At the trial, which took place on October, 1922, the remarks of Maguire, as recorded by a police stenographer, the accuracy of which was denied by the accused, were: "Looking around the British Empire, (vampire would be better) we find untold atrocities committed in India, Egypt and other countries, including Canada"; "We must all unite in an effort to fight the capitalistic class"; "There is going to be a revolution to overthrow that class"; and "It is not difficult to take part in a revolution." Maguire, who is a returned man with the D.C.M., was found guilty by the jury who made a recommendation for mercy. Mr. Justice Riddell, who presided remanded Maguire in custody until called upon for sentence. On November 10th, when Mr. Maguire was brought up for sentence, Justice Riddell, after a severe warning, let him off on suspended sentence. The convicted man was a candidate under the auspices of the Workers' Party in the by-election in Southeast Toronto for the Ontario Legislature held shortly before the trial. He received 506 votes out of 7,285 polled for four candidates, 4,893 being given to the successful nominee.

#### WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA HAS AUXILIARY OF YOUNG WORKERS

The Workers' Party of America which was formed on December 25, 1921, has an auxiliary known as the Young Workers' League of New York, with headquarters at 208 East Twelfth street. In February, 1922, the league commenced the publication of a monthly magazine under the name of *Youth*, the initial number of which contained the following foreword:—

Youth is the product of youth, and as such combines within itself the faults and the merits which belong to the young. It is written and edited by young workers, who are too busy in the fight for the abolition of capitalism to become masters of rhetoric, English or journalism. Its express purpose is to give voice to the rebel youth of America, to allow the young to make themselves heard, both by the young workers in other parts of this country, and also by the adults. It desires to become the medium through which the revolutionary proletarian youth will be able to discuss all matters that are of vital concern to them.

#### YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE IN CANADA

Following the lead of the Workers' Party of America, the similar organization for Canada in July, 1922, established the Young Workers' League, the aims and objects of which are "To create a more sympathetic interest in the affairs of labour; to teach the young workers of Canada that they are distinctly subject to the influences of Canadian capitalistic development; and at the same time to organize if possible the social activities of the young workers in such a manner that they may enjoy the healthy atmosphere produced by indulgence in athletics, dances, amateur theatricals, etc., without any suspicion of propa-

ganda other than that of the working class." The secretary of the Young Workers' League of Canada is Trevor Maguire, 519 Queen St. W., Toronto, who is the assistant secretary of the Workers' Party of Canada.

#### THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Active work of launching what is called the Trade Union Educational League took place early in February, 1922. The promoter of the new organization is Wm. Z. Foster, who spent several months in Moscow, where, it is understood, he, in consultation with Lenin and Trotsky, developed a new plan of labour organization for the continent of North America. The new scheme proposes to change the form of certain of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. It is also proposed that when this reorganization is effected there shall be affiliation to the Red International of Labour Unions, the creation of the Third (Communist) International. To carry out the proposed remolding of the plan of organization of the labour movement of the continent, the members of which are to be included in fourteen industrial organizations, it was stated that there had been carefully selected single representatives in one thousand districts. These are to act as propagandists of the new scheme, in support of which there was established in March, 1922, the *Labour Herald*, designated as the official organ of the Trade Union Educational League.

#### RULES OF THE LEAGUE

The following as adopted by the first national conference sets forth the aim and rules for the guidance of the league:—

1. This body shall be known as the Trade Union Educational League.
2. Its aim shall be to carry on an intensified campaign of educational work within the trade unions to the end that the natural development of these bodies to ever more clear-sighted, cohesive, militant and powerful organizations may be facilitated, and thus the labour movement hastened on to the accomplishment of its great task of working class emancipation.
3. Only good-standing members of recognized trade unions can hold office in the league and participate actively in its business meetings.
4. Nationally the league shall consist of the following industrial sections: Amusement Trades, Building Trades, Clothing Trades, Food Trades, General Transport Trades, Lumber Trades, Metal Trades, Mining Trades, Miscellaneous Trades, Printing Trades, Public Service Trades, Railroad Trades, Textile Trades and Local General Groups. Each of these national industrial educational sections shall consist of militant workers from all the recognized trade unions in their respective spheres. Each of them shall have a national secretary. Locally the league shall follow the same general scheme of organization, the various local groups choosing secretaries and specializing themselves according to the above named industrial sections. The national league shall consist of four territorial districts, (1) Eastern States, (2) Central States, (3) Western States, (4) Canada. The boundaries of the districts shall be determined by the national committee.
5. The league is purely an educational body, not a trade union. It is strictly prohibited for any of its national or local branches to affiliate to or accept the affiliation of trade unions. No dues shall be collected from individual workers nor per capita tax from organizations of any kind. The revenues of the league, national, district and local, shall be provided through voluntary donations, meetings, entertainments, sale of literature, etc. No membership cards shall be issued to individuals co-operating in the league.
6. The league shall hold national conferences yearly, at such times and places as may be determined on by the national committee. The system of representation shall be based upon the local general groups, which shall be entitled to one delegate for and from each local industrial section organized in their respective localities, and one for the local general group. Delegates shall have one vote each. During the national conferences, meetings shall be held of the various national industrial sections to map out their respective programmes.
7. The national officers of the league shall consist of a secretary-treasurer and a national committee composed of the fourteen secretaries of the national industrial sections specified in Section 4. The secretary-treasurer shall be the secretary of the national committee. He shall be elected by the national conference. The industrial secretaries shall be elected by their respective sections during the national conference. A sub-committee of seven, including the secretary-treasurer, shall be selected from among the membership of the



national committee, to act as an administrative council, selection to be based upon proximity to the national headquarters. All good-standing members of recognized trade unions shall be eligible for office of secretary-treasurer; the members of the national committee shall be good-standing members of recognized unions in their respective sections.

8. Between national conferences the national committee shall execute the national policies of the league. It shall control the work of the secretary-treasurer; select the editor of the national official organ, *The Labour Herald*, and supervise the latter's policy. It shall meet quarterly or oftener when necessary. When such meetings cannot be held the national committee shall conduct its business by referendum.

#### OPPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, in an article in the May, 1922, issue of the *American Federationist*, dealing with the Trade Union Educational League, its founder and the proposed new plan of organization, among other things, said:—

This latest Red movement proposes nothing less than the immediate amalgamation of all the unions into ten so-called industrial organizations. The natural process of evolution of organized labour past, present and to come, is entirely ignored. The leading article of the April number describes the application of this great "new idea," to the railway unions. It begins by calling the railway strike of last October a "fiasco" and by stating that the present federation of railway unions is an "utter failure." It then proceeds with the usual "class war" propaganda and, finally, declares the "amalgamations can begin immediately."

But the new disrupters do not stop at a little thing like the immediate amalgamation of all the organizations represented in the railroad industry. There is to be "an alliance with the miners and steel workers, similarly amalgamated, and we will have a triumvirate which will bring capital to its knees."

Do the new disrupters find no obstacle whatever to this proposed reorganization of the entire American labour movement from top to bottom? The head of the new movement admits one such obstacle, and one only—the "reactionary leaders" of the existing movement.

The aim and immediate practical object of the new Red organization is accordingly to defeat all the present officials of the labour unions and put in their places Reds subservient to Moscow.

To everyone understanding the real facts in connection with the disputes between trade unions it is known that the officers have been willing to go much further to bring about elimination of inter-union disputes and rival claims to jurisdiction than were the rank and file of the membership of the organizations. Everyone who knows the facts is aware of agreements reached by the officers of different unions for the purpose of adjusting jurisdictional claims and terms of co-operation and amalgamation and the agreements rejected by the referendum vote of the rank and file. The self-appointed would-be labour dictator evidently measures others by his own standard, accusing the officers of the trade unions of subordinating all things "to their own jobs," whereas, in nearly all instances men in official positions in the bona fide trade union movement of America could better their positions in life immensely if they served in business or industry as faithfully as they serve the interests of labour.

The structure of the new organization is interesting, not to say extraordinary. The entire thing has been sponsored by one man. The constitution has been written by one man and is complete and finished in advance of the first national meeting. This man proclaims that he has hand-picked a thousand secretaries in as many industrial centres (if we are to believe his statistics) and claims that he has had responses from 150—although the only name of a local secretary printed in the official publication is that of J. W. Johnstone, of Chicago.

The hand-picked local secretaries are in turn to hand-pick the local groups composing the new organization. These local groups are then to have the control as to who shall be admitted into the local meetings.

It is specifically stated that the members of the organization shall have no rights whatever. The money which each member is required to pay into the treasury is not to be called dues, but is to be made a subscription to the *Labour Herald*. This subscription is required from every member and is the basis of representation in a national conference which it is promised to hold.

The new organization is also very much afraid of mass meetings. In one of its publications it urges particularly that no general mass meetings be called and states that the very essence of the league meetings is that they be "small business meetings of militants only." The reasons for this secrecy and precaution are obvious.

Mr. Gompers, after pointing out the character of the *Labour Herald*, the official organ, condemns the Red Trade Union International and gives the following among other reasons why the new scheme of organization should be opposed:—

(1) Lenin has no object in view except extending the power, and thus increasing the opportunities, of Bolshevik tyranny. Any pretence of concern in behalf of the workers is a sham to conceal his designs.

(2) The American Federation of Labour is a voluntary grouping of self-governing organizations which are free to unite, federate or amalgamate as they please and as best suits the interests of the workers in those organizations.

(3) In its immediate aspects Moscow's proposal plays most amazingly into the hands of reactionary hostile American employers, many of whom doubtless are in full agreement with the immediate phases of the Moscow programme. Many reactionary American employers are quite willing to assist in the destruction of the American Federation of Labour and take a chance on what may follow.

Mr. Gompers also referred to the position of the American Federation in regard to industrial organization as follows:—

It may be well in this connection to recall the position of the American Federation of Labour in relation to industrial organization, as it is known, and in relation to amalgamation and federation. First of all, the American Federation of Labour constantly emphasizes the need for a greater degree of organization and for greater unity and for federation wherever possible. The American Federation of Labour has not arbitrarily determined the form which American labour organizations have taken. In this, American industry and the desires of American wage-earners have been determining factors. The American Federation of Labour has its existence and its strength because it is a voluntary organization providing complete self-government for each affiliated organization.

It will merely be one of the constantly recurring insanities of radicalism, if radicals who have accused the present officers of the American Federation of Labour of being dictators, now turn to the support of an individual who boastfully proclaims that he is to be an unlimited and unabridged dictator.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour a number of industrial organizations. The United Mine Workers of America is the largest industrial union in the world. It became so, not against the laws or the wishes of the American Federation of Labour but with the whole-hearted and enthusiastic assistance of the American Federation of Labour.

The question of industrial organization was one of the important questions before the convention of the A. F. of L. held in Rochester, N.Y., in November, 1912. Eleven years prior to that date, a special committee had reported upon the question at Scranton, and that report was made part of the Executive Council report to the Rochester Convention.

The article of Mr. Gompers quoted the reports on industrial organization as submitted to the two conventions above mentioned and referred to other bodies which have sought the support of the workers, the following being the concluding passages:—

There have been the Industrial Workers of the World. They came offering to the workers Utopia through industrial organization. Many workers were duped by that organization and in the end it has gone the way of all organizations not founded on sound principles and not having regard for the practical needs of the working people. Employers have used it, renegades have taken refuge within it, and it has finally become little more than a memory of treachery and failure.

The One Big Union flared across the industrial sky for a day. In promise it offered much; in performance it followed the course of its predecessors and delivered nothing but disaster.

The labour movement also has been attacked by those who have held that political parties offered to the workers their best hope of salvation. The Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Party each in their day made their glowing promises and each in the end demonstrated its unfitness and futility. The Socialist Labour Party has left but a flickering shadow. The Socialist Party is a withered and bedraggled wretch seeking shelter in whatsoever haven may be reckless enough or gullible to take it in.

Most sinister of all is the Red International of Moscow. While starvation ravages Russia, Lenin, whose factotum is William Z. Foster, now of Chicago, the self-anointed would-be autocrat dictator of labour in America, reaches out through his Red International to proselyte among the peoples of the world. It is a gigantic campaign of deception, plunder and greed. No such campaign could be devised in any but an oriental setting. It is of



necessity a characteristic of the Lenin machine that it works secretly, by stealth and in-direction. Therein lies the only danger. But against that danger let American workers be on guard as they value their hope for justice, freedom, democracy and brotherhood.

As mentioned elsewhere, one of those present at the first convention of the Workers' Party of Canada held in Toronto in February, 1922, was E. R. Browder, of Chicago, who was a representative from the Trade Union Educational League. In his remarks, after explaining the functions of the league, he attacked the American Federation of Labour, declaring it to be the most reactionary labour body in the world. In the April, 1922, issue of the Labour Herald, Mr. Browder had an article under the caption "Which International," in which the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated, is condemned and the Red International of Labour Unions commended as the organization with a definite policy for the working masses.

#### FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE T. U. E. L.

The first conference of the Trade Union Educational League was held in Chicago, Ill., on August 26-27, 1922, which, according to reports, was attended by 45 delegates representing 26 localities, among which were the Canadian cities of Montreal, Toronto, Guelph and Winnipeg. The rules for the league, as given above, were adopted, as were also those for the local general groups.

A report from the Canadian district was submitted by Delegate Tim Buck, a member of local branch No. 235 of Toronto of the International Association of Machinists, who stated that during the past year and a half trade union membership had rapidly declined, due to secession in the ranks. He reported how a delegate had been sent to the convention of District 26 of the United Mine Workers to make an appeal for support, and how the miners had endorsed the league, its programme, its ideals and its tactics, by forming groups in almost every mining town. In the west the league had also made progress, although attacked by both the officials of the international trade union movement and the One Big Union. The report concluded as follows: "The league to-day is a definite power in the Canadian trade union movement and its influence grows strongly. The militant workers of Canada have learned in the bitter school of experience the fallacy of secession, and to-day they are placing their hopes on consolidation through amalgamation and in the programme of the Trade Union Educational League."

Consideration was given by the convention to a number of subjects, among which was severe criticism of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a pledge to give unremitting support to the Red International.

#### THE CONVENTION RAIDED

Just at the adjournment on August 26 of one of the sessions of the Educational League convention at Chicago, detectives entered the meeting place. All persons present were examined and three were arrested, the apprehended men being held for extradition to Michigan on the charge that they had participated in a Communist meeting in violation of the syndicalism law of that state. The meeting in question was a national secret convention of the Communist Party of the United States held at a little town called Bridgeman, Mich., on the shores of Lake Michigan, 120 miles from Chicago. The meetings began on Aug. 21, 1922, and were held in the woods near a small summer resort, whose owner was friendly. It was planned to hold a nine-day convention. On the third day the presence of secret service men in Bridgeman was discovered and the convention was therefore hastily adjourned. Most of the

delegates left that night. Seventeen who stayed over were arrested the next morning by a raiding party of State, Federal and local Chicago detectives and lodged in jail at St. Joseph. They were promptly charged with violating the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, which was enacted in 1919, and held in \$10,000 bail each. Many of the other 50 or 60 delegates who are alleged to have attended the Bridgeman meeting were indicted also and several were arrested in other states. Some of the evidence against the Communists consists of material found by the detectives in two barrels buried by the fleeing delegates on the grounds where they met. These barrels contained the records of the convention, various reports, personal correspondence and memoranda which it is understood fairly cover the activities of the Communist movement in the United States. A few days previous to the raid on the Educational League convention Wm. Z. Foster, the head of the organization, was arrested on the charge of having been present as a fraternal delegate from the Trade Union Educational League to the Communist meeting at Bridgeman, and was held under bonds of \$5,000 for extradition to Michigan. At the hearing of the case on November 27, Foster and the other defendants pleaded not guilty to violation of the Michigan law, and the trial was set for January 15, 1923. On August 6, Mr. Foster, who was in Denver, Col., where he was billed to speak on that evening, was deported to the border of Nebraska, where he took train for Omaha. On August 20 there was a train wreck at Gary, Ind., and the headquarters of the Trade Union Educational League was raided by the police authorities in an effort to place responsibility for the occurrence. The State authorities obtaining no evidence, all the material seized was referred to the district attorney's office of the Federal Government in Chicago for inspection, and later returned to Mr. Foster.

Among the indicted men is Earl Browder, who took part in the first convention of the Workers' Party of Canada, and who has already served a two-year sentence in the United States federal prison at Leavenworth for his activities in opposition to the World War. One of the others has also served a prison term for a similar offence and two were previously convicted and sentenced for violation of other United States laws.

Soon after the above-mentioned arrests were made a body known as the Labour Defence Council was formed for the purpose of raising funds to assist the defendants, with Wm. Z. Foster as the provisional secretary, and circular letters soliciting contributions were sent broadcast. The American Civil Liberties Union has also interested itself in the case, the defence of which will be the constitutional right of free speech and free assembly, with the object of carrying the Michigan criminal syndicalism law to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

No reply was received from the head office of the Trade Union Educational League for a statement of the number of local branches in Canada. While there may be others, the only one of which the department has information is that located in Vancouver.

According to a report received in the department, W. Z. Foster, the head of the T. U. E. L., was, at the meeting of the Red International of Trade Unions held in Moscow in November, 1922, elected a member of the executive of that body.

#### MINERS OF DISTRICT 26 FAVOUR A CANADIAN LOAN TO RUSSIA

On April 27, 1922, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of District 26 of the United Mine Workers, forwarded the following dispatch to N. Lenin, head of the Russian Soviet Government at Moscow:—

Will Russian people guarantee repayment when possible of fifteen million dollar distress loan by Canadian Government; loan to be spent in Canada for purchase of wheat seed and food for Volga, to be distributed under the Nansen agency.



To the above the reply quoted hereunder was forwarded on June 9, 1922, to Mr. McLachlan:—

In reply to your telegram we welcome your offer of a loan of fifteen million dollars for relief of peasants of the famine stricken provinces. The need for assistance is immense. The reconstruction of rural industry and agriculture will require large means. The government will give guarantee for the fulfilment of the loan. On behalf of the chairman of the Council of the People's Commissaries and the Council of Labour Defence, Lening by his Deputy Rykov. Signed, Polpred.

In publishing the above dispatches the *Maritime Labour Herald* stated: "It is now the duty of organized labour throughout Canada to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to grant this loan."

The convention of District 26 held in Truro in June, 1922, adopted a resolution favouring the loan of \$15,000,000 to Russia, the loan to be spent in Canada for the purposes above mentioned, and also instructing the secretary to take the necessary steps to have other labour bodies endorse the proposal, and to take such other action as may be necessary to persuade the Dominion Government to grant the money.

#### TRADES CONGRESS OPPOSES LOAN TO RUSSIA

The above resolution was presented in the name of District 26 of the United Mine Workers to the 1922 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The committee to which it was referred non-concurred in the proposal. Mr. John McDonald, advocate of the Workers' Party of Canada, who was present as a delegate from Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, accused the committee of having been influenced in reaching its decision by the reports of yellow journals on Russian conditions. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, replied to the remarks of Mr. McDonald and the other supporters of the resolution, stating that for six months the Trades Congress, through its official journal, had appealed for funds to aid the famine sufferers in Russia, and all that had been received was \$160. If the desire was to assist the famine sufferers, contributions sent to the congress office in Ottawa would be forwarded to the International Federation of Trade Unions to be used in Russian relief. Continuing the president said: "Do you think you could hold this congress in Russia? Do you think you could have free speech there? If you tried it, you would be stood against a wall in front of some of the Red Guard and shot down. When Russia establishes a government that is representative; when it grants the liberty it preaches about to the Russian people; when it removes its soldiers from the throats of the workers, then we will come to the aid of the people of Russia. If Canada has any money to loan let it be to relieve housing and destitution. Don't think that because they have overthrown Czarism in Russia they have overthrown autocracy. Instead of that they have set up the worst kind of autocracy, a military dictatorship."

The debate was closed on the calling of the previous question, the vote in favour of the rejection of the resolution asking for support for the proposed loan being 147 against to 56 in favour.

District 26 of the U.M.W. also sent to the the Canadian Federation of Labour a copy of the same resolution as presented to the Trades and Labour Congress. The Canadian Federation at its convention held in Toronto in September, 1922, refused to endorse the proposal of the miners.

#### TRADES CONGRESS CONDEMNS COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

In reporting to the 1922 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada the executive council called attention to the operations of the Workers' Party of Canada and the Trade Union Educational League. Quota-

tions from some of the official declarations of the Workers' Party were given "in order that the delegates might understand the ultimate aims and objects of those, who masquerading as friends of the trade unions, and falsely declaring their desires for a united front, only seek to destroy our movement." The executive council stated that:—

Though much more might be quoted, the above declarations are sufficient to leave no room for doubt that the intention of the Workers' Party of Canada is not to improve the usefulness of the trade unions, but, by first destroying confidence in the methods established through years of experience, to utilize them to bring the workers of Canada under the control of the Red Trade Union International of Moscow.

In reference to the Trade Union Educational League, the executive of the congress stated that this organization was carrying on similar propaganda to that of the Workers' Party. The executive further stated:—

Its method of procedure is to work within the present trade unions, first converting them from craft unions to industrial unions and then have them affiliate with the Red Trade Union International of Moscow. This League is stated by one of its representatives to include socialist parties, anarchists, communist parties, farmers and labour parties. Its objects are both political and industrial, and, under the subterfuge of education, aims to poison the minds of the workers against present trade union and labour political organizations and ultimately make them instruments for the establishment of Communism.

The convention of the congress endorsed the action of the executive council in drawing attention to the propaganda being carried on by the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League "in order that effective measures may be taken to insure the real solidarity of labour and the continuance of its constructive policies."

#### MORE CONDEMNATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

The Alberta *Labour News*, official organ of organized labour of the province of Alberta, in the issue of July 8, 1922, under the caption "A Dual Organization," published the following concerning the Trade Union Educational League:—

The Trade Union Educational League with Bill Foster as the chief educator pretends to disbelieve in the policy of dual organization of the workers. But the very fact that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual organization itself rather belies the claim. Labour has its central organizations such as trades councils and provincial and state federations with which practically all unions are affiliated. Any process of organization, or education, which is necessary or desirable can very easily, and much more effectively, be carried out through the central bodies of labour than through an outside organization. Those who have the interests of organized labour at heart should be in the labour movement, and if they are inside there is no need for them to use any outside organizations through which to propagate their views.

As a matter of fact, the promoters of the Trade Union Educational League have not the interests of the labour movement at heart. The League is a product of the Red Trade Union International, the policy of which is to destroy any and every form of organization which will not be subject to the dictates of Moscow. The leaders of the Red International realize that the former policy of dual unionism has failed and they have adopted another method. Under the cloak of friendliness and "education" they are endeavouring to capture the recognized labour movement and destroy the confidence of the workers in their organizations. The views and propaganda of the Trade Union Educational League are plausible in themselves, but the purpose behind the movement is destructive. If such were not the case the members of the League would be applying their energy to building up the labour movement through the recognized central bodies of organized labour.

#### POLITICAL INTERNATIONALS DESIRE UNITED TRADE UNION FRONT

There was held in Berlin early in April, 1922, a conference of representatives of the three international political organizations, viz., The Second (Socialist) International, the International Working Union of Socialist Parties (Vienna), and the Third (Communist) International. The meeting adopted a resolution proposing the establishment of an organization committee of nine (three from



each organization) which shall undertake preparations for further conferences, as well as conferences on a wider basis, to include parties which are not affiliated to either of the three international bodies above mentioned. It was also decided that the organization committee should endeavour to bring about conversations between the representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and the Red International of Trade Unions (Moscow) to consider the question of how the maintenance and restoration of trade union unity of front can be secured, nationally and internationally.

According to a report given publicity in a paper called *Het Volk* on April 12, 1922, Mr. Edo Fimmen, of Amsterdam, one of the two secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, when asked what he thought of the above proposal, replied by enumerating the insults hurled at the leaders of the International Federation by the chiefs of the Moscow body, and by declaring that he did not believe that the latter had any real desire for peace and unity among the labour forces of the world. Before the International Federation would accept any invitation to a conference with the Moscow labour leaders, the latter must guarantee the abandonment of the famous "cell theory," whereby communist groups are formed within the unions affiliated with the Amsterdam federation for the purpose of making trouble for the so-called conservative elements and eventually bringing about a secession from Amsterdam and affiliation with Moscow. Mr. Fimmen concluded by saying that if the Red International did not care to accept the necessary conditions for a conference his organization would form the "united front" without Moscow.

## XII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

*Purpose of the Organization—Synopsis of the Chief Matters Discussed at the Second Regular Meeting—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada an Affiliate—Objections of the American Federation of Labour to Becoming a Member of the International Body.*

The International Federation of Trade Unions (formerly the International Secretariat, the name being changed in 1913) is designed to promote the interests of the organized labour movement, both nationally and internationally. During the war the federation did not function, the headquarters at the time being in Berlin, Germany, but in July, 1919, at a meeting held in Amsterdam, Holland, the affairs of the old international federation (originally formed in 1901) were closed up and the new federation established. The American Federation of Labour was represented by delegates at these meetings, but for certain reasons has not seen fit to continue its connection. The labour movement of Canada, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is in affiliation with the International Federation, having been accepted into membership in June, 1920. The following are the rules governing the International Federation of Trade Unions as adopted at the reorganization in July, 1919:—

*Name.*—1. The national centres of the trade unions of the various countries shall combine in an International Federation of Trade Unions, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being guaranteed.

2. The headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be determined by the international conference.

*Constitution.*—The International Federation shall consist of the national and general trade union centres of those countries which are organized on a trade union basis.

Only one national centre of trade unions from each country shall be admitted to the International Federation.

All controversies as to membership shall be examined by the bureau and management committee, and submitted for final decision to the biennial conference of the International Federation.

*Objects of the Federation.*—The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be:—

1. The promotion of the interests and endeavours of the organizations affiliated on a national and international basis.

2. The promotion of the trade union movement, both national and international, in the countries not affiliated.

3. The promotion of combined action on all questions of mutual trade union interest.

4. The prevention of international blacklegging.

5. The provision of funds for the promotion and furtherance of the foregoing objects and such other trade union objects as may from time to time be incorporated in the rules.

*Management.*—The management of the International Federation shall consist of the bureau, the management committee, and the biennial conference.

1. The bureau shall consist of the president, two senior vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the secretary-editor, to be selected, as far as possible, from different nations.

2. One additional vice-president for every group of nations shall be appointed and be added to the bureau for the purpose of forming the management committee.

The bureau and the management committee shall be appointed at the biennial conference of the International Federation, and shall remain in office (apart from death or misconduct) until the next biennial meeting.

Regulations were also adopted in regard to the holding of the regular meetings, the representation of affiliates at such gatherings, and the business to be transacted. The duties of the bureau and the management committee were agreed upon as follows:—

The president of the Federation shall preside over all meetings of the executive, the management committee, and the conference. He shall, in co-operation with the bureau



direct the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions and be responsible to the conference for the efficient fulfilment of the duties both of officials, delegates, and employees of the Federation. The president shall have the casting vote at the meeting of the bureau and the management committee, in case he took part in the vote.

The first vice-president shall be the representative and substitute of the president. He shall attend, moreover—

(a) To the propaganda for the extension of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

(b) To the propaganda for advancement of the national and international trade union movement in non-affiliated countries.

The second vice-president shall be the representative and substitute for the first vice-president. He shall attend, moreover—

(a) To the drafting and preparation of the social and economic demands of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

(b) The preliminary work in connection with the settlement of differences within the movement.

*Special Duties of the Management Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the management committee:—

(a) To promote the objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions, especially in their own and the neighbouring countries.

(b) To represent the International Federation of Trade Unions in connection with individual actions in their own and neighbouring countries.

(c) To assist the bureau in its collection of material for the purposes of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in connection with trade union appeals for monetary help required for purposes of propaganda in non-organized or badly organized countries.

(d) To assist in the examination of the funds, as well as of the activities of the bureau since the last meeting, and the programme of action for the ensuing six months.

(e) To attend to all proposals put aside by the bureau and the settlement of all differences still to be adjusted.

(f) To attend to all complaints and new proposals.

(g) To arrange the agenda for the regular conference.

(h) To decide questions of admission or non-admission of national centres pending confirmation by the next conference.

(i) To take decisions regarding special appeals for monetary help, in accordance with the proposal of the bureau.

(j) To arrange the financial programme for the ensuing six months.

At least one copy of the minutes of the meeting are to be forwarded as soon as possible to all national centres.

All the activities and decisions of the bureau and the management committee shall be reported to the national centres and receive the approval and endorsement of the biennial conference.

Other rules agreed upon include those governing the duties of the treasurer, secretary-editor and the admission, withdrawal and expulsion of affiliates.

The methods by which the International Federation of Trade Unions seeks to achieve its objects were declared to be:—

(a) An exchange of all information and experiences of importance to the movement by means of official publications and conferences.

(b) The preparing of statistics on uniform lines.

(c) The issue of an appeal for combined assistance in case of need.

(d) The promoting of trade union propaganda in the countries affiliated when proposed by the respective national centres.

(e) Actions effecting a settlement of differences within the movement.

(f) The promoting of trade unionist objects in the countries non-affiliated as far as this appears possible.

(g) The collection of material concerning social and economic legislation in all countries.

(h) The encouragement of endeavours to promote and carry out social and economic legislation in all countries.

(i) Regulation of immigration and emigration in the interests of trade unions.

(j) Reciprocal contracts promoting independence of movement on the part of members affiliated by means of regulating the conditions of transfer from one union to another.

(k) The publication of an international review.

Further rules adopted were:—

1. That Amsterdam be the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

2. That the contribution be one-half penny or one-half of one American cent per member per annum.

3. That the formation of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the payment of contributions date from July 1, 1919.

#### MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The second regular meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held in Rome from April 20 to 26, 1922. The following countries were represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Although the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is an affiliate of the International Federation, it was impossible for various reasons to be represented. Nineteen international labour secretariats had delegates in attendance, as did also the International Federation of Working Women. By invitation, the International Labour Office sent a representative. The number of organized workers represented by the regular delegates exceeded twenty-four millions. The chief business before the conference was the general report, the financial report, and discussions on (1) The Reconstruction of Europe, (2) Disarmament and the War against War, and (3) International Reaction and the Eight-Hour Day.

During the consideration of the general and financial reports, which were approved, information was asked by a Swiss delegate as to the attitude of the executive of the federation towards Moscow (the Red International of Labour Unions). Mr. Fimmen, one of the secretaries, replying for the executive officers, stated that they were prepared to fight side by side with the red Russian proletariat, but not with the so-called representatives of the red proletariat.

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

On April 15, 1922, the International Federation called a conference at Genoa, where the Economic Commission was being held, with a view of presenting to the commission the opinions of the organized workers on economic reorganization of Europe. The workers' conference unanimously adopted a resolution on the subject, in which was recited some of the causes creating the disturbance in the economic system. The resolution further stated that the economic crisis in Europe can only be overcome by international action in which every country co-operates, and maintained that Russia should resume her place as an equal among the European nations. As to the methods to be adopted for the economic reorganization of Europe, the conference assigned a foremost place to the question of the exchange rates and the distribution of raw materials. The enormous debts of the European countries, the resolution stated, prevents an economic revival. The first condition for such a revival is the reciprocal cancellation of the debts contracted by European countries during the war. It is indispensable to arrange for the grant of credits in order to supply impoverished states with the means of resuming their industrial and commercial activity under normal conditions. Those credits, the resolution also stated, should be provided by means of an international loan on the security of all European nations, organized by the League of Nations, and administered under its control. Another measure considered necessary for the solution of European economic problems is a revision of the reparations policy in accordance with the programme adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam in March, 1921. That programme condemned the policy of regulating reparations by financial methods alone and the mistake of imagining that adding up milliards is the way to determine the obligations of Germany. The programme declared that the only solution allowing for a rapid recovery was that involving the co-operation of every nation, placing the burden of reparations on the possessing class and not



on the workers. The regulations of reparations should be international, the resolution stated, not only because it must mobilize the resources of Germany, but also because it must appeal to the co-operation of other nations. To reduce the burden on Germany to reasonable proportions, the Entente Powers should give up the payments demanded for war pensions and put an end to military occupation and to the sanctions. The resolution approved of the international control and distribution of the chief raw materials needed by industry and agriculture and the regulation of freight rates. The resolution further suggested the regulation of production so that the industries of the countries owning or monopolizing raw materials shall not render conditions more difficult for poorer countries which are unable to compete in international markets. Such general measures, which might ultimately be supplemented by entrusting the exploitation of unmarketed or badly worked land and mines to international co-operation, would place Europe in the way of returning to the ordered movement of production and exchange, and utilizing the labour available in the various countries so as to avoid as far as possible the scourge of unemployment. The resolution closed with a plea for disarmament as a necessary condition for the economic revival of Europe and opposed any interference with the advantages gained by the working classes, particularly the eight-hour day and the forty-eight-hour week.

The resolution, of which the above is an epitome, was submitted to the Economic Commission on April 20 by L. Jouhaux, of France, who also introduced the resolution at the meeting of the International Federation.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. C. Mertens, of Belgium, submitted a resolution on the subject of "World Reaction Against the Eight-Hour Day." At the request of Mr. Smellie, of Great Britain, the resolution was redrafted by a special committee. The full text of the redrafted resolution, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows:—

The International Trade Union Congress, meeting at Rome on April 20, 1922, and following days, has examined the situation in which the international proletariat find themselves in consequence of the action of the employers and governments of the various countries.

It declares that promises made to the working classes have not been kept; that on the contrary the few gains previously obtained by the workers are to-day menaced by the employers in all countries; that the forces of reaction are having recourse to various pretexts in order to endeavour to crush the working-class movement, by attacking especially the "eight-hour day," wages, social legislation and international conventions.

The International Trade Union Congress protests most energetically against the various manifestations of reaction such as military dictatorship, "fascism," the assassinations of trade union leaders, the arbitrary punishment and imprisonment of workers in various countries.

It declares that the gains realized by the working class during the war should not be considered as presents or rewards granted by the employing class, but as rights gained after bitter struggles by the action of the organized workers.

The congress appeals to the manual and non-manual workers of the entire world and calls upon them to affiliate through their respective national trade union centres to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

It appeals especially to the workers of Russia, America and the countries in the far east of Asia, in order that these may bring about, while retaining their full autonomy, a united front by forming one organization of the workers of the entire world.

It declares that only the unity of organization and action of the working classes will repel the assaults of reaction and prepare the way for the emancipation of labour.

With regard to the immediate defence of the interests and social liberties of the workers, the congress decides that the various national trade union centres shall keep the International Federation of Trade Unions regularly informed as to the situation in their respective countries. The International Federation of Trade Unions shall then take such energetic measures as may be necessary to render moral, financial and material support to the countries which are most exposed to the menace of reaction.

It instructs the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to issue as soon as possible a manifesto to the working men and women of the entire world, manual and non-manual—calling upon them to join the International Federation of Trade Unions as being one of the most powerful means of effectively repelling the assaults of reaction.

Let the call be:—

A maximum eight-hour day!

No wage reductions!

Defend the rights and liberties already won!

#### ACTION AGAINST WAR

Mr. Edo Fimmen, joint secretary of the International Federation, introduced the discussion on labour opposition to militarism and war. At the close of the debate the following resolution, prepared by a committee, was adopted:—

The International Trade Union Congress held at Rome on April 20, 1922, and following days, composed of 107 delegates representing the National Confederations of Trade Unions of France, England, Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Czecho Slovakia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Hungary, Latvia, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg and Bulgaria, constituting a total of 24,000,000 organized workers and of representatives of the International Industrial Federations of the Transport Workers, Miners, Metal Workers, Factory Workers, Agricultural Workers, Textile Workers, Commercial Employees and Technical Workers, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers, Workers in Public Services, Wood Workers, Building Workers, Clothing Workers, Book Binders, Printers, Food Workers, Stone Workers, Tobacco Workers, Painters, Lithographers, Hatters, Diamond Workers and Musicians:

Declares that the struggle against militarism and war, and on behalf of the peace of the world based on the fraternization of the nations, is one of the principal tasks of the trade union movement which adopts the programme of the overthrow of the capitalist system.

The congress declares that it is its special duty to struggle against all political and economic nationalism and against the conclusion or maintenance of alliances or understandings liable to lead to concerted military action.

The congress confirms the resolutions on war and militarism which were adopted by the Extraordinary International Trade Union Congress held at London, November 22-27, 1920, and by the International Conference of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions and representatives of the International Trade Federations of Transport Workers, Miners and Metal Workers, held at Amsterdam November 15-16, 1921.

The congress declares that it is the duty of organized workers to avert any war which may threaten to break out in the future by all means at the disposal of the labour movement, and to prevent the actual breaking out of wars by proclaiming and carrying into effect an international general strike.

The congress declares that it is the duty of all the national confederations of trade unions affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, as well as of all the international trade federations adhering to the International Federation of Trade Unions and of all their respective organizations, to conduct by oral and written propaganda among the workers in their respective countries an energetic and sustained activity against militarism, and to train the workers for this struggle in such a way that they will be both willing and able to respond to all appeals to the solidarity of the working classes, and if necessary to give effect to the appeal of the International Federation of Trade Unions by an immediate cessation of work in the event of war being definitely threatened.

The congress supports the efforts of the International Trade Federations which are everywhere insisting that the production of all kinds of arms and munitions of war should be supervised strictly and reduced to a minimum for civil needs.

The congress instructs this committee to maintain, direct and develop propaganda against war and militarism, which propaganda is to be carried out by the various national confederations of trade unions and internationals of particular industries, as well as their respective affiliated organizations, and to take all steps which may be judged necessary with a view to rendering effective the action and propaganda against war and militarism which has been decided upon by this congress.

#### SUPPORT THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN

The executive committee submitted a proposal that the International Federation of Trade Unions should affiliate with the International Federation of Women Workers, the headquarters of which is in London, in respect of the number of women organized within the affiliated national confederations. Some



opposition was offered to the suggestion, after which the following resolution was adopted:—

The International Trade Union Congress considers it urgently necessary that the trade unions in all countries should give their fullest attention to the organization of woman labour. Unorganized women workers constitute a danger to the conditions of labour for the whole mass of workers.

The congress instructs the executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions to encourage in every country the organization of women's labour and considers that the most efficient form of organization for trade unions is that which comprehends both women and men.

Where for particular reasons there exist special organizations of women workers, those organizations ought to be affiliated to the national confederation.

Considering that the situation is not sufficiently clear with regard to the objects and composition of the International Federation of Women Workers, the congress instructs the bureau to report on the question at the next congress and invites the executive committee to continue relations with the International Federation of Women Workers in the present spirit of comradeship.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

As a sequel to the resolution opposing militarism and war, adopted by the second regular meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Rome in April, 1922, there convened at The Hague on December 10, 1922, and following days, the International Peace Congress, held under the auspices of the International Federation. In addition to the invitations sent to the affiliated organizations a number of the most prominent international and national peace associations were invited to participate. During the discussion of the various topics on the agenda the Russian delegates offered criticism of the intentions of the promoters of the congress. To the aspersions cast on the conference by the Russian Communists reply was made by supporters of the International Federation of Trade Unions. On one occasion the president of the congress, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, remarked that the meeting had not been called to discuss the vices and virtues of the Communists, and later reminded the Russians that the congress was not convened "for them to make propaganda for their own views, but in order to obtain a united front in combating war, a purpose the Russian delegates had evidently forgotten." The resolutions adopted included those on the following subjects: (1) Encouragement of the organization of women and urging the workers to foster the spirit of pacifism in their homes, and to supplement state education by establishing for their children educational arrangements controlled by their own organizations and promoting their ideals, and to support the Young Workers' movement as an important factor in the work for peace; (2) That all the forces desiring to work for peace should co-operate with the object of combating war, and that the International Federation of Trade Unions instruct its affiliated trade union federations to propagate the principles of constructive pacifism as well as reforms desired in the League of Nations; (3) Against the policy of sanctions and the threatened occupation of the Ruhr; (4) (a) Revision of the Peace Treaties, (b) Admission of Germany on equal terms to the League of Nations, (c) Abolition of secret treaties and secret diplomacy; (5) To prevent the actual outbreak of war by proclaiming a general international strike, the responsibility to decide upon such action to rest with the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Russian delegation voted against all of the above resolutions.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

The earliest figures available giving the membership of the International Federation of Trade Unions are those for 1904, when the affiliations numbered fourteen, comprising a membership of 2,378,975. The affiliations increased to

nineteen in 1912, the membership being given at 7,394,461. During the intervening period no information as to numerical standing was published until the Amsterdam congress in July, 1919, when the countries affiliated numbered fourteen and the membership was 17,633,000. In July, 1921, the affiliates numbered 24 and the membership 23,907,059. The latest report for 1922 as to the numerical strength of the federation gives the same number of affiliations as in 1921, with an approximate membership of 22,000,000, comprising 69 per cent of the organized workers in the 24 countries affiliated, the total number of which was placed at 31,635,766.

#### OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

A new classification of the countries represented on the executive committee was adopted as follows: (1) Canada, United States of America, (2) Latin America, (3) Great Britain, (4) France, (5) Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands, (6) Spain, Portugal, (7) Italy, (8) Germany, (9) Austria, Switzerland, (10) Russia, Baltic States, (11) Czecho Slovakia, Poland, (12) Scandinavian countries, (13) Hungary, Balkan States, (14) Australia, Oceania, South Africa, (15) India, (16) Japan, China, Far East.

A new position, that of third vice-president, was created in order to give Germany representation on the executive. The election of officers resulted as follows, all of the retiring officers being re-elected: President, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1., England; first vice-president, Leon Jouhaux, 211 Lafayette street, Paris, France; second vice-president, C. Mertens, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium; third vice-president, Th. Leipart, Germany.

The secretaries are Edo Fimmen and J. Oudegeest, Vondelstraat, 61, Amsterdam, Holland.

#### TRADES CONGRESS COMMENDS WORK OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in reporting on the affiliation of that body with the International Federation of Trade Unions, stated that considerable advantage had been derived therefrom and that the federation had been the chief means of co-ordinating the activities of the workers' representatives at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization (established under part 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations) and of "successfully offsetting some of the reactionary propaganda of the Employers' International Federation and that of certain Governments." The executive further stated that,—

The I. F. T. U. has collected and compiled much useful information regarding the activities of workers' organizations throughout the world and has distributed this regularly to its affiliated organizations, through special bulletins, and by the publication of a bi-monthly journal.

It has assisted in relieving Russian famine sufferers, having maintained, since January 1, last, 42,000 children in the Chuvash region, besides rendering general assistance to 50,000 adults in other famine areas.

It has worked energetically for the prevention of future wars and the avoidance of international conflict, and is now organizing an anti-war world congress for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the various governments and the League of Nations on this question.

The convention of the congress approved of the report and recommended a continuance of the affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION AND INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Although the American Federation of Labour had delegates present at the meeting in Amsterdam, Holland, in July, 1919, at which the old International



Federation of Trade Unions was dissolved and the new international federation formed, the organization for certain reasons has not effected affiliation. The question of the American Federation of Labour becoming an affiliate has been before the annual conventions of that body and much correspondence on the subject has passed between the two organizations. In reporting on the matter to the 1922 convention of the American Federation the executive council stated:—

We have been unable, however, to bring about affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, because the governing body of the International Federation of Trade Unions has not yet found its way to making that affiliation possible. Correspondence has continued and is continuing with the view to affiliation, and we earnestly hope that it may be possible to bring about affiliation and active participation in the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions during the coming year.

Three main points of contention have been uppermost in the discussion with the International Federation of Trade Unions and in our most recent communication, dated February 25, 1922, we inquired whether the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions could not find some way of removing the objections and making possible our early affiliation. The objections which have continued to stand in the way of affiliation are, as declared by the Montreal and Denver conventions, as follows:—

First.—That the new constitution completely abrogated the principle of complete autonomy for each national trade union federation.

Second.—That through the issuance of appeals and proclamations the executive body of the international federation had committed the federation to a revolutionary principle to which the American Federation of Labour is and always had been uncompromisingly opposed, and to which no labour movement guided by democratic ideals could give approval.

Third.—That a system of dues had been adopted which would place upon the American Federation of Labour a heavy and unbearable expense.

The executive council of the American Federation also quoted the following extract from the letter of February 25, 1922, to the International Federation in regard to the question of affiliation:—

The American Federation of Labour did not set up these objections as reasons for permanently remaining outside of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It set them up as points of difference which it was hoped might be removed in order that affiliation might become possible.

It must be stated unequivocally that up to this time there has been no genuine effort on the part of the International Federation of Trade Unions or of its officers to remove these obstacles and no earnest endeavour to compose them. On the contrary, we are now informed in your letter of January 5, 1922, that the bureau has now fully endorsed the communications previously sent the undersigned.

Furthermore, while abstaining absolutely from a course that might have been calculated to remove the differences, the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions have made the situation still more difficult by directly challenging the autonomy of the American Federation of Labour and ignoring its position, responsibility and authority. This it has done by means of communicating directly with our affiliated bodies instead of communicating with the American Federation of Labour, a practice unheard of in international labour relations. The thought of the International Federation of Trade Unions in communicating directly with affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labour, and not with the American Federation of Labour direct, was, we are convinced, for the purpose of creating a propaganda among our affiliated organizations for the purpose of endeavouring to force the American Federation of Labour to change its policy to suit the purposes of officials in Amsterdam. That this has failed is due solely to the unanimity of opinion in the ranks of American organized labour.

However, the American Federation of Labour is willing to overlook this breach of good conduct. The sole purpose in calling attention to it here is to bring out the characteristics of the International Federation of Trade Unions under its present official direction, which is certainly not helpful in overcoming existing difficulties.

In the matter of the three points of objection originally raised, and again set forth in this letter, something remains to be said.

As to the first point, that of the abrogation of national autonomy, is it possible that there may be some correction of this evil? Is there a method of safeguarding national autonomy within the International Federation of Trade Unions? We are not unmindful of the fact that your previous communications have been uncompromising in support of the principle and the practice as they have obtained since the organization of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. Nevertheless, we are hopeful that you may

find some way of overcoming the objection. Indeed, we feel that it is entirely possible, if the desire of the International Federation for American affiliation is sincere. We are under the necessity of repeating that the American Federation of Labour can not agree to any abandonment of complete autonomy and that it can not place itself in a position where it will be in danger of being committed to policies and principles to which it is opposed. We shall be more than glad to learn of some manner of composing this difference.

In relation to the second point, that concerning the issuance of proclamations and appeals committing the International Federation and, therefore its affiliated organizations, to principles not in accord with those agreed upon, we have yet to learn if it is intended to abandon this practice in Amsterdam.

There is no insuperable obstacle raised in point No. 2. It rests with the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions whether that point is to continue to be a barrier. Its removal is simple, and the American Federation of Labour is entirely willing to believe whatever declaration on the subject may be made by the responsible officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

As to point No. 3, that relating to dues, the American Federation of Labour still is of the opinion that the burden imposed upon us is too great. It is earnestly desired that some effort be made to remedy this situation in the direction of materially modifying the proposed dues in accordance with our suggestion. There appears to have been no real effort made in Amsterdam to deal with this question, and it is proposed that serious consideration be given thereto. Surely the object of the International Federation of Trade Unions can not be to weaken the domestic efforts of the various national centres by placing an excessive strain upon the finances of the national centres.

Then, too, there must be some understanding as to the money standard which shall determine and govern the payment of dues, as to whether it shall be the English pound, the American dollar, the German mark, or the French franc, so that there will be no undue proportion of taxation between the organizations on account of the varying exchange value of currency used.

While our great interest is for an international movement and to bring about the greatest degree of co-operation and solidarity in that movement, yet no one can fail to understand that our first and dominating duty is to our fellow workers and our movement in America.

Up to the date of the American Federation convention (June 12-24) no reply had been received from the International Federation. The convention, however, instructed the executive officers to continue their efforts to bring about affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions by having the latter body meet the views of the American Federation.



### XIII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

*Constitution of the Permanent Organization Established in 1921—List of Officers  
—Canadian Vice-President—Trades Congress of Canada an Affiliate.*

The first International Congress of Working Women met in Washington in October, 1919, prior to the first International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. The second meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from October 17 to 25, 1921, one week previous to the opening of the third International Labour Conference. Owing to the apparent need of an organization to speak on behalf of the working women of the world on matters pertaining to their welfare, the delegates decided to establish a permanent body, the following constitution being adopted:—

I. *Name.*—The name of this organization shall be the International Federation of Working Women (Travailleuses).

II. *Object.*—The object of the federation shall be to unite organized women in order that they may resolve upon the means by which the standard of the life of the workers throughout the world may best be raised.

With this purpose in view, the federation shall (a) promote trade union organization among women; (b) develop an international policy giving special consideration to the needs of women and children, and examine closely all projects for legislation proposed by the League of Nations, and especially by the International Labour Conferences; (c) promote the appointment of women to represent organized working women on all organizations and committees dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the workers.

III. *Membership.*—(a) The federation shall consist of national trade union organizations, containing women members, and affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions; it shall also admit working women's organizations accepting its aims and agreeing to work in the spirit and to follow the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions; (b) Where the trade union organization is not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the executive board shall decide what national body representing organized working women shall be accepted; (c) Only one organization shall be accepted from each country; (d) In the case of any controversy as to eligibility, the executive board shall decide, and submit that decision to the full congress of the federation for its approval.

IV. *Management.*—The management of the International Federation shall consist of a biennial congress, an executive board, and a secretariat; (a) The biennial congress shall elect the executive board; (b) The executive board shall consist of three officers, namely, a president, a secretary, treasurer, and one vice-president from each country affiliated; (c) The secretariat shall be under the direction of the president, secretary, treasurer, and the vice-president of the country in which the secretariat is, and it shall be constituted on lines laid down by the executive board; (d) Vacancies occurring on the executive board in the interval between the congresses shall be filled as follows: I. Vacancies among the officers, by the executive board; II. Vacancies among the vice-presidents, by the nomination from the national organization concerned; (e) In the event of any national organization being admitted during the interval between congresses, the executive board shall appoint a vice-president on the nomination of the organization affiliating.

V. *The Congress.*—(a) A congress shall be held biennially at a place and time decided upon by the officers in consultation with the members of the executive board; (b) Notification of the date and place of the congress shall be sent by the secretariat to each national organization affiliated at least six months before the congress is to take place. All proposals to be submitted to the congress shall be sent to the secretary not less than three months before the congress meets, together with any explanations of these proposals; (c) Special congresses may be convened on the decision of the officers, supported by a two-thirds majority of the executive board, and confirmed by not less than half of the national organizations affiliated; (d) The congress shall consist of the executive board, and delegates from the national organizations affiliated; (e) Each national organization shall be entitled to send delegates on the following basis: I. Five delegates for the first 50,000 women or part thereof from whom the affiliation fees have been paid. II. One additional delegate for each additional 50,000 or part thereof; (f) The basis of voting shall be one vote for

each national organization affiliated on 50,000 or part thereof, and two votes for each national organization affiliating on more than 50,000.

VI. *Headquarters.*—The secretariat shall be in such place as the congress may from time to time decide.

VII. *Finance.*—(a) Each national organization shall pay an affiliation fee of £5 for every 50,000 or part thereof annually, and these shall be payable in January of each year; (b) Only those national organizations which have paid their contributions for the past year shall be entitled to representation, unless in the opinion of the executive board there are special circumstances under which temporary remission of contributions may be allowed; (c) It shall be the duty of the officers and vice-presidents to endeavour to secure voluntary contributions from their own countries.

VIII. *Duties of officers.*—(a) President—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all congresses and meetings of the executive board, and to act with the other officers in directing the secretariat; (b) Treasurer—It shall be the duty of the treasurer to take charge of all matters concerning income and expenditure, and to present an audited financial report to the congress; (c) Secretary—The secretary shall have charge of the work of the secretariat, and of all records and correspondence. She shall prepare a report for the congress, and carry out such work as the congress, the executive board, or the officers may from time to time direct; (d) Vice-Presidents—It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents to act in all ways as representatives of the federation, and to maintain constant communication between the organization in their own countries and the officers of the federation.

IX. *Amendments to the Constitution.*—All amendments to the constitution must be forwarded to the secretary three months before the date of the congress, and these amendments must be forwarded to each national organization two months before the date of the congress. A majority of votes shall be sufficient for the adoption of the amendment.

#### THE OFFICERS

The officers of the Federation, with their addresses, are as follows: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins, 1437 West Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Marion Phillips, 33 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1, England; treasurer, Mrs. Harrison Bell, 90 Friern Park, Finchely, London, N. 12, England; vice-presidents, (one for each country affiliated), Miss H. Burniaux, 17 Joseph-Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium; Mrs. Laura de Zayas Bazan, Industria 53, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Bozena Kubickova, Skahl 1, Prague, Czecho Slovakia; Miss Jean Bouvier, 10 Antoinette street, Paris, France; Miss Margaret Bondfield, Dilke House, 2 Malet street, London, W.C. 1, England; Signora Cabrini Casartelli, Aureliana 25, Rome, Italy; Mrs. Betzy Kjelsbert, Kronprinsensgate 611, Christiana, Norway; Miss Sophia Dobrzanska, 19 Czachi street, Varsovie, Warsaw, Poland; Miss Mary Fitzgerald, Joubert street, Johannesburg, South Africa; Miss Angele Monnier, Kapellenstrasse 8, Berne, Switzerland; Mrs. Maud Swartz, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Kathleen Derry, 373 Central avenue, London, Ont. The last named was appointed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1922, that body having become an affiliate of the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female members of the Congress.



#### XIV. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

*Brief Reference to the Labour Bodies in North America which Advocate the Industrial Plan of Organization—Industrial Workers of the World—I. W. W. Re-established in Canada—Workers' International Industrial Union—The One Big Union.*

In contradistinction to the American Federation of Labour (dealt with in a subsequent chapter) and the bulk of the labour organizations operating on the North American continent, stands the Industrial Workers of the World (commonly known as the I.W.W.), a body formed in 1905. The organization, among the founders of which were Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood, is the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, and has as an objective the abolition of the wage system, a cry which apparently appealed to many unskilled and migratory workers, a class which in the early stages comprised the bulk of the membership. In 1906 the Haywood followers dropped political action from their platform, deciding to use solely their industrial power to achieve their objects. As a result of this action there were two branches of the I.W.W., one being designated as the Haywood faction and the other as the Detroit section, the latter adhering to the original platform. In 1915 this latter portion assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and in 1921 changed its headquarters to New York city, and in 1922 moved to Troy, N.Y. The I.W.W. being in direct opposition to the form of labour organization as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the various railroad brotherhoods, has been on many occasions in conflict with the old-established trades unions on this continent.

##### FUNDAMENTALS OF THE I.W.W.

The fundamental principles of the I.W.W., as contained in the preamble to the constitution, as adopted in 1908, are as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

##### MEMBERS OF THE I.W.W. CONVICTED

Up to 1917 the I.W.W. had a considerable membership, and its main opposition came from the ranks of trade unionists who had no faith in its philosophy. In that year, however, the United States entered the European war, and it being

charged that members of the I.W.W. were interfering with the execution of certain wartime measures of the republic, the government instituted legal proceedings against a large number of its adherents, among whom were those who were termed the "intellectuals" of the movement, being editors of foreign language newspapers which supported the I.W.W. doctrine. Although the last of the remaining branches of the I.W.W. in Canada, which were located in the western provinces, passed out of existence in 1915, it was known that individual members have been at intervals located in the Dominion, and the Canadian Government, therefore, in 1918 placed a ban on the organization, similar action in the same year being taken by the United States. The chief indictment against members of the I.W.W. by the United States Government was that entered in Chicago on September 28, 1917, as an outcome of which 94 were convicted, among them being Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer. Demand for a new trial was granted, but the ruling of the court, which was rendered on October 5, 1920, did not relieve the convicted men of serving their sentences, the majority of which ranged from five to twenty years, those sentenced to the longer term including Wm. D. Haywood. The I.W.W. appealed to the Court of Appeals for a rehearing of the trial, but this was denied. Subsequently the case was taken to the Supreme Court, but this tribunal on April 11, 1921, refused to review the proceedings. Of the 94 convicted in 1918, and who had not served out their sentences, 46 were out on bonds. These were under order of the court required to surrender on or before April 25, 1921, on pain of bonds being forfeited. All but nine of the convicted men returned to Leavenworth prison to finish their sentences, one of the defaulters being Wm. D. Haywood, who is now in Russia, having left the United States just previous to the final decision of the court. On May 16, 1921, the Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the forfeiture of the bonds of the fugitives, Haywood's being for \$15,000, the aggregate forfeited amounting to about \$80,000. According to statements made subsequent to Haywood's departure, his escape had been arranged by members of the Communist party, whom, it was understood, were to reimburse his bondsmen. Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties' Union, an organization which did much in collecting funds for the defence of the convicted members of the I.W.W., in 1921 wrote to Wm. D. Haywood calling his attention to the failure of his Communist friends to implement their pledge.

Under other indictments members of the I.W.W. in the United States have been convicted of assassination and conspiracy to violate sections of the Federal statutes, and in all instances where appeals were taken against the conviction the decisions of the lower courts have been upheld. During the past five years more than 1,000 members have been convicted for violation of Federal or State laws.

One of the latest prosecutions instituted against the activities of the I.W.W. was in connection with the water-front strike in Portland, Oregon, which occurred on October 14, 1922. Meeting places of both the Marine Transport Workers and the Lumber Workers' units were raided and about 450 arrests were made. This action was taken by the mayor of the city to stop an influx of I.W.W. members into Portland during the water-front strike, the general executive board of the organization having ordered all foot-loose members to proceed to that city. This order was subsequently rescinded and the cases against the arrested I.W.W. strikers and those members who went to Portland to assist them were dismissed.

#### NOTES FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH CONVENTION

The fourteenth annual convention of the I.W.W. was held in Chicago in November, 1922, with 35 delegates in attendance. The convention, which was open to the public, decided at its first session to appoint an investigating committee to examine everything that had been done by the last general executive



board, and all other officials, including the publicity bureau, the educational department and the printing plant, with a view of ascertaining if business could not be carried on more efficiently.

Among other business before the convention was the consideration of the "necessity of building a real international labour organization, of drawing the workers of all countries into a solid alliance that will not only pass resolutions of sympathy, but will function in a concrete way when the needs of labour demand." It was stated that missionary work in this direction had been conducted in foreign countries by delegates of the Marine Transport Workers' Union, an integral part of the I.W.W., which body has several branches in the United States, Europe and other foreign countries. It was decided that the general executive board should issue a call for an international conference of marine workers to discuss the possibilities of a world alliance of workers.

The following extract from the report of the proceedings of the convention, as published in *Industrial Solidarity*, the official organ printed in Chicago, is an echo of the Haywood regime: "Individuals are submerged at this convention as they have been throughout the I.W.W. membership ever since Haywood turned away. Never again, the rank and file declare, will any individuals be permitted to build up a reputation and become a tin god at the expense of the organization. No officer can hold office more than a year."

#### I.W.W. NOT ON GOOD TERMS WITH COMMUNISTS

Although the I.W.W. sent a delegate to the meeting of the Red International of Trade Unions, the protégé of the Communist party, held in Moscow in July, 1921, there has been no affiliation effected. On the contrary, there appears to be a marked cleavage between the two organizations. In a manifesto issued by the Moscow body the officers of the I.W.W. were condemned as reactionary and the members were invited to join the red combination in Russia. The manifesto also accused the I.W.W. delegate to the Moscow meeting of having misrepresented the purposes and procedure of the whole Bolshevik regime. To the fourteenth annual convention of the I.W.W. a report was submitted of an investigation which had been made by an ex-member of the executive board into Communist activities in New York city, the reason for the inquiry being the appearance of Communist propaganda in *Industrial Unionist*, the eastern paper of the I.W.W., of which by some manoeuvring the Communists had been able to secure editorial control. On the strength of the report presented to the executive board the paper was ordered to suspend publication, and it accordingly ceased to exist. About the same time the I.W.W. found it necessary to remove the editors of its Italian and Hungarian papers in Chicago because both were Communists and were devoting considerable space to pro-Communist matter.

On the question of international affiliation the I.W.W. convention decided that the organization could not affiliate with either the international of Communists at Moscow or the Syndicalists at Berlin without forfeiting certain fundamental principles. The general executive board, however, was instructed "to open and maintain through correspondence such friendly intercourse with both of these internationals as will keep the workers of Europe and America and the labour movements of Asia, Australia and Africa fully informed upon labour in both hemispheres and pave the way for the formation of an international in and through which the interests of the workers of the world will find true and effective expression."

#### I.W.W. PRISONERS STILL CONFINED

According to the latest information from the American Civil Liberties' Union, 21 of the members of the I.W.W. convicted under the Chicago indictment were released from Leavenworth prison during the year 1922. There are still

71 serving sentences, which range from five to twenty years, 40 of whom were convicted in the Chicago trial, five in the Kansas city case and 26 under the Sacramento indictment. Apart from the efforts made by the American Civil Liberties' Union for the release of the I.W.W. prisoners and others who were convicted for violation of certain war measures of the United States, there is also working in the same direction a body known as the Joint Amnesty Committee, with headquarters in Washington. Subsequently to the receipt of the report from the American Civil Liberties' Union in regard to the number of I.W.W. prisoners still serving their sentences President Harding on December 30, 1922, commuted the sentences of eight of those who were convicted under the Chicago indictment of 1918 on condition that they leave the United States and never return. Of those whose sentences were commuted three were serving twenty, four ten and one five years in Leavenworth prison.

Three of the members of the I.W.W. convicted under the Chicago indictment were Herbert Mahler (born in Chatham, Ont.), Joseph Oates (an Englishman) and Wm. Moran (an Australian), the first-named having spent much of his life in British Columbia, where he worked with construction gangs on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, later doing similar work in the United States. The five-year sentences of the above-named having expired, they were released in May, 1922, and subsequently the United States authorities undertook to deport them. To this proceeding the three men took objection, claiming that the law under which they were ordered deported, a statute adopted two years after they were convicted, violates the United States Constitution. The Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party and the Toronto branch of the Independent Labour Party appealed to the Dominion Government to take action on behalf of Mahler to prevent his deportation from the United States.

#### I.W.W. RE-ESTABLISHED IN CANADA

In an earlier chapter of this report reference is made to the disintegration which has occurred in the ranks of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, which was formed in January, 1919, in opposition to the I.W.W., over the question of affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions. According to a report published in the issue of January 27, 1923, of *Industrial Solidarity*, official organ of the I.W.W., the district convention of the Lumber workers called to meet in Cranbrook, B.C., on December 22, 1922, was a failure, only six members attending. This so discouraged the secretary of the district that he immediately took out credentials in the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120 of the Industrial Workers of the World. Subsequent to this action the Vancouver branch of Industrial Union No. 120 was established. Although it is known that a number of I.W.W. sympathizers are located in Port Arthur, Ont., the Vancouver branch is the first local union of the organization to be established in Canada since the passing of its Canadian affiliations in 1915.

#### STANDING OF THE ORGANIZATION

The series of raids on the offices of the I.W.W. instituted by the Government of the United States, and the numerous prosecutions which followed from September 28, 1917, have had the effect of lessening the organizing activities of the body and of greatly reducing its membership. In addition, the desertion of Haywood and the other so-called "intellectuals" has no doubt resulted in the I.W.W. losing much of its influence and power. At one time it was stated that the organization had a membership of 400,000, but it is known that the actual paid-up members were much below this number. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000. In 1913 it had declined to about 14,000. During the next four years the number of members showed considerable increase, having been reported



at approximately 90,000 late in 1917. In 1921 the membership was understood to be in the neighborhood of 12,000, and not all in good standing. The latest information for 1922 gives a membership of 44,000.

The general secretary-treasurer of the I.W.W. is E. W. Latchem, 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

### WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION

This body, as previously stated, was originally a part of the I.W.W., but at the second convention held in 1906 severed its connection with the parent body owing to the decision of the Haywood followers to discard political action in the attainment of the objects of the organization. This portion of the I.W.W. then became known as the Detroit section, but in 1915 assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and in 1921 changed its head office to New York City, and in 1922 to Troy, N.Y. The aim of the union as set forth in the preamble to the constitution is very similar to that of the I.W.W., the main difference being that the Workers' International Industrial Union adheres to both political and industrial action for the achievement of its principles. According to the result of a referendum vote published in the September issue of the Industrial Union News, the official monthly journal, the organization decided that its principles on the political field are best expressed and exemplified by the Socialist Labour Party of America. The full text of the preamble to the constitution of the Workers' International Industrial Union is as follows:

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These said conditions must be changed, the interests of the working class upheld, and while the capitalist rule still prevails all possible relief for the workers must be secured. That can only be done by an organization aiming steadily at the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, and formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

The Workers' International Industrial Union has never added largely to its membership, and has at no time had more than two branches in Canada. The organization was among those banned by the Canadian Government on September 28, 1918, and the one Canadian branch then in existence was dissolved. Shortly after the ban was lifted on April 2, 1919, branches were established respectively in Toronto and Kitchener, but both have since been dissolved.

### THE ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union was originally formed at a conference held in Calgary in March, 1919, the constitution being ratified at a meeting held in June of the same year. The design of the promoters of the new body was to supersede the existing plan of the craft form of labour organization, as indicated by the following preamble to the One Big Union constitution.

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage workers according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

In the early days of its inception the One Big Union made some progress, but the opposition of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as also of the various international labour bodies whose form of organization had been challenged, had the effect of counteracting the activities of the new union. Many of the early advocates of the One Big Union have returned to organizations which they had deserted, and the union has ceased to be a factor in the general labour movement of the Dominion, its operations being confined to a very limited area. At the close of 1919 the reported membership was 41,150. In 1921 it was approximately 5,300. The only report for 1922 received from the units of the One Big Union was that for the coal handlers' branch at Fort William, Ont., which gave a membership of 100. To the application of the Department to the central body for particulars as to local units and membership the officers refused to supply any information. The Union has an official paper, published in Winnipeg, which is the headquarters, under the name of the *One Big Union Bulletin*, and which is understood through a series of sport guessing contests to have had a large circulation.

The general chairman of the O.B.U. is J. Clancy, and the secretary T. Mace, the head office being 54 Adelaide street, Winnipeg, Man.



## XV. AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS

*Efforts Made to Have Existing Craft Unions Amalgamate Into Industrial Bodies—Action of the American Federation of Labour—Attitude of State Federations—National Railway Amalgamation Conference Launches Educational Campaign—Proposed Fusion of Certain Closely Allied Labour Organizations.*

Although the question of closer affiliation of craft unions has been discussed in certain quarters on past occasions, the agitation has now broadened out to one of amalgamating the existing trade unions into industrial bodies. During the year 1922 the subject has been widely discussed by the organized workers on the North American continent by reason of resolutions favouring amalgamation having been introduced at the annual conventions of several of the more important labour organizations. One of the reasons advanced for the amalgamation proposals is that under the present plan of craft organization the unions lack unification, being divided against themselves along trade lines. This, it is contended by the proponents, was the predicament of the railroad workers in the strike of the shop crafts which occurred in the United States in the summer of 1922. On the other hand, the opponents of amalgamation claim that the present plan of organization of the workers as represented by the American Federation of Labour with its trade departments is sufficient for the present. Then there are those who oppose amalgamation of unions on the ground that it would be almost impossible to have a mixed group of highly skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workmen agree on wage rates for the various classes. Apart from those objections, some of the opponents of amalgamation allege they observe the influence of the agents of the Trade Union Educational League, which organization, as stated elsewhere in this report, has come forward with a plan of labour organization designed to amalgamate existing unions into industrial groups, and finally affiliate them with the Red International of Labour Unions.

Late in the year 1922 it was reported that the general council of the British Trades Union Congress was initiating a movement looking to a closer amalgamation of trade unions serving the interests of workers in the same class of industry. In connection with this report, it should be stated that, in contrast to the labour movement of the United States, there are several overlapping trade unions, all of which are in affiliation with the chief British labour body.

### ACTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

The question of amalgamating the various trade unions so that there will remain only one organization for each industry was brought before the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour in two resolutions, the phraseology of which was almost identical. The combined resolution, one of which was introduced by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on which the Committee on Organization reported was as follows:—

Whereas, the employers throughout the nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the government, the courts and the press in any union-smashing undertaking they engage in; and,

Whereas, they are carrying on a vicious attack upon the labour movement, singling out various unions and forcing them to engage in a bitter struggle for self-preservation; and,

Whereas, these unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines, and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers, constantly suffering defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions; and,

Whereas, the only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers through the amalgamation of the various trades unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry; therefore be it

Resolved, that the American Federation of Labour take the necessary action toward bringing about the required solidarity within the ranks of organized labour, and that as a first step in this direction that the various international unions be called into conference for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry.

The report of the committee, which was adopted without any argument, was as follows: "The subject matter contained in these resolutions is already in effect through the various departments of the American Federation of Labour, and for this reason your committee non-concurs in these resolutions."

The resolution submitted to the American Federation convention by the delegates from the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks was similar to a resolution adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labour on March 19, 1922, by a vote of 113 to 3.

At the sixth biennial convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. held in Chicago, in April, 1922, a resolution was presented asking that the question of amalgamating all railroad employees into one organization under the banner of the department be submitted to a vote of all members of the organizations in affiliation. It was also proposed that all other railroad organizations be requested to do likewise. After a prolonged debate the proposals were defeated.

#### ATTITUDE OF STATE FEDERATIONS

In the United States there are federations of labour in which the representatives of labour bodies of the respective states are brought together in annual convention for the purpose of dealing with legislative and other matters which come within their purview. Many of these state federations, all of which are under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour, have made expression during the year 1922 on the question of amalgamation proposals. The resolutions submitted have in the main been similar to that introduced at the convention of the American Federation of Labour. The state federations which have voted in favour of amalgamating the craft unions into industrial bodies include those of Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin. Among the federations which have opposed the proposal are those of California, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma. The federations of the following states have taken no action: Arizona, Kansas, Maryland and District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia. In some of the replies received to the request of the department to state federations for information as to their attitude on amalgamation proposals the opinions received from the secretaries vary from one of strong opposition to a belief that if the "open shop movement continues much longer the workers will not only amalgamate by industries, but will establish the one big union."

Two international organizations of railroad workers have approved of the amalgamation proposals in so far as their organizations are concerned, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees having at the convention held in Dallas, Texas, in May, 1922, instructed the grand president to use his influence and every possible means at his command to bring about a closer and more efficient affiliation of the sixteen standard railway organizations. A resolution along similar lines was adopted by the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers held in Detroit in October, 1922.



## NATIONAL RAILWAY AMALGAMATION CONFERENCE

For the furtherance of the proposal to amalgamate the sixteen standard railroad shopmen's organizations into one industrial group a gathering called the National Railway Amalgamation Conference was held in Chicago on December 9-10, 1922. The meeting, which was attended by about 400 delegates, including representatives from Canada, appointed a committee to conduct an educational campaign to disseminate the principles of amalgamation among the rank and file of the organizations concerned. The campaign committee consists of 100 members, provision being made also for local amalgamation committees in every railroad centre in Canada and the United States. The scheme of amalgamation approved by the national conference is what is known as the "Minnesota Plan," which provides for a departmentalized organization, the general union being divided into several departments, each consisting of a number of closely related trades, and each having direct representation on the general executive committee of the whole union. The national conference also adopted a resolution urging the amalgamationists in the metal trades generally to set as their goal the assembling of a general amalgamation convention at which their many unions may be combined into one industrial organization. On the question of a general amalgamation referendum for the railroad unions the conference made the following declaration:—

Immediately this National Railroad Amalgamation Conference adjourns representatives of the International Amalgamation Committee (the name of the general body) shall confer with the heads of all railroad unions, collectively or individually, and propose to them that they call the general amalgamation convention at the earliest practicable date. In case of refusal by these officials, the International Amalgamation Committee shall request that they put out a uniform amalgamation referendum to their rank and file, designed to learn whether the latter are in favour of amalgamation and whether they will authorize the calling of a general amalgamation convention at which all the railroad unions, or as many as possible of them, shall be combined together according to the broad principles of the Minnesota Plan. Should this request for a uniform referendum rank and file vote on amalgamation be denied in any case, it shall be the duty of the International Committee to have the amalgamation referendum properly started among the rank and file of such organizations. At present the great majority of railroad workers are in favour of amalgamation along the lines of the Minnesota Plan. The important thing necessary to make this fact indisputably clear and to start the organizations rapidly on the way to consolidation is to give the rank and file a chance to vote (each union voting as a separate unit) in a general referendum on amalgamation. To get this vote properly expressed in a demand for a general amalgamation convention is the great task of the International Amalgamation Committee. All amalgamationists are urged to turn their best energies in this direction. A general amalgamation convention, authorized by a general vote of the whole membership, should be the slogan of our campaign for solidarity.

In reference to dual unionism the national conference adopted the following:—

Resolved, that this National Amalgamation Conference calls upon all railroad workers to stay in their present organizations and to work for their amalgamation as a whole into one body. Amalgamation cannot be brought about by individuals deserting one union and going to another, nor by tearing off little bodies of members, or local lodges, from one organization and affiliating them to another. Such a course means jurisdictional wars and defeat for amalgamation. Amalgamation can only be accomplished by converting whole international organizations to its necessity and putting them on record for it, and finally by merging them as units with the other international unions that have also voted for amalgamation. And be it further,

Resolved, that this National Amalgamation Conference, standing firmly against secession as it does, heartily condemns as self-seeking individuals anxious only to preserve their own jobs,—those officials who have denounced this amalgamation campaign as a dual union movement. The conference repudiates with scorn such accusations, and will soon prove to the great rank and file that it is the greatest movement for solidarity ever developed among railroad workers.

According to a report of the Chicago meeting published in *The Worker*, official organ of the Workers' Party of Canada, Wm. Z. Foster, head of the

Trade Union Educational League, was present as a delegate representing railway carmen.

During the year 1922 conventions of certain organizations of workmen engaged in closely allied occupations have considered amalgamation proposals, and in some instances steps have been taken to give effect to the resolutions presented on the subject.

#### TRAINMEN FAVOUR AMALGAMATION WITH SWITCHMEN

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at the regular convention held in Toronto in May, 1922, adopted a resolution in favour of amalgamating with the Switchmen's Union of North America. The following is the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions which was approved by the convention:—

The committee are in accord with the sentiment expressed in the resolution and are cognizant of the cleavage between the two organizations that cannot be anything but harmful, and appreciating the disadvantages under which the Switchmen's Union operates, and with their limited resources and small membership, and as both the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union have aspirations that are in many respects identical and aim at the betterment of conditions of men in yard service, we recommend that our Brotherhood through its executives favourably entertain any representation made by the Switchmen's Union looking to a merger of the two organizations, provided reasonable grounds can be found for a basis of negotiation.

The terms of amalgamation, as may be agreed upon, are to be submitted to the lodges of both organizations for ratification.

#### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS PROPOSE FUSION WITH FIREMEN

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers held in Houston, Texas, in May, 1922, a proposal was made by Mr. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other officers, that these two organizations of engine service employees should amalgamate. A resolution was subsequently introduced referring the matter to a joint commission composed of the standing committees on the Chicago Joint Agreement to work out detailed plans of amalgamation. The scheme as finally agreed upon by the joint commission is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the members of both organizations. Grand Chief Stone of the Locomotive Engineers in addressing the convention of the firemen and enginemen scouted the idea that amalgamation was impossible and pointed out the saving in the overhead expenses which would be effected by the reduction in the number of salaried officers.

#### EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE THE NEEDLE TRADES

The convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in 1921 adopted a resolution favouring the opening of communication with the various organizations of clothing workers with a view of amalgamation on a department plan. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the convention held in Chicago in May, 1922, adopted the following resolution on the consolidation of the unions in the needle trades:—

Resolved, that this convention hereby record itself in favour of complete consolidation of all unions in the needle trades into an organization with one general executive board, one treasury and with separate departments for the branches of the industry in which separate unions now function; and be it further

Resolved, that the incoming general executive board be instructed to negotiate with the other organizations in the needle trades for the calling of a joint convention for the purpose of uniting these unions into one organization, and the incoming general executive board is empowered to make all necessary arrangements for such convention; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the executive boards of all organizations in the needle trades, and published in the labour press.



The same subject was brought before the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour in a resolution introduced by the delegation from the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The resolution, which was adopted without discussion, instructed the executive council to use their efforts to bring about an affiliation of the United Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with a view of effecting an amalgamation of all the organizations in the clothing industry, viz., the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the United Garment Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Cap Makers' Union, the Neckwear Makers' Unions and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The last named organization was formed in October, 1914, by seceders from the United Garment Workers and is not an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour, having been refused admission by reason of having seceded from an affiliated organization.

#### COALITION OF MINERS AND RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

Through the efforts of President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, a conference of representatives of the coal miners and sixteen railroad organizations was held in Chicago in February, 1922, at which Mr. Lewis outlined a plan of combination of the class of organizations above mentioned. A committee was appointed to draft a specific proposition. The recommendation of the committee, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows:—

The associated organizations represented in the transportation and mining industries of the country have been compelled to bear the brunt of unwarranted attacks upon their integrity and unjust and inequitable changes in their wage schedules and conditions of employment. The industrial and financial interests responsible for this condition are not yet satisfied and are conducting gigantic propaganda looking towards further wage reductions and additional changes in working conditions that will be detrimental to the people employed in these industries. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the representatives of the associated organizations to assemble and take cognizance of this situation. Impelled by the necessity of effecting a co-ordination of our strength, we declare for closer co-operation of our forces which will operate to more effectively protect the interests of those engaged in these essential and basic industries. After mature deliberation, and with a full sense of our responsibility, we declare that the mutuality of interests of the employees in these basic industries must be recognized and we assert our purpose to apply every honourable method to secure adequate compensation for service rendered and to maintain proper American standards of living.

When it becomes apparent that any one, or group, of the associated organizations, is made the victim of unwarranted attacks, or its integrity is jeopardized, it will become the duty of the representatives of each of the associated organizations to assemble to consider the situation. Ways and means may then be considered and applied to best meet the emergency. Action taken under this section is subject to approval by each organization represented.

To facilitate the conduct of the business of the associated organizations an executive committee is hereby created, composed of the chief executives of the associated organizations, or their specifically designated representatives. It shall be the duty of the executive committee from time to time to make such recommendations to the associated organizations as may in its judgment be deemed wise and to assemble the full conference of associated organizations when conditions make such action necessary.

This plan shall become operative when ratified by the constitutional authorities of each associated organization.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AMALGAMATION PROPOSAL OF PRINTING TRADES NOT FAVOURED

At the 1921 convention of the International Typographical Union held in Quebec city a proposition was adopted in favour of the amalgamation of the various printing trades unions to the end that there be but one union in the printing industry. Subsequently the proposal was submitted to the four other international organizations making up the printing trades group, and which include the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Photo Engravers' Union

and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The joint reply of these unions, which was adverse to the proposition, and which was addressed to the president of the International Typographical Union, under date of June 19, 1922, was as follows:—

Your communication addressed to the undersigned organizations quoting an action of the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union held last year, which reads:—

“Resolved, that this convention favours the amalgamation of the various printing trades unions to the end that there be but one union in the printing industry,” has been received. The undersigned, in behalf of their international organizations, beg to advise you that the proposition is unacceptable from every point of view. We regret exceedingly that your organization would take the action as set out in the resolution without first consultation with the international printing trades unions to whom this resolution was directed. The passage of such a resolution has precipitated confusion and aroused conflicts among many locals of the five international printing trades unions.

The proposition of an amalgamation is thoroughly impracticable and unsound. It was tried and failed—there being at one time but one printing trades union, to wit, the International Typographical Union. We are not willing to give consideration to the proposition of returning to a condition that to every student of the industry proved an unqualified failure.

The international printing trades unions, whose signatures are attached hereto, have stood heretofore for closer affiliation and have proposed numerous times a plan for a federation that would make possible a practical offensive and defensive alliance in the interest of all of the workers of America. The International Typographical Union has not elected to embrace the proposals of the printing trades unions in this respect. We hold that our plan of federation is the practical, sound and responsive relationship that should exist between the five international printing trades unions and not the plan as proposed in the resolution of the convention of the International Typographical Union held at Quebec last year.

Three resolutions on the question of consolidation of the printing trades organizations were introduced at the 1922 convention of the International Typographical Union. The convention reaffirmed the amalgamation resolution of 1921 and referred the above mentioned resolutions to the executive council.



## XVI. LABOUR IN POLITICS

*Growth of Labour Political Organization in Canada—Platform of the Canadian Labour Party—Labour Candidates in Provincial Contests—Proceedings of Meetings of Provincial Labour Parties—Labour Gains in British Elections—Labour Party Formed in New York—Labour Candidates in Municipal Elections.*

As an outgrowth of the early efforts of certain trades and labour councils in Canada to elect candidates of their own choice to the law-making bodies of the Dominion, there has been established in eight of the nine provinces some form of labour political party. The basis of this movement has been presumably the belief that by electing representatives sympathetic to labour the demands of the organized workers would be more readily realized. Here and there labour candidates had been elected to legislative bodies, but the results were not deemed satisfactory, and there had developed a demand for the formation of a Dominion labour political party. Organized workers as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada went on record in 1900 as in favour of independent political action on the part of labour. At other annual meetings of the congress the question was considered and a proposal was made that the congress, being mainly concerned with legislative matters, should become the head of a labour political party. Although strong demands for such a move were made by delegates from certain sections of the Dominion, the suggestion was defeated. The agitation continued, and in 1906 the Trades Congress, with a view to meeting the proposal, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the formation of working class political organizations, this attitude being taken owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, having regard to the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the position to be adopted. The action of the 1906 convention not having resulted in the building up of the desired political party, the executive council of the Trades Congress suggested in 1917 that the workers of Canada should follow British precedent and organize a labour party upon a basis which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. As previously mentioned, there are now labour political organizations in eight provinces of the Dominion (the exception being Prince Edward Island) operating under different names, the activities of some of which, however, have been confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, individual membership is accepted.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario are found provincial organizations under the name of the Independent Labour Party. In the last-named province there is found also the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, a political group organization which was formed in response to the recommendation of the 1917 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, and is organized along similar lines to the British Labour Party.

In Quebec is found the Labour Party and in Manitoba are found two labour political organizations—the Independent Labour Party and the Dominion Labour Party, the first-named being composed of secessionists from the last-named.

In Saskatchewan is found the Labour Representation League operating in Moose Jaw and the Federated Labour Party with headquarters in Regina.

In Alberta is found, with headquarters at Calgary, the Dominion Labour Party. In November, 1922, the various labour political organizations in Edmonton were amalgamated into a branch of the Canadian Labour Party.

In British Columbia the Federated Labour Party is the recognized labour political organization, although the Socialist Party of Canada is also an organized unit.

#### CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

With a view to developing a national labour political party organized on a uniform plan and designed to bring together the various groups in an independent movement for political action there was formally constituted in Winnipeg in August, 1921, the Canadian Labour Party. The general object of the party, as stated by the promoters, is to unify the political powers of the workers, whether by hand or brain; and generally to promote their political, social and economic welfare.

The second annual convention of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Montreal on August 24, 1922. Representatives of local branches of labour parties and trade unions were present. These were allowed a voice in the proceedings, but full privileges of the convention were restricted to delegates representing provincial organizations. Three representatives of the Workers' Party of Canada were also present, but it was decided that pending the acceptance of the affiliation of that party with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour party its delegates could not be given a voice in the convention.

The chief business before the convention was the consideration of the draft constitution which had been prepared by the president and secretary in accordance with the instructions of the inaugural meeting held in Winnipeg in 1921. With a few minor amendments the draft was adopted, the full text being as follows:—

I. *Name*.—The Canadian Labour Party.

II. *Membership*.—The Canadian Labour Party shall consist of provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party, and these provincial sections shall be constituted on a plan to be decided by a provincial convention.

III. *Party Objects*.—(a) To organize and maintain in the Federal Parliament and in the country a political labour party, and to ensure the establishment of a provincial section of the party in each province of the Dominion.

(b) To co-operate with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, or other kindred organizations, in joint political or other action in harmony with the party constitution and standing orders.

(c) To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party conventions.

(d) To unify the political powers of the workers, whether hand or brain, for the purpose of securing for themselves the full fruits of their industry; and generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

(e) To co-operate with the labour and socialist organizations in other countries and to assist in organizing a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation and judicial arbitration, and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

IV. *Party Programme*.—Preamble.... We have in view a complete change in our present economic and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end, and in order to meet the present pressing needs, we recommend the following platform:—

(1) Unemployment—State insurance against unemployment, chargeable to industry.

(2) Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.

(3) Electoral Reform.—(a) Proportional representation. (b) Names instead of election deposit. (c) Extension of voting facilities.

(4) Old age pensions, health and disability insurance.

(5) Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.

(6) International disarmament.

(7) Direct Legislation.—(a) initiative, (b) referendum, (c) recall.



(8) Enactment of recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, especially the eight-hour day.

(9) Repeal of amendment to Immigration Act providing for deportation of British subjects.

(10) Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation which leads to class privileges.

(11) Nationalization of the banking system.

(12) Capital levy for reduction of war debt.

(a) It shall be the duty of the party convention to decide, from time to time, what special proposals of legislation, financial, or administrative reform shall receive the general support of the party, and be promoted, as occasion may present itself, by the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party; providing that no such proposal shall be made definitely part of the general programme of the party unless it has been adopted by the conference by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes recorded.

(b) It shall be the duty of the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, prior to every general election, to define the principal issues for the election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign, which shall be issued as a manifesto by the executive to all constituencies where a labour candidate is standing.

(c) It shall be the duty of every parliamentary representative of the party to be guided by the decisions of the meetings of such parliamentary representatives, with a view of giving effect to the decisions of the party conference as to the general programme of the party.

*V. The Party Convention.*—(1) The work of the party shall be under the direction and control of the party convention, which shall itself be subject to the constitution and standing orders of the party. The party conference shall meet regularly once in each year, and also at such other times as it may be convened by the national executive.

(2) The party convention shall be constituted as follows: Provincial sections affiliated to the Canadian Labour Party shall send one delegate for the charter and one for each 500 members or majority fraction thereof on which fees are paid.

*VI. The National Executive.*—(a) There shall be a national executive of the party consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, elected at the annual convention, and one representative from each provincial section to be elected at the annual conventions of the various provincial sections, and this national executive shall, subject to the control and directions of the party conference, be the administrative authority of the party.

(b) The national executive shall be responsible for the conduct of the general work of the party, and shall take steps to ensure that the party is represented by a properly constituted organization in each province. It shall give effect to the decisions of the party conference; and it shall interpret the constitution and standing orders and rules of the party in all cases of dispute, subject to an appeal to the next regular annual convention by the organization or person concerned.

(c) The national executive shall confer with the Parliamentary Labour Party at the opening of each parliamentary session; and also at any other time when the national executive or the Parliamentary Party may desire such conference on any matters relating to the work and progress of the party, or to the efforts necessary to give effect to the general programme of the party.

*VII.—Parliamentary Candidatures.*—(a) The national executive shall co-operate with the provincial sections of the C.L.P. in any constituency with a view to nominating a labour candidate in any parliamentary general or by-election. Before any parliamentary candidate can be regarded as finally adopted for a constituency as a candidate of the Labour Party his candidature must be sanctioned by the national executive.

(b) Candidates approved by the national executive shall appear before their constituents under the designation of "labour candidates" only. In any general election they shall include in their election addresses and give prominence in their campaigns to the issues for the election as defined by the national executive from the general party programme. If they are elected they shall act in harmony with the constitution and standing orders of the party in seeking to discharge the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice.

*VIII. Affiliation Fees.*—Provincial sections comprising the Canadian Labour Party shall pay into the party treasury a per capita tax of one cent per year on all their paid-up members.

*Standing Orders.*—I. Annual Conventions.—(1) The national executive shall convene the annual party convention at the time and place appointed for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and shall convene other sessions of the party convention from time to time as may be required.

(2) In the event of it being necessary to convene the party conference upon short notice, in order to deal with some sudden emergency, the secretaries of affiliated sections shall, on receiving the summons, instantly take such action as may be necessary to enable the section to be represented, in accordance with the rules.

(3) Any session of the party convention summoned with less than ten days' notice shall confine its business strictly to that relating to the emergency which cannot without detriment to the party be postponed.

(4) Persons eligible as delegates must be paying bona fide members.

II. *Agenda*.—(1) Notice of resolutions for the annual convention shall be sent to the secretary at the office of the party not later than July 1st for inclusion in the first agenda which shall forthwith be issued to the affiliated sections.

(2) Notice of amendments to the resolutions in the first agenda shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than ten days prior to opening of convention for inclusion in the final agenda of the annual convention.

(3) No business which does not arise out of the agenda shall be considered by the party convention without two-thirds vote of the convention.

III. *Voting*.—Convention decisions shall be reached by the casting of votes on the basis of one delegate one vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the result, except if otherwise provided by the constitution.

IV. *National Executive*.—(1) The national executive shall be elected by the annual convention, the candidates being confined to delegates elected to attend the annual convention.

(2) The national executive shall present to the annual convention a report covering the work and progress of the party during its year of office, together with a financial statement and accounts duly audited.

(3) The consent of candidates must be secured before their nomination for office.

(4) This constitution can only be amended at the annual conventions of the party.

The following were elected as the officers of the party: President, John W. Bruce, 663 Carlaw avenue, Toronto; vice-president, F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto.

#### SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN MANITOBA ELECTION

In the general election held in Manitoba on July 18, 1922, six candidates who contested seats under the auspices of one or other of the labour parties were elected to the legislature, five less than the number of successful candidates in the Manitoba election of 1920. In the city of Winnipeg, which has ten members, and where the election is conducted under the proportional representation system of voting, there were thirteen candidates representing various aspects of labour policy; two were classed as union labour nominees, six were nominated by the Independent Labour Party, three represented the newly-formed Workers' Party and two ran as independent and socialist candidates, respectively. Of these thirteen candidates four were elected, namely, Messrs. F. J. Dixon, S. J. Farmer, Wm. Ivens and John Queen, the first three being the nominees of the Independent Labour Party and the last-named the candidate of the independent workers. This is the same number of labour representatives as were elected for Winnipeg in the provincial election of 1920. In two other of the six contested constituencies, viz., Assiniboia and Kildonan and St. Andrews, Independent Labour Party candidates were successful, the winners of the respective seats being W. D. Bayley and Chas. A. Tanner. The platform on which the nominees of the Independent Labour Party appealed to the electorate was as follows:—

1. Unemployment—Recognition of the responsibility of the state, through federal, provincial and municipal administrations, to provide suitable work for all at such remuneration as will secure a decent standard of living. Failing the provision of such work, adequate maintenance.

2. Direct legislation, through the initiative, referendum and recall.

3. Resident adult suffrage.

4. Abolition of property qualification and election deposits for candidates for all public offices.

5. Representation by population.



6. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
7. Equality of opportunity in education for all children.
8. Women to have equal legal rights with men. Special protection for women in industry.
9. Public ownership and control of all essential public utilities.
10. A progressive tax on land values to facilitate the breaking up of land monopoly and as a more equitable method of raising public revenue. A surtax on all idle land.
11. Natural Resources—Public ownership of all natural resources under provincial control. All lands, mines, timber limits, power sites, etc., now held or in future acquired by the provincial government, not to be sold, but either developed by the government or leased to users for the annual rental value.
12. Collective Bargaining—Legalizing the right of workers to deal with their employers through the chosen representatives of the employees.
13. Improved workmen's compensation law. Widows to receive sufficient to provide themselves and children with a decent living.
14. Enlargement of the scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act to include cases of mothers whose husbands are unable to support their families because of permanent physical disability or through confinement in any public institution, also to include widowers with dependent children.
15. Raising the provincial savings office to the status of a chartered bank with the object of breaking the financial monopoly which now operates against both farmer and worker by hampering the extension of rural credits, housing schemes and other public enterprises.

#### LABOUR CANDIDATES IN QUEBEC ELECTIONS

Going slightly beyond the period covered by this report, it may be mentioned that in the general election for the Quebec Legislature, held on February 5, 1923, there were five labour candidates, one of whom had been a member of the previous assembly. The names of the constituencies contested and the candidates, with votes polled, were:—

Hull—Joseph Chenier, 917.

Maisonneuve—A. Larandeau, 1,822.

Mercier—Narcisse Arcand, 931.

St. Mary's—Alfred Mathieu, 868.

Quebec-St. Sauveur—P. Bertrand, 3,376.

Of these candidates, the last named was the only one elected, having a majority of 1,114. It may be noted in passing that the successful candidate, who termed himself a labour representative, had been a Conservative candidate in the Federal election of 1921 and was badly defeated. The candidates who contested the seats for Maisonneuve, Mercier and St. Mary's in the Montreal district, as well as the candidate in Hull, lost their election deposits of \$200, not having secured one half of the votes polled by the elected candidates.

#### WORKERS' PARTY CANDIDATE IN DOMINION BYE-ELECTION

In the bye-election held on December 4, 1922, for the Federal seat for Halifax county a candidate was nominated at a convention called by the Workers' Party of Canada. In a three-cornered contest the successful candidate received 8,738 and the nominee of the Workers' Party received 2,379 votes, and the total vote was 15,967.

#### THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR PARTY

The fifth annual convention of the Ontario Labour Party was held in Hamilton on April 14-15, 1922, with about 28 delegates present, chiefly from Toronto and Hamilton, and including the Hon. W. R. Rollo, Hon. H. Mills and Mr. George G. Halerow, labour members in the Ontario Legislature, Messrs. Rollo and Mills being of course members of the Provincial Government. In the course of the proceedings Carl Homuth (South Waterloo), A. W. Swayze

(Niagara Falls), and T. Tooms (Peterborough), were severely criticized, the first two for their action in voting in the Private Bills Committee in favour of a bill to which the London branch of the party was opposed and the last named because, as it was alleged, he had spoken in favour of a Liberal candidate in the preceding Federal election. None of the three who were thus arraigned being present, telegrams were sent requesting their attendance on the following day to defend themselves, but the members in question did not appear.

A question which created much discussion was that of the affiliation of the Ontario Labour Party with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the local branches for referendum purposes.

For the purpose of stimulating interest in the labour political party, the executive committee was instructed to arrange for picnics throughout the province during the summer months, at which labour members of the Legislature would be asked to deliver addresses.

Resolutions on various subjects were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, A. C. Stewart, Port Dover; vice-presidents, Controller John Cameron, Ottawa, and Miss Mary McNab, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Bert. Furey, 63 Belview avenue, Hamilton; executive: A. Mance, Toronto; E. C. Smith, Fort William; Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; Jas. McIlvellar, North Bay, and Arthur Mould, London.

#### ONTARIO SECTION CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY MEETING

The third annual convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Stratford on Feb. 25, 1922, with 45 delegates in attendance. Mr. John McDonald, of Toronto, was also present as a fraternal delegate from the newly-formed Workers' Party of Canada and delivered an address. The total receipts were reported at \$709.19 and the expenditure at \$431.40, leaving a balance of \$277.79 on hand. The executive committee presented a statement of its activities since the previous convention and among other things reported on the conference held in Winnipeg in September, 1921, at which the Canadian Labour Party for the Dominion was organized.

The secretary reported having communicated with the general secretaries of the international labour organizations asking whether or not their respective constitutions prohibited their branches in Canada from affiliating with the Canadian Labour Party; whether or not if affiliation is prohibited, the constitution would be amended to permit such affiliation. Although all the international organizations did not reply, the majority of the answers received were favourable to action on the lines proposed. It was also reported that the United Farmers of Ontario had elected two representatives to the Ontario section of the C. L. P., the new affiliations with which numbered fifteen and the per capita tax payments indicated an approximate membership of 15,000.

The convention endorsed the work of the Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia and decided to render all possible assistance to relieve the famine-stricken people in Russia. The resolutions adopted included an amendment to the constitution permitting the formation of local branches composed of individual members (heretofore the policy of the Canadian Labour Party was to accept as affiliates only political group organizations), such branches to affiliate with the local party with the same delegate representation as any other unit. The resolution explained that in the charters granted to such branches it should be expressly stated that they are not in conflict with local independent labour parties, but in friendly rivalry to build up the labour movement.

The officers elected were: President, H. Kirwin, Birchcliffe; vice-president, Miss Mary McNab, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour



Temple, Toronto. Executive board members: I. L. P. organizations—Wm. Fleet and Arthur Mould, London; trade union bodies—B. Furey, Hamilton, John Colbert, London; Owen J. Cormell, Stratford; women's organizations—Mrs. L. McGregor, Toronto, and Mrs. E. Palmby, London; United Farmers of Ontario.—W. C. Good, M.P., Paris, and H. Staples, Toronto. The following were chosen as Ontario section delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Labour Party; James Simpson, H. Kirwin and Miss Mary McNab.

#### I. L. P. OF NOVA SCOTIA ADOPTS RADICAL POLICY

The third annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia was held in Sydney on July 25-26, 1922, with 64 delegates in attendance. Mr. John McDonald, of Toronto, president of the Workers' Party of Canada, was present as a fraternal delegate and made an address. The financial statement showed cash in hand of \$383.74.

The chief resolution before the convention was one which had been submitted in 1921 by the Halifax branch, but was deferred in order that the proposal contained in the resolution, which sought a reconstruction of the principles of the party, might be considered by the affiliated organizations. The full text of the resolution was as follows:—

We, the Independent Labour Party of Canada, Nova Scotia Branch, declare the identity of our aims and platform with the principles and policy of the class conscious workers of the world.

We recognize that industry to-day is a monopoly of the capitalists, who will not let it function, whatever need, except for profit. Hence the workers can secure the means of life only with their permission and only on their terms. The capitalists are masters, the workers slaves.

To protect their property privileges the capitalists secure control of the machinery of government and the direction of public policy. Efforts of the workers to free themselves on the industrial field are thus inevitably faced by the opposition of the full power of the State. Hence it is necessary for the working class to secure political supremacy.

Therefore, we call on all workers, whether by hand or brain, to come out from the old political parties, which divide the workers in order to destroy them, and to unite with their fellow workers under the banner of the Independent Labour Party of Canada, Nova Scotia Branch, to the end that:—

1. The capitalist system be abolished.
2. That the workers secure control of the means of production.
3. That industry be conducted for use instead of for profit.

All the speakers but two favoured the adoption of the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 60 to 2.

As the constitution of the Workers' Party of Canada does not allow affiliation of federated labour parties, the convention approved of the formation of Workers' Party branches by those favourable to such a course, but retaining their affiliation with the I. L. P. of Nova Scotia.

The constitution was amended to permit the affiliation of branches of the Workers' Party and other political bodies of a revolutionary character, and a motion was adopted approving of the affiliation of the I. L. P. of Nova Scotia with the Canadian Labour Party.

The following were the officers elected: President, Paul McNeil, Sydney; vice-president, Wm. Morrison, Halifax; secretary-treasurer, John R. Blue, Glace Bay.

#### LABOUR GAINS IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

In the general election for the British House of Commons held on November 15, 1922, the Labour Party had 410 candidates, and succeeded in electing 142. The total vote cast was 14,081,612, of which the labour nominees secured approximately 4,350,000. The Conservative Party elected 343 candidates, and

had a popular vote of about 5,750,000. The remaining five groups which had candidates in the field elected 130 members and polled approximately 4,000,000 votes. The Labour Party, having elected the second highest following in the House of Commons, which contains 615 members, became, in accordance with practice, the official opposition. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald being elected leader, the Right Hon. John R. Clynes, leader of the Labour group in the previous House, was appointed assistant leader. The British Trades Union Congress had as early as 1874 created a labour representation league, as an outcome of which two labour candidates were elected to the British House of Commons in that year. In 1880 three members were elected, and in 1886 there were ten labour members in Parliament; after the election of 1895 this number was increased to twelve, but fell to eleven in the 1900 election. In the years immediately following much was done to strengthen the plan for labour representation in Parliament with the result that in the election held in January, 1906, there were elected 56 labour candidates, 30 of whom were nominees of the labour representation committee, 20 trade union and six Liberal-labour candidates. In February of the same year the labour representation committee changed its name to Labour Party, and under its auspices or favourable to its principles there were 73 members in the British House of Commons when dissolution took place in 1922, as against 142 in the present House, an increase of 69. The Labour Party, it is understood, has approximately 5,000,000 dues paying members.

#### AMERICAN LABOUR PARTY

While the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has encouraged the formation of labour parties for the respective provinces of the Dominion, and took the initiatory steps in this direction, the American Federation of Labour has not seen fit to give assistance to any such movement in the United States. Though there may be members of organizations affiliated with the federation who are favourable to the formation of a labour party in the United States, that organization has so far adopted what is termed a non-partisan political policy, i.e., supporting candidates favourable to labour and opposing those considered inimical, irrespective of their party allegiance. To meet the views of those who approve of independent political action a convention of delegates from the Farmer-Labour Party, the Socialist Party and some trade unions was held in New York city on July 16, and 17, 1922, as an outcome of which the American Labour Party of New York state was formed, and which its leaders hope to develop nationally along the lines of the British Labour Party, forming a distinct labour group. Among the planks of the party's platform are included—

(1) Public ownership and democratic management of public utilities and natural resources, local and national, especially of the transportation systems and the mines.

(2) A forty-four-hour week; state insurance against unemployment, old age, accident, illness and death; abolition of child labour; mothers' pensions; the absolute right of the workers to organize, to bargain collectively, to strike and to picket; laws prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes; and constitutional amendments depriving the courts of the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

(3) Repeal of all taxes on articles of consumption in common use, and the substitution therefor of a rapidly progressive inheritance tax, an excess profit tax, high surtaxes on large incomes and a special tax on land values due to speculation or communal growth and not to productive labour of the owner.

#### A. F. OF L. NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

As previously stated, the political policy of the American Federation of Labour is to support the friends of labour and to oppose those who are considered its enemies, irrespective of party. In the elections held in the United States on November 7, 1922, the American Federation of Labour Non-Partisan



Political Campaign Committee used its influence in carrying out the policy of the federation. A report issued on the result of the elections asserted that the committee had supported 23 successful candidates for the United States Senate, the number comprising eighteen Democrats, four Republicans and one a Farmer-Labourite. The committee also claimed that 170 successful candidates for the House of Representatives were elected "either because directly supported by the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee or by reason of its opposition to their opponents." Of the 170 representatives in question, 105 are Democrats, 63 Republicans, one Farmer-Labour and one Independent.

#### WORKERS' PARTY DENIED ADMISSION TO LABOUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The second national conference for progressive political action in the United States (the first conference was held in Chicago in February, 1922) was held in Cleveland on December 11, 1922, with 250 credentialed delegates present, comprising trade unionists, farmers, economic and sociological students and others. The request of the Workers' Party of America for recognition in the conference was rejected by unanimous vote of the committee on credentials whose report was adopted by the conference. Instead of forming another political party, the resolution favouring such action being defeated by a vote of 52 to 64, the conference decided to continue its work along non-partisan lines as carried out in the United States November elections (referred to above).

#### LABOUR IN POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA

In the general election for the Commonwealth of Australia, held on December 16, 1922, the Labour Party was successful in electing 29 candidates to the House of Representatives, which is composed of 75 members. The remaining representation is divided as follows:—Nationalist, 26; Liberal, 5; Country Party, 14; independent, 1. In the last House the Labour Party had 24 seats. The present representation in the Senate, which is an elective body, is as follows: Nationalist, 33; Labour, 3. After July 1, 1923, when the newly elected senators take their seats the standing will be Nationalist, 24; Labour, 12.

#### LABOUR IN NEW ZEALAND HOUSE

As a result of the New Zealand general elections, held on December 7, 1922, the Labour Party has seventeen members. The remaining representation is as follows: Conservatives, 38; Liberals, 20; Independent Liberals, 4; and Independent, 1.

#### LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

According to information received in the department, less interest was taken by organized labour or labour political parties in the 1923 municipal elections than in some previous contests. As near as the reports received can be tabulated, candidates were nominated or endorsed in 36 localities, the nominees for all offices contested numbering 111, of whom 63 were elected to office as follows: mayors, 4; controllers, 2; aldermen, 48; school trustees, 9. In addition there were 23 candidates elected who, while not officially endorsed by any labour body, are members of labour unions or who represented themselves as being friendly to labour principles. In 1922, labour candidates to the number of 177 were nominated in 30 localities and 69 were elected.

The names of the localities where labour men participated in the municipal elections which took place just previous to the issue of this report are given

in the following summary of results, the names of places proceeding from east to west—

Cape Breton District.—In Glace Bay: The labour candidate for mayor was re-elected, and of six successful aldermanic candidates four are labour representatives. In Sydney: The labour nominee for mayor was defeated, but three labour candidates were elected, who, with the sitting labour members who did not have to seek election, gives the Labour Party a majority on the City Council. In New Waterford: All the labour candidates for municipal office were defeated, while in Dominion there were none except labour candidates in the field.

Stellarton.—Two labour men were returned by acclamation to serve as councillors.

Westville.—The mayoralty candidate, who sought a third term, was endorsed by the local union of miners, of which he is a member, and was elected by a majority of 251, his total vote being 644. Of three other members of the miners' union who were candidates for the council two were elected, their vote being 761 and 570 respectively.

Amherst.—There were no candidates entered by organized labour in any of the municipal contests. One candidate, a journeyman carpenter, was an aldermanic contestant, but was defeated.

Moncton.—Labour entered four candidates on the aldermanic slate and all were successful at the polls.

Ottawa.—There was only one official representative of labour in the municipal elections. This candidate received the endorsement of the Independent Labour Party, and was elected to the Board of Control, finishing in second position.

Kingston.—No labour candidates were nominated for municipal office, although two candidates who were on the labour slate two years ago were re-elected as aldermen.

Belleville.—There were no officially nominated candidates, but the president of the Trades and Labour Council, who received the support of labour at the polls, was elected to the City Council, as was also a railway employee who won the mayoralty contest.

Peterborough.—While labour did not officially enter any representatives in the municipal elections, three candidates for council received the support of the wage earners and two were elected.

Niagara Falls.—Labour succeeded in electing four candidates out of seven nominated for the city council. The one labour candidate entered in the contest for the office of hydro commissioner was defeated. The Separate School trustees, of whom two are labour representatives, were all re-elected by acclamation.

St. Catharines.—Labour had three aldermanic candidates in the field and elected one of these in a council of nine members, the labour nominee heading the poll. The two labour candidates for the Board of Education were defeated.

Hamilton.—Five labour candidates were elected to the City Council, four as aldermen and one as a member of the Board of Control. There was also an independent labour candidate for the Board of Control and one for the hydro commissionership, both of whom were defeated.

Orillia.—There were no candidates officially nominated or supported by organized labour in the municipal elections. A candidate who as a rule has received the support of labour was elected to the office of reeve. Another



candidate who has been supported by labour in previous contests was defeated for the office of second deputy-reeve.

Brantford.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed one mayoralty candidate and four aldermanic aspirants. The mayoralty candidate, receiving the support of the labour body, won the election. One labour councillor was elected by acclamation, the other three being defeated in the contest.

Guelph.—The Workmen's Municipal Association nominated five aldermanic candidates and also put three in the field for the office of school trustee, but all were defeated. An independent labour candidate, however, was elected.

Kitchener.—Four labour candidates for the municipal council were endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council and one of these was elected, heading the poll.

St. Thomas.—Although the Trades and Labour Council did not nominate candidates for any of the municipal offices, there were a number of candidates who sought election as labour representatives, but they were all defeated. However, the council which was elected contains two railway engineers, one railway conductor and one railway yard-master, all of whom were accorded good support by the working classes.

London.—There were two labour candidates elected to the city council out of eight nominated. The only labour nominee for the Board of Education was defeated.

Windsor.—Labour had five official representatives in the aldermanic contest and elected one of these. The labour candidate for the Board of Education was also elected, but the labour contestant for the office of hydro commissioner was defeated.

Winnipeg.—The Independent Labour Party nominated a candidate for mayor, six as aldermen and five as school trustees. There was also a citizens' ticket as well as a number of independent candidates. The Labour nominee for mayor was elected by 3,850 majority. Three of the Labour aldermanic and two of the school trustee candidates were also elected.

Brandon.—There were five candidates nominated for the city council, all being defeated.

Regina.—Labour entered candidates to contest one of the five seats on the city council and one of the four vacant seats on the public school board. The aldermanic candidate was successful, while the nominee of labour in the contest for school trustee was defeated.

Moose Jaw.—The Labour League nominated two candidates for the city council and one was elected. One labour man ran as an independent and was also elected. There were also two Labour League nominees for the office of school trustee, one of whom was elected.

Medicine Hat.—The Labour Party officially endorsed one aldermanic candidate, and a second who also ran as an aldermanic candidate was considered to be a labour man. Neither were elected.

Lethbridge.—A labour candidate was a contestant in the election for the commissionership of public works, and another labour candidate was nominated in the election for the office of school trustee. Both were defeated.

Edmonton.—The Canadian Labour Party nominated six candidates for aldermanic office and elected two. Together with the sitting member, elected previously, labour now has three representatives in a council of eleven. The party also placed two candidates in the field for school trustee and elected one, now having four members on a board of seven. The Labour Party supported

the plebiscite which was submitted to the electorate on the question of proportional representation for municipal elections, the proposition being adopted by a large majority.

Calgary.—Four aldermanic candidates were nominated by labour and three were elected, who with the sitting labour representatives elected last year, gives labour six seats in the city council, which is composed of twelve members. Labour also nominated two candidates for school trustee and elected one.

Nelson.—The one labouring man nominated for alderman was elected, although there were no official nominees of labour.

Trail.—No straight labour candidates were nominated in the municipal elections but five labouring men nominated for aldermanic office were elected. There were four labouring men nominated for the school board and three were elected.

Vancouver.—There was only one candidate officially endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council and this candidate headed the poll in the aldermanic contest. There were two other aldermanic candidates who claimed to be labour representatives, but neither had the endorsement of organized labour. One of these was also elected.

South Vancouver.—In the municipal contest, three candidates were nominated by labour and one of these was elected.

Victoria.—Of two labour nominees seeking election as aldermen, one was successful. Labour now has two representatives in the city council, one being elected last year for a two-year term.

Prince Rupert.—The Federated Labour Party endorsed four candidates for aldermanic office and two were elected, one of these heading the poll. There were also two labour nominees for the School Board, one being elected.



## XVII. INCIDENTS OF INTEREST CONCERNING ORGANIZED LABOUR

*Mix-Up Over Miners' Board Member—Miners Propose Change in Parliamentary Representation—Disagreement in Ranks of Carpenters—B. of L. E. represents Engineers on Canadian Northern—C. N. R. Employees Dismissed for Participating in Politics—President of Trades Congress Director of C. N. Railways—Other Items of Labour Activities.*

In addition to the several matters pertaining to various phases of labour organization and the activities of organized workers which have been discussed in preceding chapters, a number of incidents of more or less interest to those who concern themselves with the operations of labour organizations have come to the attention of the department. These are collected in the present chapter, the first item being in reference to the controversy in District 26 of the United Mine Workers over the question of recognition of the officer to represent the miners on the international executive board. The difficulty arose over a vote of censure passed at a special district convention on certain of the officers who had negotiated a wage agreement, and which was unsatisfactory to the rank and file. As a result all of the officers resigned, including Mr. Silby Barrett, international board member. In the election held subsequently Mr. Barrett was a candidate for the same office, but he was defeated by Mr. Alex. Stewart. The international executive board, however, holds that Mr. Barrett is the qualified member of the board, the district having no authority to elect his successor without conforming to the provisions of the international constitution governing such matters. The district executive refuses to accept this ruling and recognizes Mr. Stewart as the international board member for District 26. In an effort to effect a settlement of the difficulties in the district, it was reported that the Springhill branch of the United Mine Workers, one of the unions comprising the district, had decided to refrain from paying any more per capita tax and had urged other units to do similarly. Among other radical propositions which emanated from District 26 of the United Mine Workers during the year 1922 was one seeking to change the present parliamentary system of territorial representation to an occupational, professional and economic basis. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its 1922 convention disapproved of the proposal of the miners, as did also many of the local branch unions to which the proposition was also submitted. District 26 of the U. M. W. also proposed a labour platform demanding (1) full wages for all unemployed workers, (2) a minimum purchasing wage for the lowest class of labour based on the family budget published in the *Labour Gazette*, and (3) a five-day week and six-hour day for all workers. Each union joining in these demands is to be given representation on a joint committee of action and central council with power to use any means which those bodies believe will secure their accomplishment.

Through an agreement reached in 1913 the local branches in Canada and the United States of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, became affiliates for trade protection of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated members retaining their connection with the parent body for beneficial purposes. During the year 1922 there arose in Toronto the question of the eligibility under the plan of solidification of members of the Amalgamated Society holding office as secretary or treasurer in carpenters' district councils. The dispute was finally referred to the headquarters of the United Brotherhood, the executive board of which decided that as members of the Amalgamated Society do not pay the full per capita tax

of the Brotherhood they were not qualified to hold the positions referred to. Subsequently five Toronto lodges of the Amalgamated and one of the United Brotherhood were suspended for refusing to recognize the decision rendered. A new lodge has been formed by the Brotherhood to replace the suspended branch of that organization and the five Amalgamated lodges are operating under the charters originally issued by the head office of the society in Manchester, England. Another disagreement between these two carpenters' organizations is the refusal of the executive of the United Brotherhood to grant charters to newly-formed branches of the Amalgamated Society, it being contended by the first-named organization that only those branches of the Amalgamated which were in existence at the time when the plan of solidification became effective were entitled to receive charters from the United Brotherhood. Consequently there are six local branches of the Amalgamated, in addition to the five suspended Toronto branches, operating outside the pale of the United Brotherhood but holding charters from the Amalgamated Society. Because the name of a Canadian firm of woodworkers was not on the "fair list" of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters its tender for a supply of doors for exportation to the English market was rejected, the members of this British organization refusing to handle the Canadian product.

The suit entered by the Canadian Hoisting and Portable Engineers of Toronto, a national union in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour, against Toronto branch No. 793 of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Toronto Building Trades Council for alleged discrimination has been settled, the two unions of engineers having consolidated under the charter of the international organization.

By a referendum vote of the locomotive engineers on the Canadian Northern system of the Canadian National Railways, the management has decided to recognize the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers rather than the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, a national organization which was formed in opposition to the first-named body. The vote was taken on the suggestion of the vice-president of the Canadian Northern system to determine which body of engineers represented the greater number of such employees. The result of the ballot showed 731 in favour of the B. of L. E. and 364 in favour of the opposing organization.

Three employees of the Canadian National Railways system were in 1920, as a result of disobeying the order of Mr. D. B. Hanna, the then president, that no employee of the system could stand for a political office as nominee of any party were dismissed from the service. The matter was subsequently considered by a board of conciliation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, and the Board recommended the withdrawal of the order. The directors of the Canadian National Railways, while not formally accepting the finding of the Board, agreed to reinstate in the service of the railways the three men concerned and to allow leave of absence without pay to two who had been elected to the Manitoba Legislature, thus permitting the latter to attend to their parliamentary duties. In the election for the Manitoba Legislature held in July, 1922, two employees of the Canadian National Railways, including one of those reinstated, became candidates, and both were dismissed in accordance with the order in question. Appeal was made to the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in an effort to secure their reinstatement. The reply of the Prime Minister, while expressing the hope that the same attitude should prevail on the Government railways in the matter of political rights of the workers as is taken towards their employees by privately-owned railroads, pointed out that the control of the Canadian National Railways is vested in a board of directors which is held responsible by the Government, as representatives of the people, for the management and operation of the system. It being



a fundamental principle of Government policy not to interfere or to permit interference with the board of directors in the discharge of its duties, the Government was not in a position to dictate in this or any other matter. In November, 1922, the two dismissed employees were, however, reinstated in their former positions, and subsequently it was announced that the newly-appointed president of the Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry Thornton, had lifted the "no politics" order of Ex-President Hanna. Included in the names of the members of the new board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, whose election was announced in October, 1922, was that of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who was appointed as a result of the request that organized labour be given representation on the directorate. The appointment of Mr. Moore has been in the main approved, but some opposition to his holding the presidency of the congress while serving as a member of the board of directors of the Government railways has been manifested.

To restrain members of Winnipeg branch No. 82 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from picketing their works, where a strike had been called by the union mentioned, the company concerned applied for and was granted an injunction against certain members. Another court case was the indictment against the British Columbia *Federationist* and its editor for having offered for sale a pamphlet entitled "Left Wing Communism—(an Infantile Disorder)" written by N. Lenine, head of the Russian Soviet Government. After a series of postponements the crown prosecutor entered a stay of proceedings, thus relieving the *Federationist* and its editor from criminal liability.

In 1920 the Winnipeg City Council as a result of the general strike which occurred in that city in 1919 inhibited the employees of the municipality from being identified with organized labour bodies. The several unions then in existence accordingly became independent units. Efforts made in 1922 to have the council rescind the order were defeated by the casting vote of the acting mayor.

Because the strike of the printing trades to establish the forty-four hour week interfered with the printing of the proceedings of the Quebec Legislature the connection of Canadian workmen with international labour organizations was made a subject for discussion in the Legislative Assembly of that province. A motion was introduced seeking legislation to compel all labour organizations to become incorporated and to more strictly enforce laws against strikers who resort to violence. An amendment to this motion was submitted requesting the labour organizations of the province of Quebec to organize under a constitution essentially Canadian. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 34 to 4, no vote being taken on the main motion.

A jurisdictional squabble between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is responsible for the suspension of the last named organization from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The dispute between these two organizations, which was over the setting of metal trim, was referred for adjustment to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, a tribunal set up to deal with such matters. The decision rendered in 1921 was in favour of the metal workers. The carpenters refused to abide by the award, and were accordingly suspended from the Building Trades Department. During 1922 efforts were made to have the carpenters reaffiliate with the department, a suggestion being made for a re-hearing of the case by the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, but the Building Trades Department rejected the proposal. The carpenters subsequently appealed to the American Federation of Labour, the executive council of which has directed that a conference of representatives of the organizations concerned be called in an endeavour to heal the breach.

The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers entered suit against an ex-president to recover certain funds of the organization. The court ordered the return of \$117,000 and an accounting of \$40,000 said to have been spent for "special organization" purposes.

Through the efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America an organization known as the Russian-American Industrial Corporation has been established to assist in the economic reconstruction of Russia, the initial activities to be concentrated on the development of the textile and clothing industries. The president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who spent some time in Russia in 1921, made another visit to that country in 1922 to further the project, returning after completing arrangements for the investment of the capital of the corporation, which is placed at \$1,000,000, with the syndicate in charge of the clothing and textile industries.

With the completion of arrangements during 1922 by four labour organizations to establish banks there are now six such institutions operating in the United States.

In August, 1922, a number of organizations in the textile industry, none of which, however, have branches in Canada, completed the formation of a body known as the Federated Textile Unions of America. All of the affiliates are outside the pale of the American Federation of Labour, two of them which at one time were connected with the federation having been expelled in 1919 for refusing to accept a plan of amalgamation with the United Textile Workers, the largest single body of textile workers on the continent, and which has a number of local branches in Canada.

The efforts made to secure a pardon for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have not secured their release. These two trade union members were convicted of participation in the bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916. The demand for the pardon of the two men is based on the allegation that they were convicted on perjured evidence.

Because members of the International Typographical Union quit work in a Seattle printing office which was accepting work from offices where others of the union's members were on strike for the 44-hour week, the company brought an action for damages. The court held that the printers were justified in their action, being in honour bound to support their union, provided such was not contrary to the law.

For calling an illegal strike the executive of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks suspended a vice-president and also refused to pay strike benefits to those who had participated in the strike. The deposed officer and strikers took legal action against the brotherhood, but the court upheld the course adopted by the executive of the brotherhood.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought against the United Mine Workers in connection with a strike of coal miners in Arkansas, and which has been referred to in previous issues of this report, freed the main body of the organization from the payment of the damages awarded the plaintiffs by a lower court, holding that as the strike was a local one not authorized by the executive of the U.M.W., but ordered by District Union No. 21, that the last-named was the body responsible and accordingly subject to the payment of any judgment which is recovered. The case was therefore remanded for trial under these instructions. A petition for a rehearing of the case was refused by the Supreme Court, which tribunal subsequently held that the United Mine Workers, District 21, international and district officials and others involved in the strike were not liable for damages because they were not "actuated by an intent to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce." This decision concluded an action which has been before the courts for over eight years. While the U.M.W. in the decision rendered by the Supreme



Court were freed from the suit for damages, the judgment, however, held that unincorporated unions are sueable as such and liable for damages to employers if caused by unlawful acts on the part of their striking members. Organized labour considers this decision so far reaching that the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour went on record in favour of amendments to the constitution of the United States to overcome the judgment on this point. The convention also declared in favour of an amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 16 years.

The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour had before it a number of disputes in regard to the jurisdictional claims of certain organizations. Some of these are of long-standing, and in all cases the desire was to effect satisfactory adjustments through conference, a method which had resulted in the settlement of several controversies during the year.

In order to prevent the distribution of the railwaymen's journals published in Budapest, the Hungarian Government in October, 1922, issued a decree prohibiting their circulation on the ground that they constituted a grave danger to public order and safety. It may be recalled that in this report for 1921 reference was made to the orders of the Hungarian Government governing the right of association and the control exercised by the authorities over meetings of associations in that country.

The first annual meeting of the Japan Federation of Labour was held in October, 1922, with 43 different trade unions represented. The convention went on record demanding the abolition of police regulations which interfere with the freedom of organized workers, and among other resolutions adopted were those in favour of (1) the six-hour day for miners and the eight-hour day for all other workers, (2) the establishment of a minimum wage and (3) the abolition of night work.

As a result of a successful strike of rickshaw coolies there was formed early in 1922 in Hankow the Rickshaw Coolies' Association, the first labour union established in that city. The first national conference of Chinese workers held in Canton in May, 1922, at which 162 delegates were present, representing 300,000 workers, adopted a resolution in favour of the formation of a national rickshaw coolies' union. The meeting also approved of the formulation of principles for a Chinese federation of labour and in favour of the eight-hour day.

#### MIX-UP OVER MINERS' BOARD MEMBER

Following a vote of censure upon certain of the officers of District 26 of the United Mine Workers at a special convention held in June, 1922, in connection with a wage settlement known as the "Montreal Agreement," the entire executive board of the district, including International Board Member Silby Barrett, resigned. In an election for the various offices held on August 15, Mr. Barrett was a candidate for re-election as international board member, being opposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart and Mr. C. A. Bonnyman. Mr. Stewart was elected by a majority of 200. The International Executive Board at its meeting held in Indianapolis in October, 1922, which was attended by Mr. Barrett, gave consideration to the situation that had arisen in District 26. The board held that District 26 was without authority to force the resignation of International Board Member Barrett and go through the process of electing his successor in office without conforming to the provisions of the international constitution governing such matters; that in consideration of this fact the International Executive Board decided that the action of District 26 was invalid, and that Silby Barrett is the duly qualified Executive Board Member from District No. 26 for the remainder of the term of office to which he was elected in December,

1921. The local unions comprising the district were notified of this decision, but, according to reports, the district executive officers refuse to accept the ruling, and will not recognize any other than Mr. Stewart as the International Board Member for District 26. Towards the close of the year 1922, according to reports, Springhill local No. 4514, one of the units of District 26, of the United Mine Workers, adopted a resolution in reference to the troubled conditions in the district and called upon all other local unions in the jurisdiction of the union to refrain from paying any further per capita tax until all troubles are settled.

#### MINERS PROPOSE CHANGE IN PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

The convention of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America held in June, 1922, adopted a resolution seeking to make a radical change in the system of parliamentary representation. The proposal, a copy of which was sent to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to the local branch unions in affiliation, was as follows:—

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada and the various provinces are governed by the British North America Act passed in 1867 by the British Parliament and this Act forms the constitution of Canada, and,

Whereas, in this Act representation in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, is upon a territorial basis, the members of these bodies elected to represent all the people within a definite area; and,

Whereas, under such a system of representation the members of Parliament and the members of the Legislative Assemblies are presumed to represent persons whose economic interests are antagonistic, the said members representing the landlord and the tenant, the interest receiver and the interest payer, the mortgage holder and the mortgage debtor, the payer of wages and the receiver of wages; and,

Whereas, it is absolutely impossible for one person to represent diametrically opposite economic interests but must favour the one and neglect the other, and,

Whereas, for the above reason the basis of territorial representation is unjust, unethical and illogical; and,

Whereas, the proper system of representation is for economic interests to be represented as such, and members of Parliament and the various legislatures should be elected to these bodies not as representatives of a certain territory, but as representatives of economic interests, the banking class returning a banker, the working class returning workers, the manufacturing class returning manufacturers, the farmers returning farmers, and so on.

Be it, therefore, resolved by Local 4529 that the system of representation, both Dominion and Provincial, should be changed from a territorial basis to an occupational, professional and economic interest basis; and

Be it hereby resolved, that Local 4529, U.M.W. of A., petition the Canadian House of Commons and the various provincial legislatures that they petition the British Parliament to amend the British North America Act in such a manner as to change the representation basis from a territorial to an occupational one; and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be submitted to the next convention of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A. and to the next Trades and Labour Convention of Canada; and

Be it further resolved, in order that this resolution may be fully discussed before the said Trades Congress convention, that it be sent to every trade union organization affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress for discussion, endorsement and the instructions of delegates to the said convention to vote in its favour; and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of Parliament at Ottawa with the request that it be discussed by the present members who are elected on a territorial basis of representation.

The above resolution was regularly submitted to the 1922 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress held in Montreal. The committee to which it was referred recommended against it being adopted, the statement being made by the chairman, in reply to an inquiry as to why the committee opposed the proposal, that the congress was in favour of the system of proportional representation in elections. He stated further that those who favoured the proposal contained in the resolution should elect men who approved such a method of repre-



sentation. Without further discussion the convention adopted the report of the committee opposing the proposal of the miners of District 26.

It has also been learned that many of the local branch unions to which the miners' proposition was forwarded filed the communication without ceremony.

#### MINE WORKERS WANT FULL WAGES FOR UNEMPLOYED

District 26 of the United Mine Workers, comprising the coal miners of Nova Scotia, which has attracted some attention during the year 1922 by reason of having passed a number of radical resolutions, none of which, however, have been endorsed by organized labour as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, through its executive board on November 16, 1922, adopted a demand for a six-hour day, a five-day week, and full wages for all unemployed workers. The resolution embodying this proposal seeks to set up a joint committee of action and control council on which organizations approving of the demands will be given representation. The full text of the resolution is as follows:—

Whereas, the experiences of the workers in this country in their struggles to maintain the fruits of the past and secure improvements develops from a form of industrial conflict to that of a political conflict immediately any considerable strength is shown by the workers.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the mine workers of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A., believe that the time has arrived when a tentative platform ought to be promulgated upon which all workers in Canada in their present organizations, men and women, should take a stand in maintaining and improving their present economic and social position, and to this end we propose to the workers of Canada the following platform:—

(1) That every organization of the workers accepting this platform pledge themselves to work continuously for one united front of all workers on the following demands:—

(a) That we demand full wages for all unemployed workers, men and women, whose unemployment is caused through the closing down of mines, mills, factories, railroads, etc.

(b) That we demand a minimum purchasing wage for the lowest class of labour based on the cost of the family budget published in the *Labour Gazette*.

(c) That we demand a five-day week and a six-hour working day for all workers in mines, mills, factories, railroads, etc.

(d) That every organization joining in these demands shall appoint one member to a joint committee of action and central council, which council shall have the power to institute any means that in its judgment shall result in the realization of the fulfilment of these demands.

It may be pointed out that the above proposition is in line with the principles of the Workers' Party of Canada, an organization which is discussed in a previous chapter.

#### DISAGREEMENT IN RANKS OF CARPENTERS

In this report for 1913 was published the text of the plan of solidification of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization. Under the scheme of amalgamation, which went into effect January 1, 1914, the branches in Canada and the United States of the last-named body for trade purposes became local unions of the United Brotherhood, but the members of the Amalgamated Society continued their connection with that organization for beneficial purposes, being designated as "amalgamated sections" of the brotherhood. The regular per capita tax for members of the United Brotherhood is 40 cents per month, and aside from the trade benefits the members derive from membership in that organization they are entitled to death and disability donations and also donation for death of a member's wife. The members of the Amalgamated Society were privileged to take advantage of these benefits, if they so desired, by paying the regular per capita tax to the Brotherhood; if they did not care to do so, they paid only ten cents per capita which secured for them the trade protection afforded by the Brotherhood and

paid for their affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the subscription to The Carpenter, the official monthly journal of the Brotherhood. It was understood that the members of both bodies were working in harmony, but during 1922 the question arose in Toronto as to whether or not members of the Amalgamated Society had the right under the plan of solidification to hold the office of secretary or treasurer in district councils (delegate bodies established in localities where two or more local branches of carpenters are in existence). A member of the British organization was at that time treasurer of the Carpenters' District Council of Toronto, a position he had held for a number of years, although latterly not working directly at the carpentering trade, being an instructor in carpentry at the Technical School. The matter in dispute was finally referred to the general president of the United Brotherhood, the general executive board of which ruled that inasmuch as a member holding membership in a local branch of the Amalgamated Society does not pay the full per capita tax of the Brotherhood he was not eligible to hold the office of secretary or treasurer of a district council because he would be the custodian of the funds of the council, and as such he would have charge of the disbursing of the general funds of the organization sent for the purpose of assisting members when involved in a strike or lockout. Instructions were accordingly issued that all delegates to the district council who refused to abide by this ruling should be suspended. Following this decision the affiliation of the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood was terminated on November 1, 1922, the suspended branches of the Amalgamated being Nos. 2639, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, and, also, No. 1799 of the United Brotherhood. The branches of the Amalgamated resolved to carry on under the charters issued by the head office of the Society in Manchester, England. Under date of December 5, 1922, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (Toronto District) forwarded to the department the following copy of a circular letter which had been issued to contractors in connection with the controversy:

On behalf of the above organization we desire to advise you in reference to the existing controversy between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Amalgamated Society is a British organization, founded in Britain in the year 1860. Since that time it has extended its ramifications to every English speaking country throughout the world, and has had branches in Canada since 1872. The Amalgamated Society since its inception has always advocated the elevating of the carpenters and joiners crafts by a rigid system of apprenticeship for those desiring to learn the trade and has always prided itself on the very high efficiency of its members, and has refused to take many would-be carpenters into its fold.

The benefits of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are as follows: Unemployed benefit, sick benefit, tool insurance against loss by fire, water or theft, accident benefit, funeral benefit, old age pensions, benevolent grants and strike and lockout benefits. Over \$27,000,000 have been disbursed to its members through the above benefits since 1860.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was formed in 1881. For many years prior to 1914 they endeavoured to eliminate the A.S. from the North American continent, but without meeting with success. In 1914 a trade agreement was entered into between the A.S. and the U.B.; terms were agreed to, known as the Plan of Solidification. The plan was rigidly adhered to by both unions for one and a half years, at which time General President Kirby of the U.B. died. Since then the United Brotherhood headquarters has left no stone unturned in their desire to eliminate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners from Canada and the U.S.A.

The main contentions between the two unions are as follows: The United Brotherhood of America refuses to issue charters to new branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners being formed in Canada; in other words, an American organization seeks to dictate to a British union in a British country; the members of the Amalgamated in Canada refuse to be dictated to and dominated by an American union, but as Canadians and Britishers will fight to the bitter end to retain their national status and autonomy with their international affiliation with the British Isles and the other countries comprising the British Empire. Imagine if you can, a New York State Bank telling the Bank of Montreal



that they will not be allowed to open any more branches in Canada. The Bank of Montreal would not stand for this one second, neither do the members of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners of Canada propose to submit to this dictation from the U.S.A.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters refuses to allow members of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners to hold certain offices in local district councils of carpenters, although the members of the Amalgamated pay the same per capita to these district councils as members of the Brotherhood section. No self-respecting body or group of men will stand for taxation without representation. This policy is against all forms of democratic government.

We are advised that this American organization intends to make representations to contractors in our city against the employment of members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for no other reason than that they prefer to retain their membership in a Canadian and British union rather than allow themselves and their organization to be swallowed up by Americanism. We know that the contractors and builders of Toronto will not lend their aid to crushing a British union in a British country, especially when many thousands of the members of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners were not too proud to fight and die in the Great War, while the great U.S.A. were gathering in the dollars.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners have their employment office at the Labour Temple, 167 Church street, Phone Main 1839. They have in Toronto a membership of over 800, comprised almost exclusively of carpenters and joiners who served a long apprenticeship at the trade. Therefore, we are in a position to render a very efficient service to the contractors and builders when they are in need of carpenters, joiners, expert stair builders, foremen and superintendents for construction work.

If you believe in British institutions for a British country, and are opposed to American autocracy and dictatorship in Canada, let us hear from you when you require help.

A member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who was the secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, a position he had held for four years, following the severance of affiliation with the United Brotherhood, resigned from the office to become organizer for the Amalgamated Society.

#### CONTENDING UNIONS OF STEAM ENGINEERS AMALGAMATE

Reference was made in this report for 1921 of an action that had been taken by the Canadian Hoisting and Portable Engineers of Toronto, a national union in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour, against local union No. 793 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the Toronto Building Trades Council to restrain the members of these organizations from alleged discrimination against members of the national body. The latest report concerning the case is that the two unions have decided to amalgamate under the jurisdiction of the international organization. The meeting at which the decision was reached was presided over by the officials of the national union, and the vote was almost unanimous.

#### B. OF L. E. REPRESENTS ENGINEERS ON CANADIAN NORTHERN SECTION OF C. N. R.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen (referred to in an earlier chapter), having made the claim that the majority of the locomotive engineers employed on the Canadian National Railways desired to be represented by that body, the question was referred to a ballot of the engineers to decide. Mr. W. B. Best and Mr. S. T. Starr, two of the founders of the Canadian Association, formerly general chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the general committee of adjustment for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Canadian Northern lines, on May 24, 1921, were removed from their respective offices for neglecting to recognize the terms of what is known as the Chicago joint agreement. On August 8, 1921, the general committee of adjustment for the B. of L. E. on the Canadian Northern lines was reorganized. The new officers were from the outset handicapped in their work by the management refusing, on the ground that it was not known which organization (the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Canadian Association of Railway Engine-

men) represented the locomotive engineers, to take up the adjustment of certain matters and insisting that a vote be taken to settle the question of representation. Nothing having been done to carry out this proposal, Mr. S. J. Hungerford, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, on December 28, 1921, embodied the suggestion in a communication to representatives of both organizations, stating that the management had decided to take a ballot to decide the matter, at the same time submitting a draft circular letter and form of ballot, and the method of taking the vote. Each one of the engineers whose names appeared on the seniority lists of the Canadian Northern system was required to designate which of the two organizations above mentioned he desired to represent him, signing the ballot in ink. After the ballots had been returned to the general manager of the railway they were turned over to a firm of chartered accountants who counted them in the presence of representatives of the contending bodies. Of the total number of engineers on the system concerned approximately 95 per cent availed themselves of the opportunity of voting, and of these 731 were cast in favour of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and 364 in favour of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen. In view of this vote, Mr. S. J. Hungerford on March 13, 1922, notified Mr. H. B. Chase, chairman of the general committee of adjustment for the B. of L. E. on Canadian Northern lines, that the management would consider this committee the official representative of the locomotive engineers on the lines concerned.

#### C. N. R. EMPLOYEES DISMISSED FOR PARTICIPATING IN POLITICS

On October 25, 1920, Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, issued an order prohibiting employees of the system from accepting nomination from any political party, federal or provincial. As a result of non-compliance, three employees were subsequently dismissed from the service. Protest against the order of President Hanna was raised by organized labour in the Dominion, and the question on the application of representatives of the men concerned was referred to a board of conciliation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board's finding, which was signed by the chairman and the representative of the men, practically recommended the withdrawal of the order of President Hanna. A minority report submitted by the member of the board named for the railways supported the policy of President Hanna, but suggested in view of the importance of the question it should be decided by Parliament. The board was unanimous in the view that the three dismissed employees should be reinstated without loss of seniority and paid for time lost, on the ground that they had not been fully apprised of the order. The directors of the Canadian National Railways, while not formally accepting the board's finding at any point, agreed to reinstate in the service of the railways with pay for lost time the three men concerned, and to grant to the two employees who were elected to the Manitoba Legislature leave of absence without pay to attend to their parliamentary duties. The directors, however, maintained the view that no employee can continue in the service of the railways and accept nomination from any political party, federal or provincial, and that the officers would be so advised.

In the election for the Manitoba Legislature held on July 18, 1922, Mr. Geo. Palmer, telegrapher (one of the employees of the Canadian National Railways who was dismissed in 1920 for participation in the Manitoba provincial election, and subsequently reinstated), and Mr. Chas. W. Foster, toolmaker, also an employee on the Canadian National lines, were candidates, the former in Dauphin, and the last-named in St. Boniface constituency. In accordance with the "no-politics" order of President Hanna the two employees were dismissed



from the service. On behalf of the discharged men Mr. W. D. Bayley, Independent Labour member-elect to the Manitoba Legislature for Assiniboia, on July 19, appealed to the premier, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, for the reinstatement of Palmer and Foster. The telegraphic reply of the Prime Minister to Mr. Bayley, dated July 20, was as follows:—

In reply to your night letter yesterday, received to-day, I would say that, on May 29 last, in answer to a communication from the president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, making inquiries as to the decision of the Government upon section (d) of the legislative programme of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is worded as follows: "To restore the right of railroad workers to offer themselves for political offices without forfeiting their positions or seniority on the National Railroads, and correct the injustice created by what has been known as the 'Hanna order'" I stated the Government's view of the matter as follows:—

The control of the Canadian National Railways is vested in a board of directors, which is held responsible by the Government, as representing the people, for the management and operation of the roads. It is a fundamental principle of Government policy not to interfere, or to permit interference, with the board of directors in the discharge of its duties. The Government is, therefore, not in a position to say to the board of directors what, in this or in any other matter, should or should not be done. On the other hand, the Government does not hesitate to make known the attitude which, in its opinion, should be adopted by the board of directors of the Government Railways with respect to the right of railroad workers to offer themselves for political offices. As regards workers on the Government railroads, the Government would hope and expect that the same attitude would be taken in the matter of their political rights as is taken towards their employers by the privately-owned railroads, and, in particular, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which operates the other important railway system in the Dominion, and is the only real competitor of the Canadian National Railways.

I regret that the Minister of Railways is absent from Ottawa to-day, which deprives me of an opportunity of immediate conference with him. I am sending copies of your communication and this reply to the deputy minister of railways, with the request that its contents be communicated immediately to the chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

In November, 1922, the two dismissed employees were reinstated in their former positions on the Canadian National system.

Just previous to the issue of this report the prohibition of ex-President Hanna against employees of the Canadian National Railways accepting public elective positions was lifted by the newly-appointed president, Sir Henry Thornton. The rescinding of the order was made known at a conference of representatives of railway employees' organizations held in Ottawa on January 5, 1923.

#### PRESIDENT OF TRADES CONGRESS DIRECTOR OF C. N. RAILWAYS

The request of organized labour for representation on the Board of Directors for the Canadian National Railways has been met by the Government in the appointment to the directorate of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Mr. Moore's appointment was announced early in October, 1922, at the same time that the members of the newly-constructed board of directors was selected, and is the first occasion that a position of this kind has been given to a representative of Canadian organized labour.

The appointment of Mr. Moore to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways was endorsed by the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, however, took a contrary view, the delegates from the painters' union introducing a resolution questioning the qualifications of Mr. Moore to deal with railway matters. To this resolution an amendment was moved and adopted calling on the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress to devote all their time to the work of the organization and asking for the resignations of Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. P. M. Draper, the latter being secretary of the congress. The Halifax Trades and Labour Council on December 12, 1922, also adopted a resolution demanding that Mr. Moore

either resign as president of the congress or relinquish membership on the C. N. R. Board, the motion being introduced by a delegate to the council from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. In a letter to the Halifax Trades and Labour Council, published in the *Citizen* of December 29, 1922, Mr. Moore pointed out the inaccuracies made in the statement of the proposer of the resolution, and on which it was assumed the decision of the council had been reached. The letter of Mr. Moore was read to the regular meeting of the trades council held on January 12, 1923. After some discussion it was decided that the secretary communicate with the C. N. R. Board for full information as to Mr. Moore's status as a member of the board. A resolution along similar lines to that of the Halifax trades council was introduced at the annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, but was defeated.

Owing to the misrepresentations which were being made in connection with Mr. Moore's appointment to the directorate of the C. N. R., the president of the congress subsequently set forth the following facts: (1) President Moore accepted the position as director of the Canadian National Railways only after full consultation and in agreement with the executives of the railway organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (2) Only reimbursement for expenses and no salary is attached to the position. (3) President Moore's acceptance is in harmony with the declared policy of several conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada that labour should demand representation on such boards, and especially on the Canadian National Railways directorate. (4) The appointment of President Moore has been endorsed throughout Canada by railway workers' organizations, including the "Big Four," the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and others not affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

#### ENGLISH CARPENTERS REFUSE TO HANDLE CANADIAN PRODUCTS

An incident which caused some caustic comment in the press was that which arose in connection with a tender for a supply of doors for exportation to the English market submitted by the Renfrew Planing Mills of Renfrew, Ont., owned and operated by the M. J. O'Brien Co. (Limited). The tender of this Canadian firm was rejected because its name was not included on the "fair list of foreign manufacturers" of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (otherwise known as the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners), the English carpenters, therefore, refusing to handle the products of the Renfrew company. In reply to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London asking as to what procedure should be taken to get the name of the Renfrew Planing Mills on the fair list the secretary of the Amalgamated Society stated that it would be necessary for the firm to get in touch with the nearest woodworkers' union and have its officials nominate six employers, known to be fair in their attitude to organized labour, who would make a report on the firm. The union itself would also make a report, and these two reports must then be submitted by the exporter to the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in England, with whom the final decision would rest. The head office of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers is in Manchester, England, and the organization has a number of local branches in Canada.

#### INJUNCTION AGAINST WINNIPEG IRON WORKERS

On June 20, 1922, certain members of Winnipeg branch No. 82 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, employees of the Dominion Bridge Company, went on strike against a reduction in the rates of pay. When the men quit work the company promptly brought in others from Montreal. The influence of the strikers caused the imported men



to return to Montreal. Additional men were shipped in by the company which applied for an injunction to restrain the union members from picketing the works of the plaintiff and asking for \$50,000 damages. On July 28, Judge Adamson, who heard the applications for the injunction dismissed the proceedings against a number of the members of the union who were named in the indictment, but continued the temporary injunction previously issued against local union No. 82 and three of its members (McFadden, Young and Shepherd) pending the regular trial of the action.

The text of the judgment of Judge Adamson is as follows:—

The injunction herein restrains the defendants from conduct which is unlawful by section 501 of the Criminal Code. The whole question is: Is there any reasonable ground of fear of the defendants, or any of them committing any of the unlawful acts which they are now restrained from committing?

I think the plaintiff has made out a sufficient case against the defendant association and against the defendants Young, Shepherd and McFadden, particularly as no damage is being done by continuing the injunction. As against these defendants the injunction is varied to include the servants, agents and employees of each of the defendants and will be continued to the trial of the action on the usual undertaking by the plaintiffs as to damages and speeding of the cause.

Costs in the case as to these defendants. There is nothing before the court to connect any of the other defendants with illegal acts or threats of such acts. The injunction should not have been taken against them. As against the other defendants the injunction will therefore be dissolved and such other defendants will have their costs to be taxed and paid forthwith.

The names of the members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, branch No. 82, against whom action was taken, and who were released from the injunction are Rod McCormack, Fred Villeneuve, J. Hiscock, A. Armstrong, M. Whealan, Geo. O'Connor, A. W. Skoag, Mike Curdy, J. Jenkins, J. Boles, E. Fritch and J. Barwick.

#### PROSECUTION OF B. C. FEDERATIONIST AND EDITOR DROPPED

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the indictment of the British Columbia Federationist and A. S. Wells, the managing editor, for having offered for sale a pamphlet entitled: "Left Wing Communism (an Infantile Disorder)" written by N. Lenine, the head of the Russian Soviet Government. The pamphlet in question, it was alleged, advocates the use, without the authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism or physical injury to person or property as a means of accomplishing a governmental change. The charge against the defendant was laid on September 21, 1921. On September 26, when the case was called in the police court an adjournment was made until October 10. Other adjournments were subsequently allowed, the defendant being finally committed for trial. Bail was granted in the sum of \$1,000 and two securities of \$500 each. On May 12, 1922, when the case came before the Assize Court the crown prosecutor entered a stay of proceedings, a course which was consented to by Mr. Justice Murphy, the presiding judge. This action relieves from criminal liability the British Columbia Federationist and its editor on the charge which had been laid against them. The B. C. Federationist, which at the outset of the One Big Union championed that body, is again supporting the international labour movement, being now the official organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.

#### WINNIPEG CITY COUNCIL REFUSES TO LIFT BAN ON CIVIC EMPLOYEES

As an outcome of the general strike in Winnipeg in 1919, in which the members of civic employees' unions participated, the City Council in 1920, denied municipal workers the right to be connected with organized labour. As a result of this interdiction the unions of the city employees withdrew from

the labour organizations with which they were connected, and became independent bodies. On June 5, 1922, a motion was made in City Council that the prohibition against the civic employees be rescinded. A substitute motion was presented as follows:

That the city lift the obligation now demanded from its employees on the distinct understanding that all employees entering the service be required to sign an undertaking to the effect that they will not participate in any sympathetic strike, and in addition that on their joining any union or organization, that said union or organization realizing the duty of employees of the city to the citizens, such employee be given a distinct understanding and written undertaking from the union he is joining that he will not be required to participate in any sympathetic strike.

The aldermen divided equally on the motion, which was defeated by the casting vote of the acting mayor.

#### QUEBEC LEGISLATORS DESIRE UNIONS TO BE ESSENTIALLY CANADIAN

Following a series of important conferences early in 1919 between representatives of printing trades organizations and representatives of employers' associations in the commercial and periodical publishing branches of the printing industry a plan was agreed upon between these representatives for the formation of a joint conference council designed to provide a means of adjusting disputes. The proposals were submitted to a vote of the organizations concerned, all of which approved the establishment of the board, which was styled the International Joint Conference Council, a code being adopted for its guidance.

The council consisted of representatives of the closed shop branch of the United Typothetae of America, the Printers' League of America and the International Association of Employing Electrotypers and Stereotypers for the employers and of representatives of the International Typographical Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union for the employees.

Under the provisions of the laws agreed upon by the Joint Conference Council composed of representatives of the above named organizations a resolution was adopted on April 21, 1919, recommending to their respective bodies a proposal for the establishment nationally of the forty-four hour week in the printing industry, the same to take effect May 1, 1921. This recommendation was referred to a referendum vote of the organizations connected with the Joint Conference Council and adopted by all of them.

On May 28, 1919, the executive council of the International Typographical Union submitted to a referendum vote of the members in Canada and the United States the following proposal:—

To authorize the executive council to enter into an agreement with the employers' organizations for the forty-four-hour week to prevail nationally in all departments of book and job offices, beginning May 1, 1921.

The result of the vote showed 24,389 in favour and 11,919 against, a majority in favour of 12,470.

On December 13 and 14, 1920, the members of the Conference Council adopted the following resolution on the forty-four-hour week:—

That this Joint Conference Council considers that all members of its constituent bodies are morally bound to adopt and put into effect the forty-four-hour week on May 1, 1921.

In January, 1920, the International Joint Conference Council adopted the following resolution in regard to the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week:—

The Joint Conference Council recommends that the industry make no reduction in the weekly wage because of the change of hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week.



The *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, in reporting this action of the Council, stated:—

Should economic conditions of the industry justify some changes in the wages, these are questions to be considered, but there will be no reduction in wages because of the installation of the forty-four-hour week.

The Albany convention of the International Typographical Union, held in August, 1920, ratified the forty-four-hour week and approved of instructions to local branches in all parts of the jurisdiction of the international organization, including Canada and the United States, to inaugurate the same on May 1, 1921. The executive council accordingly authorized local branches to strike in all job printing offices known as commercial offices where the forty-four-hour week was not put into effect upon the date set, except where existing agreements ran beyond that time.

Among the localities in which agreements were in force at the date set for the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week, and which did not expire until a later date, was the city of Quebec. The members of Quebec local branch No. 302 of the International Typographical Union were working under a contract with the employers which had ten months to run, and which precluded them from making any demands on the employers on May 1, 1921. Upon expiry of the contract the members of Quebec union made demand for the shorter working day. The employing printers refusing to accede to the request, the employees quit work on February 15, 1922. At this time the Quebec Legislature was in session. This cessation of work interfered with the printing of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and as a result the strike became a subject for discussion by the members of that body.

At the afternoon sitting of the Legislature on March 16 General Smart, member for Westmount, moved:—

That it be resolved, that in the opinion of this house the question of enacting legislation to compel all labour organizations to become incorporated and to more strictly enforce laws against strikers who resort to violence, should receive immediate consideration.

To this motion Mr. J. E. Robert, member for Rouville, moved in amendment:—

That all the words after, "That" be replaced by the following: This house, recognizing that the Canadian workers are one of the sanest elements in our population, invite the labour organizations of this province to give themselves a constitution which will be essentially Canadian, and to continue to co-operate in the industrial developments of the province in an orderly manner and while living in the respect of our laws.

During the debate the connection of Canadian workers with international labour organizations with headquarters in the United States was strongly criticized. It was alleged that the actions of the local branches of the international unions in Canada are dictated by non-residents of the country, and the Canadian workers were urged to be the masters of their own destinies. Of the twelve members who spoke, three offered a defence of the activities of international labour organizations.

A motion was made to put the question over to a later date, but it was defeated. The amendment offered by Mr. Robert to the motion for incorporation of trade unions was adopted by a vote of 34 to 4, no vote being taken on the main motion.

At the convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, held in Winnipeg in March, 1922, the following resolution in reference to the speech of the Prime Minister of Quebec on the strike of the printers was unanimously adopted:—

That this division go on record as condemning the action of Premier Taschereau of the province of Quebec in his condemnation of the printers in their efforts to improve their conditions and his unjustified attacks upon the international unions, and also his declaration of war upon them and support of the National Unions.

Another labour body to take cognizance of the utterances of Premier Taschereau in reference to international unions was Hamilton branch No. 129 of the International Typographical Union. This body sent circular letters to all branch unions in Canada with a report of Premier Taschereau's speech as it appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator*, as also a copy of an editorial which appeared in the same paper defending the action of the printers in Canada belonging to the International Typographical Union.

#### CARPENTERS STILL OUTSIDE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT

In the issue of this volume for 1921 reference was made to the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards (a tribunal voluntarily set up in 1919 by the interested organizations for the purpose of providing machinery to eliminate interruption to building operations through jurisdictional disagreements) on the ground that disputes in which the carpenters were involved had been set for hearing and decisions rendered, notwithstanding their request for postponement. The decisions in question were in reference to the setting of sheet metal doors, window frames, sash and trim, which was awarded to the sheet metal workers, and to which the carpenters refused to agree. The 1921 convention of the Building Trades Department decided that any union failing to comply with the terms of a decision rendered by the Board for Jurisdictional Awards be suspended from the department, whereupon the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters withdrew. During the year 1922 efforts were made to bring about the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters with the Building Trades Department, the executive council of the American Federation participating in the negotiations. A proposal, which had been agreed upon by a joint committee composed of members of the executive council of the American Federation, the executive council of the Building Trades Department and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was made to the 1922 convention of the department that the dispute between the carpenters and sheet metal workers be opened for a rehearing, and the carpenters reaffiliate with the Department. This recommendation was not adopted. The convention also went on record reaffirming the allegiance of the Building Trades Department to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters entered a protest with the executive council of the A. F. of L., which was considered at its September meeting, in which was questioned the authority of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards to determine points of jurisdiction between the building trades unions and the enforcement of such decisions. The protest of the carpenters also asked the executive council to decide if under the constitution of the federation a department of that body has the right to order or approve a strike against another bona fide affiliate of the American Federation, strikes in certain localities having occurred to enforce the decision rendered in the dispute between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers. After reviewing the situation the executive council pointed out that where agreements upon jurisdiction or decisions relating to jurisdictional claims had been disregarded by affiliated organizations the severest penalty ever imposed by the federation has been the suspension of such organizations from membership until such time as they recognized the decisions rendered, but that the American Federation at no time authorized or approved a strike on the part of any of its affiliates for the purpose of enforcing a decision upon an unwilling organization. The executive council also declared that the federation itself having no power to order or support such a strike, the authority to do so could not be exercised by one of its subordinate bodies. The council, therefore, decided to call upon the Building



Trades Department to observe those principles and to convey them to the building trades councils affiliated to the department, and particularly to point out that strikes of union workmen against other union workmen are intolerable and must be instantly discontinued. With respect to the several issues involved in the question of the extent of the authority and power of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards to render decisions in matters of jurisdiction, and to demand compliance therewith, the executive council directed that a conference of interested representatives be held in Washington to effect an adjustment.

#### ACTION AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT OF A RAILROAD ORGANIZATION

According to press reports, the organization concerned failing to furnish any information on the subject, the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers entered an action against Allen E. Barker, a former president, to recover \$217,000 expended by him during the period between March, 1919, and February, 1920, part of which was disbursed under the head of "special organization" expense. The decision of the court, rendered late in the year 1922, ordered that Mr. Barker return \$177,000 to the United Brotherhood and also make an accounting of the remaining \$40,000 expended for "special organization" purposes. Mr. Barker did not appear during the trial of the suit, although he was subpoenaed, and as late as November, 1922, it was stated that the brotherhood did not know of his whereabouts.

#### AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS INAUGURATES AID TO RUSSIA

As an outcome of a suggestion made at the 1922 convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by Mr. Sidney Hillman, the president of the organization, who spent some time in Russia in the autumn of 1921, it was decided to form a corporation to assist in the economic reconstruction of that country. Accordingly incorporation was secured in the State of Delaware for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, its activities at the outset to be concentrated on the development of the textile and clothing industries in Russia. The capitalization is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. On September 2, 1922, Mr. Hillman sailed from New York for Russia in order to complete arrangements with the Soviet Government concerning the operation of clothing factories under the concession of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and to make European connections for the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, which was established in Chicago by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Simultaneously with President Hillman's departure it was announced that over \$200,000 of the capital of the Industrial Corporation had been subscribed in small amounts. Mr. Hillman returned to New York towards the end of November after having made arrangements to invest the capital of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation with the syndicate in charge of the clothing and textile industries. A minimum of 8 per cent dividend, payable in dollars, is guaranteed and the principal of the investment, as well as the interest, is underwritten, both by the Supreme Council of Public Economy, which is the governmental organ in control of industry, and the Council of Labour and Defence, which is the supreme authority and speaks for the Russian Government as a whole. The arrangement entered into is to continue for at least three years, after which time the Industrial Corporation may withdraw if so desired. In case of the corporation voluntarily withdrawing, or the Soviet Government dissolving the contract, all the capital and the corporation's share of the profits are to be paid back in American dollars. An additional contract was made in behalf of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, which provides for the transmission of money from American to Russian correspondents in dollars, avoiding the fluctuation of exchange. Another arrangement

is for the establishment of agencies similar to those of express companies throughout the rest of Europe which may issue and cash tourists cheques.

#### BANKS FORMED UNDER AUSPICES OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

On July 1, 1922, there was opened in Chicago the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Illinois, an institution organized under the auspices of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of whom there are approximately 40,000 in Chicago and vicinity. The capital of the bank is \$200,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. The price of a share is \$150, the net value of a share being \$100 and \$50 the surplus to provide against emergencies. The bank premises are located at 371 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. The first day's deposits are said to have amounted to over half a million dollars.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, held in May, 1922, authorized the executive officers to proceed immediately with plans for the establishment of a bank to be known as the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. The bank is to be incorporated for not less than \$200,000 capital stock and \$50,000 surplus. Forty-nine per cent of such stock is to be sold only and exclusively to the members of the brotherhood and 51 per cent must be retained by the grand lodge.

During 1922 there was organized by the order of Railroad Telegraphers the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis, with a capitalization of \$500,000 and \$100,000 paid up surplus. The major portion of the stock is to be owned and held by the central body and the remaining shares are to be sold only to and held by members in good standing.

The railroad employees and other organized workers of San Bernardino, Cal., have established a bank, having taken over the stock of the San Bernardino Valley Bank and converted it into a co-operative institution to be known as the Brotherhood Trust and Savings Bank. The bank starts with a paid up capital of \$85,000, assets of over \$770,000 and deposits of \$600,000.

When all of the above mentioned banks are opened for business there will be, so far as the department is aware, six such institutions operating under trade union patronage, the two others having been established in 1920 by the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, respectively. The last named organization in 1922 organized the Brotherhood Holding Company, a million-dollar investment corporation, by which has been purchased the Nottingham Savings and Banking Company in Cleveland, Ohio, an important savings and trust institution on the east side of the city, capitalized at \$75,000 with resources of \$525,000. The Nottingham Bank will be closely identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, the resources of which, it is stated, have reached nearly \$19,000,000 since it commenced operations on November 1, 1920.

#### FEDERATION OF TEXTILE WORKERS' UNIONS

Reference was made in this report for 1921 to the preliminary formation of a body known as the Federated Textile Unions of America. Following other meetings held in New York in February and May the first regular convention met in August, 1922, when the federation was regularly established and permanent officers elected. The organizations which are in affiliation with the new federation include the American Federation of Textile Operatives, Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, Tapestry Carpet Workers of America, Body Brussels Carpet Weavers' Association, Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers (New York), Art Square Weavers of Philadelphia, Loomfixers' National Association of America, International Mule Spinners' Association and the Amalgamated



Lace Operatives of America. The two last named bodies were formerly connected with the American Federation of Labour, but were suspended from membership on December 31, 1919, for refusing to accept a plan of amalgamation with the United Textile Workers which had been adopted by the 1919 convention of the American Federation. The United Textile Workers, which is in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, and is the largest single body of textile workers on the continent with local branches in Canada, is not connected with the newly-formed Federated Textile Unions of America.

#### MOONEY WITHDRAWS HIS APPEAL

In this report for 1921 was recorded the denial of the Superior Court of California to grant Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings a writ of "audita querela," giving them a new trial, on the ground that a plea for a new trial must be based on the record of the case, and that in the event of other evidence being discovered after the record is closed, the governor of the State may redress the wrong through his pardoning powers. Mooney and Billings, two trade union members, were convicted of participation in the bomb outrage which occurred in San Francisco, Cal., at the time of the preparedness parade on July 22, 1916. Mooney was originally sentenced to death, but his sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment, the same penalty as meted out to Billings. Since the conviction several efforts have been made to have the case reopened, but to no avail. An appeal was taken against the denial of the court for a writ of "audita querela" and the hearing was set for May 8, 1922. On that date the attorney for Tom Mooney moved for the dismissal of the appeal, the ground for such action being stated to pave the way for the governor to grant a pardon, application having been recently made for executive clemency. On May 19, 1922, the Tom Mooney Defence Committee issued a statement from Tom Mooney in which he urged the labour movement of the whole continent to make a powerful appeal to the Governor of California for immediate action on behalf of Billings and himself. The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour approved of an immediate pardon for these two men on the ground that they were convicted on perjured evidence. Similar action has also been taken by a number of other labour bodies.

#### PRINTERS NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

On June 20, 1921, the Pacific Typesetting Company filed a suit for \$20,000 against the International Typographical Union and local branch No. 202 of Seattle, alleging that the firm had been injured to that extent by the union withdrawing its members from the composing room. The case arose over the typesetting company refusing to cease doing work from shops where others of the union's members were on strike for the 44-hour week. On February 27, 1922, Judge Smith rendered his decision in the case upholding the action of the union. In delivering judgment the judge among other things said:

The defendants, in furtherance of their lawful purpose of benefiting their working conditions, follow their opponents into the shop of plaintiff, and call out of that shop those of their own number employed there. These men are satisfied with their work, its hours and pay. All of these conditions are in harmony with the ideals of their unions. But they are bound by the discipline of their unions to obey its orders. By no other rule can there be strength and hope of success in the union. This needs no argument. These men are in good morals and honour bound to loyalty to their union within bounds of law and reason. If they can not yield to the discipline of their organization, their course is to withdraw and retain their sovereignty under their own hats.

## ACTION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF RAILWAY CLERKS SUSTAINED.

For authorizing an illegal strike J. W. Nelson, a vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, was removed from office by the proper council of the organization, and expelled from membership. The brotherhood also refused to pay strike benefits to the 28 members who had participated in the illegal strike. In an effort to secure his reinstatement as a member and salary as vice-president, Mr. Nelson entered action against the brotherhood. The case was tried in the Superior Court at Atlanta, Ga., on March 21, 1922, the verdict being in favour of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. On March 23, the same court rendered a decision in the action of the 28 members who sued for strike pay, the brotherhood winning in every case.

## SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT IN THE CORONADO COAL CASE

On June 5, 1922, the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision in what is commonly known as the Coronado Coal Company case. This was an action taken against the United Mine Workers in July, 1914, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and grew out of a local strike of the Arkansas miners located in District No. 21. The allegation made was that by reason of the strike the officers and members of the U. M. W. had conspired to prevent the operations of the mines and the shipment of coal. Damages to the extent of \$200,000 were assessed against the U. M. W., which under the provisions of the Sherman Act, were automatically trebled. The judgment was appealed, the miners being compelled to put up an appeal bond of \$800,000. The appeal was heard in May, 1919. The decision in effect sustained the verdict of the lower court. The case was subsequently carried to the Supreme Court, which tribunal ruled that in this case the central body of the miners cannot be held liable for the Arkansas strike, which was a local affair, and ordered that the appeal bonds be returned to the international union. The judgment of the Supreme Court, however, holds that unincorporated trade unions may be sued. As the strike over which the action was originally instituted was a local one, District Union No. 21 was the organization responsible, and its funds accumulated for strike purposes may be subjected to the payment of any judgment which is recovered. The case was therefore remanded for trial under these instructions. The international body saved the amount of the appeal bonds because it was not proven that the head officials had ordered or supported the strike in District 21.

So far-reaching is the decision of the Supreme Court, which lays down the principle that trade unions are suable as such and liable for damages to employers if caused by unlawful acts on the part of their striking members, whether such acts are authorized or not, so long as the strike is sanctioned by the union, that the subject was made a special order of business at the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour. A special committee was appointed to consider the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court affecting labour, as well as child labour, a decision of the court concerning the latter subject having been delivered on May 15, 1922, declaring unconstitutional the revenue tax provision on the products of child labour. This committee recommended that the convention go on record in favour of amendments to the constitution of the United States for the purpose of securing, (1) An amendment prohibiting the labour of children under the age of 16 years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop or other industrial or mercantile establishment, and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation. (2) An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right of the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies



to organize for the betterment of their conditions; to deal collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labour and patronage and induce others to do so. (3) An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-thirds majority re-passes the law, it shall become the law of the land.

The committee also recommended that in order to make the constitution of the United States more flexible to meet the needs of the people that provision be made for easier amendments, and also that in conjunction with the campaign for the adoption of the suggested constitutional amendments the United States Congress be urged to enact (a) a child labour law, which will overcome the objections raised by the United States Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by the court; (b) A law which will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress in enacting Sections 6, 19 and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored or overridden by the Court; (c) An act repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as "trusts," but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights. All of the above recommendations were adopted by the convention.

Subsequent to the above proceedings the Supreme Court of the United States refused the petition for a rehearing of the Coronado case. In applying the evidence in the case the court held that the United Mine Workers of America, District 21, international officers and district officials and others involved in the strike were not liable for damages because they were not "actuated by an intent to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce." This decision brought to a close an action which has been before the courts for over eight years.

#### JURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS

The recognized authority in North America to adjudicate upon what are termed jurisdictional disputes between labour organizations other than the building trades (controversies arising between two or more organizations laying claim to the same class of work) is the American Federation of Labour. In the main the decisions arrived at by the annual conventions of the federation are accepted, but in some instances the recommended terms of settlement have been disregarded and the disobedient unions have been suspended from membership. Various controversies were considered by the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour, some of which had been considered by previous conventions and decisions rendered. The findings not having been carried out, the disputes were re-introduced for adjustment. The majority of the organizations involved having local branches in Canada, reference is made to the action of the 1922 convention of the federation on the several controversies dealt with.

In the case of the encroachment of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees on the jurisdiction of a number of building trades organizations by attempting to establish control over construction work in moving picture studios, the executive council of the American Federation, to whom the complaint was referred, reported that satisfactory agreements had been reached between the stage employees and the organizations of carpenters, plasterers, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, sheet metal workers and wood, wire and metal lathers.

The executive council also reported that the dispute between the steam engineers and the quarry workers had been adjusted and an agreement signed, as had also the controversy between the carpenters and longshoremen.

The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers was suspended from membership in the American Federation on December 31, 1919, for failing to comply with a decision rendered in connection with the jurisdiction of that organization and certain building trades unions which had complained that the maintenance-of-way employees were infringing. The executive council reported to the 1922 convention of the federation that agreements as to jurisdiction had been reached between the maintenance-of-way employees and various of the complaining unions, but not with the carpenters. The council therefore recommended that the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees be reinstated in the federation when the organization agrees to the following definition of the situation:—

The term "carpenter repair work" is defined to mean where workmen are employed direct by the railroad corporations in repairing property of railroads along the line of the railroad proper, but shall not apply to office and other railroad buildings, the former employment to be under the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, and the latter to be considered as construction work and to be under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The convention approved of the proposal with the further condition that where misunderstandings as to jurisdiction arise such disputes be immediately submitted to the international officers of the respective organizations for investigation and adjustment. The maintenance-of-way employees having accepted the decision of the convention, the organization became re-affiliated with the American Federation on July 1, 1922.

In the case of the steam engineers and electrical workers the 1922 convention of the American Federation adopted the following as a settlement of the controversy:—

That the electrical installation, electric repairs, overhauling of general electrical apparatus in generating stations, substations and the operating of exclusively electrical-driven machines in the aforementioned plants or stations; also that the operation of travelling or other electric cranes for shop or factory purposes shall be Electrical Workers' work.

This decision is not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Steam and Operating Engineers over operating steam-generating plants, electric hoists in building construction or electric shovels.

These conclusions are not intended to disturb any other conditions between the two organizations, or that have been provided for by past action of the American Federation of Labour and which are not in conflict with this decision.

The dispute of the Brotherhood of Teamsters against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in the matter of loading and unloading heavy machinery and material was again before the federation for consideration. A recommendation in regard to the controversy was made by a committee appointed by the executive council, but the 1922 convention decided that a conference of representatives of the organizations concerned should be held in sixty days after the adjournment of the convention for the purpose of reaching an agreement; failing to agree, the entire question to be submitted for final settlement to an arbitration board of three trade unionists, the decision of the arbitrators to become effective immediately. A conference of the parties to the dispute was duly held but no agreement was reached. The controversy was, therefore, referred to arbitration, from which the iron workers subsequently withdrew, not being satisfied with the rulings made by the majority of the board. This was reported to the executive council of the federation, who decided that another conference be called on or about January 15, 1923; that the arbitration board proceed to rehear the case and that an immediate decision be rendered whether or not all parties to the dispute appear.

The long-standing controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the American Flint Glass Workers over the making and repairing of moulds for making bottles, glassware, etc., was again to the fore at the 1922 convention of the American Federation. The decisions previously rendered



gave the work mentioned to the flint glass workers, but the machinists endeavoured to secure jurisdiction over it. The convention, however, reaffirmed the previous decisions in regard to the dispute.

The jurisdictional controversy between the International Jewellery Workers' Union and the Metal Polishers' International Union over which the first-named body was suspended from membership in the federation on September 20, 1920, for failing to comply with an award made in the dispute, was reported as having been satisfactorily adjusted, and the jewellery workers reinstated in affiliation.

A protest was made at the 1922 A. F. of L. convention by the International Longshoremen's Association against the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks organizing or accepting into membership steamship clerks over whom the first-named organization claim control. The matter was referred to a conference of representatives of both organizations, which met at Washington on August 1, 1922, but no satisfactory adjustment was effected.

Failure of the International Union of Steam Engineers to comply with the instructions of the 1921 convention of the federation to turn over to the International Association of Fire Fighters the members of a Chicago local who it is claimed are fire fighters, resulted in the matter being referred to the presidents of both organizations for the arranging of the transfer of the members concerned to the Association of Fire Fighters.

The dispute between the plumbers and machinists was referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L. to continue its efforts to bring about an understanding.

The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths complained that the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union was not complying with the full meaning of the agreement entered into by the two bodies in 1921. The 1922 convention approved of an organizer of the federation endeavouring to adjust the controversy.

#### HUNGARY FORBIDS DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAYMEN'S JOURNALS

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the restrictions placed on trade unions by the Hungarian Government, and how the decree concerning the right of association and the right to strike had impeded their activities. On October 2, 1922, the Hungarian Government issued a decree prohibiting the issue and distribution of the railwaymen's journals published in Budapest, it being stated that their contents constituted a danger to public order and safety. The station masters on the Hungarian railways were instructed to give the most careful attention to any attempt to frustrate the object of the press decree or to evade it by the publication of other papers. The order also stated "Past experience shows it to be not unlikely that it is the *Vasutas*, a paper which has already been prohibited, which is reappearing under the title *Lampa* and *Zelgo*, and that attempts will be made to smuggle the latter amongst the salaried employees, and above all among the workers under a new name." According to a statement made in the News Letter of the International Transport Workers' Federation, under date of November 15, 1922, more than 900 members of the Hungarian Railwaymen's Union have been kept in prison by the Government for months pending trial, more than 450 have been imprisoned and interned and in many cases sentenced to penal servitude for ten or fifteen years; some 270 were interned; fourteen are still in internment and 20 have been sent to Russia as exchange prisoners, whilst 300 members have been placed upon the retired list. Disciplinary action has been taken against some 800 members who have been dismissed, and who obtain no pensions. There are others whose cases are still in course of investigation by the police. The Hungarian Railwaymen's Union

has 8,700 members, or 35 per cent of the total workers on the railways in Hungary, and the membership is steadily increasing. The News Letter of the International Transport Workers' Federation also contained the following passage:—

The Hungarian Government realizes that its illegal tyranny can only go on so long as the workers are kept in complete subjection. For this reason it stops short of nothing that will serve to keep the workers under its yoke; and incidentally it strives to frustrate the efforts of railwaymen to secure a standard of living worthy of a human being, and to prevent them from obtaining newspapers which would enlighten them as to their position.

#### JAPAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the decision reached in October, 1920, by the Yuai Kai, the chief labour organization in Japan, to become a federated body of unions somewhat similar to that of the American Federation of Labour. According to information published in the bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions of December 1, 1922, the Yuai Kai, which had changed its name to Nippon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Federation of Labour), held its first annual meeting in Osaka on October 1st and following days, 43 different trade unions being represented. The convention passed resolutions in favour of the six-hour day for miners and the eight-hour day for all other workers, the establishment of a minimum wage and the abolition of night work. The convention also demanded (1) the abolition of the police regulations which interfere with the freedom of organized workers, (2) the immediate unconditional withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia and the recognition of Soviet Russia. The resolution on the celebration of May Day stipulated that it was to be observed by a general strike, so far as it was possible. In connection with the International Labour Conference (Geneva) the Japanese labour organizations in a manifesto declared "The delegates from Japan to the conference since its first session have not been representatives of labour, and were not elected by the labour organizations, but by groups of individual labourers under the thumb of the governing classes. Their appointment was made in total disregard of the protests entered by the majority of labour associations in Japan." The manifesto proceeds as follows:—

It is an undisputed fact that the Japanese organizations of labour have no interest in the conference, and demand its immediate abolition to make room for the convening of a new conference which will represent and deal with the original purposes for which the conference was convened. The labour organizations of Japan claim their legitimate rights.

#### RICKSHAW COOLIES IN CHINA WIN STRIKE

According to a report published early in 1922, a strike of the rickshaw coolies of Hankow, China, resulted in the formation of the Hankow Rickshaw Coolies' Association, which is understood to be the first labour union in that city. The cause of the strike was the raising by the owners of the daily hire for the rickshaws (the two-wheeled man-drawn vehicles in which so much of the travel in China is done.) The owners ignored the protests against the advance, and the coolies went on strike. The strike continued for seven days, during which time many demonstrations were held and demands made for the restoration of the old rate of hire. The owners subsequently agreed to retain the old rate for three weeks, and during the interval it would be impartially decided whether their higher prices were justified. They also agreed to allow the rickshaws to take the coolies free of charge for three days. The extra money thus obtained was used by the coolies to start a fund for their newly-formed union. Chinese working people have had organizations for many decades, but they have been somewhat of the guild type with more or less of ritualism and secrecy about them.



From May 1-6, 1922, the first national conference of Chinese workers was held, 162 delegates being present, representing 300,000 workers in Canton. Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) in favor of the formation of a national rickshaw coolies' union, (2) approval of the formulation of principles for a national federation of labour, (3) that for the present the labour movement of China should be economic, (4) in favour of the eight-hour day, and (5) that during strikes all unions should pledge financial support.

#### EX-OFFICERS OF MINERS' UNION PAROLED

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the sentencing of Alex. Howat and August Dorchy, formerly president and vice-president respectively of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, to one year's imprisonment for contempt of court in calling a strike contrary to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. In that report, also, the details were set forth concerning the subsequent expulsion of these officials from the union by the international headquarters, which body ruled that Howat and Dorchy had called an unauthorized strike and had violated a joint agreement between the executive board of the U. M. W. of A. and the mine operators. Howat and Dorchy had a large number of sympathizers in the ranks of the U. M. W. of A., and many of these considered that the expelled officials had been harshly treated by the international executive because of their opposition to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. This was denied by the officers concerned, who maintained that the point at issue was the fulfilment of a contract, of whether a district president should of his own accord violate a joint agreement or whether the U. M. W. of A. was to adhere to its code of observing any contract to which it was a party. The most recent development of this case was the parole granted to Howat and Dorchy and four of their associates on January 13, 1923, after they had served nine months of their sentences.

## XVIII.—STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

*International Organizations Have Another Loss in Membership—Non-International Bodies and Independent Unions also Show Decreases—Grand Total of All Classes of Organized Workers—Reported Female Membership of Trade Unions—Figures showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Organizations—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of all Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.*

In this chapter is published statistics as to the standing of the international and non-international trade union organizations and their affiliations in Canada, the information for the most part being supplied early in 1923 by officials of the central bodies, the figures furnished giving the numerical standing at the close of the year 1922. Requests for particulars were forwarded by the department to all known central labour organizations. From the replies received and from other sources it was learned that there are 92 international organizations with one or more affiliations in Canada, a decrease of six as compared with the number recorded in 1921. Information for the nineteen non-international organizations were, with one exception, received from the general officers. Particulars for the organizations which failed to supply information have been secured from departmental records, and in such cases the figures in the appended table are printed in italics.

In table 1, giving the number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively, (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Defining the term "elsewhere," it may be mentioned that several internationals have local branches in countries other than in the United States and Canada. Among these are the following (1) The American Federation of Labour and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the International Association of Machinists with branches in Panama and Hawaii; (10) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with branches in Newfoundland.

Since 1914 the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British Trade Union organization, has been omitted from the table



showing the standing in Canada of international organizations because the membership of that body, under a plan of solidification for trade purposes, has been included in the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Owing, however, to the five Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society being expelled by the United Brotherhood for refusal to abide by a decision of the general executive board (referred to in a previous chapter), and the decision of the said branches to continue operations under their Amalgamated charters, it is necessary to replace in the table in question the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners so that their membership may be recorded. The column giving the number of branches of the Amalgamated includes also six branches which it was reported to the Department had been refused recognition by the Brotherhood because they were formed subsequent to the plan of solidification becoming effective, the general president holding that only those branches of the Amalgamated Society which were in existence when the agreement was reached being entitled to receive charters from the United Brotherhood. Accordingly, as above stated, the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is printed in the table with figures showing the branches and reported membership not included in similar information for the United Brotherhood with which body nineteen of the thirty branches of the Amalgamated are still identified. The beneficiary affairs of the Amalgamated Society in Canada are administered by what is known as the Canadian Executive Board.

The names of the international organizations whose names are omitted by reason of having lost their Canadian affiliations or having failed to report are the following:—United Automobile Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League, International Glove Workers' Union, National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, International Union of Timber Workers, the Workers' International Industrial Union and the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers' Association. With the exception of the last named body, which had two branches, the respective organizations had only one branch each in the Dominion, the total loss in branches occasioned by their withdrawal being eight and in members 442.

The figures in the accompanying table, which were in the main taken from the particulars supplied by the general officers, indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,108 local branches of international organizations, a decrease of 115 as compared with the number recorded in 1921. The reported membership and that secured from other sources gives a total of 206,150, a loss for the year of 16,746. The losses in 1921 were 232 in branches and 44,351 in members. From 1915 to 1920 there was a steady addition to the international ranks, the record being recorded in the latter year, when the membership stood at 267,247, comprised in 2,455 branches.

The 92 international organizations whose names are included in the table claim a total of 37,114 branches under their respective jurisdictions, with a combined membership of 4,072,245. In 1921 the 98 international bodies operating in Canada had a combined membership of 4,629,334, comprised in 39,839 branches. Twelve of these organizations operating in Canada are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, and between them they have 3,818 subordinate branches with a combined membership of 631,562, leaving 33,296 branches and 3,440,683 members belonging to the 80 international organizations, including the federal and trade unions of the American Federation, having branches in the Dominion and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The total membership of the American Federation of Labour with its 112 affiliated international organizations and directly chartered local unions was reported at the close of 1922 to be approximately 4,000,000. The twelve organizations not affiliated with the American Federation have 549 local branches in Canada with a combined reported membership of 57,975.

The United Mine Workers, as in past years, stands first as to Canadian membership, the reports received in the Department indicating 71 local branches in the Dominion with a combined membership of 22,500, an increase of five in branches and of 2,500 in members. The United Mine Workers is the strongest numerically of the labour organizations on this continent, the membership outside of Canada being 477,500 comprised in 5,021 lodges, making in all 500,000 members under its jurisdiction. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has the largest membership in Canada among the building trades organizations, there being 119 local branches and 8,326 members. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters ranks second on the continent as to numerical strength, having 2,246 branches comprising 292,432 members. The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is next of the building trades as to members in Canada, having 3,771, comprised in 51 branches. The International Association of Machinists, which is the strongest in the metal trades group, has 8,400 members in the Dominion, comprised in 93 local lodges. In other parts of its jurisdiction the association has 204,000 members and 1,400 lodges. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers stands second in the metal trades group as to members in Canada, having 2,910 and 38 local lodges, the next in order being the International Moulders' Union with 2,040, comprised in a similar number of lodges. In the printing and paper making trades group the International Typographical Union still occupies first place with 4,983 members and 50 local branches. The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers is second with 4,000 members and 15 branches. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers ranks first in the clothing trades group, having 9,750 members and 14 branches. The railroad organization with the largest number of members in the Dominion is the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has 14,093 in its 95 Canadian lodges, and gives it second place with the most numerously represented labour organizations in Canada, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees being third with 148 lodges and 12,567 members. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen stands fourth with 110 branches and 11,010 members, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, which has the largest number of Canadian local branches recorded, viz., 183, is fifth with 10,000 members. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has 102 lodges in Canada, comprising 7,593 members, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is close behind with 96 lodges and 7,500 members. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which is also included in the railway employees' group, has three local and nine system divisions, the whole comprising 6,805 members. The Order of Railway Conductors has 71 local divisions in Canada, and although no report as to membership was received, it is understood they comprise 4,402 members. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, which is a rival of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, has 53 lodges with 3,000 members. The figures above recorded show that the various international organizations of railroad employees are well represented in Canada, the nine mentioned having between them 76,970 of the total of 206,150 members of international unions. In the other transportation and navigation trades the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is first with 7,500 members, comprised in 28 local divisions, and in the personal service and amusement group the Journeymen Barbers' International Union heads the list with 1,300 members and 35 branches.

In table No. 1A, in which is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the bulk of the affiliated membership of the congress, however, being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. At the close of the year 1922 the congress had 41 local branches under charter, a decrease



of two. The remaining nineteen organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Labour with 19, and the One Big Union with one, have between them a total of 232 branches, making in all 273 local branches having no international affiliation. The combined reported membership of the non-international bodies is 22,973. These figures, by including the O.B.U. unit, which is transferred from the section of the 1921 report devoted to this body, show a gain of nine branches, but a decrease in members of 1,507, as compared with the reports for 1921. The number of One Big Union units dropped by reason of no reports being received is 33.

In addition to local branches identified with either international or non-international organizations there are 25 independent trade units in the Dominion, 19 of which reported a membership of 9,063, a decrease of two units and a loss of 6,581 members, as compared with the membership reported by 21 units in 1921.

The reports received from the Federation of Catholic Workers and from local national and Catholic unions, which were more complete than in previous years, indicate that at the close of 1922 there were 106 such bodies, with a total membership of 38,335.

According to the figures furnished to the Department, and those secured from other sources, there were in the Dominion at the close of the year 2,512 trade unions branches of all classes, divided as follows: International, 2,108; non-international, 273; independent, 25; national and Catholic, 106; with a combined membership of 276,621, apportioned between the various groups as follows: International, 206,150, a loss of 16,746; non-international, 22,973, a loss of 1,507; independent, 9,063, a loss of 6,581; national and Catholic, 38,335, a loss of 6,665.

The computation of these figures shows a loss in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion of 156 and in membership of 36,699. In 1921 the loss in branches was 250 and in members 60,522.

As in the past, the department has endeavoured to secure information as to what proportion of trade union membership is made up of female workers. This, however, is difficult to do, many of the organizations not keeping separate records of male and female members. Of the 92 international organizations with branches in Canada only twelve were able to give the desired information, the total female members reported in the Canadian membership being 8,037 of the aggregate international membership of 206,150; three non-international bodies reported 251 females in their membership of 22,973, and the national and Catholic unions gave 605 out of 38,335, making a total reported female membership in the Dominion of 8,893—354 less than the number reported in 1921. Fifteen international organizations furnished figures showing a female membership of 104,059 in all parts of their respective jurisdictions outside of Canada. It is apparent that this reported female membership is far below the actual number of women workers connected with organized labour, when it is mentioned that there are 77 organizations besides those which reported, membership in some of which is open to females, but, as above stated, they do not keep separate records of male and female members. An organization which is interesting itself in the organization of females into trade unions is the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The platform of the league embraces (1) organization of all workers into trade unions, (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, and 44-hour week, (4) an American standard of living, (5) full citizenship for women, (6) the outlawry of war, and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. Mrs. Maud Swartz is the president and Miss Elizabeth Christman is secretary, their office being at 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

# TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere:—

TABLE No. 1.

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 16	(b) 666	(b) 1,084	(b) 30,000
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	47	111	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	8	216	285	25,345
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	35	865	1,300	43,283
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	2	75	150	1,850
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	23	487	2,700	24,000
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	38	650	2,910	32,259
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	168	482	12,988
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	17	152	1,641	43,359
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	16	332	535	18,457
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	51	945	3,771	82,362
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	14	137	2,215	18,880
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	2	34	36	769
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	11	825	825	
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	119	2,127	8,326	284,106
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	20	1,000
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	12	399	600	32,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United.....	3	41	555	9,445
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	14	130	9,750	165,250
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	8	16	1,800	3,820
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	37	14	2,600
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	65	20	1,861
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	39	769	4,115	103,885
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	60	30	4,000
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	261	163	30,000
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	14	165	2,000	18,000
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	32	380	8,220
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	11	208	700	47,606
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	7	86	1,105	93,900
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	114	248	7,040
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	133	177	8,033
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	146	150	12,000
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	2	486	376	45,000
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	11	308	1,116	46,500
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	11	135	1,200	13,800
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	6	70	1,510	21,160
*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6	226	127	8,000
**Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	78	75	5,500
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2	75	50	3,785
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	38	450	6,601
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	20	362	2,313	35,000
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	96	802	7,500	78,556
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	102	805	7,593	99,717
**Machinists, International Association of.....	93	1,400	8,400	204,000
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	183	1,900	10,000	125,000
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	2	200	145	25,500
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	7	110	115	8,520
**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	9	811	600	41,400
*Mine Workers of America, United.....	71	5,021	22,500	477,500
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	7	80	275	15,035
*Moulders' Union of North America.....	38	415	2,040	35,329
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	761	7,152	97,744
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	34	1,168	1,339	98,185
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	15	117	1,073	11,250
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	14	66	425	8,500
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	7	67	200	2,400
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	65	315	6,080
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	17	26	1,300
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	15	365	941	25,000
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	39	831	2,850	48,760
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	80	36	9,360
*Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	1	12	48	1,239
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	16	342	745	45,000
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	15	74	4,000	8,000



TABLE No. 1—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	2	58	300	5,000
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	148	1	12,567	33
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	2	160	71	10,500
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.....	1		11	
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	146	6,805	65,460
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	858	14,093	155,683
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	110	1,465	11,010	138,429
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	53	1,336	3,000	137,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	71	602	4,402	54,403
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....	1		200	
*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	28	313	7,500	120,000
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	3	334	218	20,875
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	6	65		20,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	12	63
*Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	35	600	1,105	24,600
*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	3		160	25,000
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	22	300	780	25,000
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	6	30	425	10,500
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	133	269	6,138
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	22	160	545	5,000
*Stove Mounters' International Union.....	3	59	75	8,600
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	8	223	216	2,800
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	11	192	464	11,767
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	9	250	747	80,000
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	2		2,304	37,500
**Typographical Union, International.....	50	787	4,983	68,450
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	3	61	155	8,365
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1		54	
Totals.....	2,108	35,006	206,150	3,866,095

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on April 30, 1922, 112 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 35,277 locals, as well as five departments, 49 state federations, 905 city central and 666 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,737 charters, representing a membership of 3,195,651. At the close of the year 1922 the membership of the federation was reported at approximately 4,000,000.

(c) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

(\*) Indicates that union has affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

(\*\*) Indicates that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

## OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The chief labour body in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress, whose membership, as previously stated, is derived chiefly from the international organizations whose membership has already been taken into account. The Congress, in addition to the affiliated membership of International and Canadian bodies, has 41 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not counted elsewhere. The number of unions in direct affiliation with the congress shows a decrease of two, but the membership remains about the same as in 1921, the loss being only 11.

The directly chartered membership of the Canadian Federation of Labour is comprised in 19 branches and numbers 3,930, losses respectively of 13 and 3,500. It should be explained that part of this loss was occasioned by the transference of five branches to the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, an affiliated central body of the Canadian Federation. One of the unions which was in 1921 included in the federation affiliates, is now identified with the national and Catholic group of unions. Five local branches of the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, which were in 1921 reported as being affiliates of the Canadian Federation have been dropped from the list of affiliations of the federa-

tion, it being understood that they have passed out of existence. A Toronto union of stationary engineers, which was an affiliate of the federation, was merged with the International Union of Steam Engineers. Three other affiliates have dissolved, while two new unions have been added, making the total branch affiliates of the Canadian Federation, as above mentioned, 19.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, although showing a loss of 214, stands first as to membership of the organizations embracing employees of a particular calling, the report for 1922 giving 1,840 members, comprised in 25 branches, the same number as in 1921.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is the only one of the organizations composed of Dominion Government employees which were recorded in 1921 to show an increase in following, having gained three branches and 76 members, the respective figures for 1922 being 40 and 1,723. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, although increasing its branches by four, now having 36, had a decrease in membership of 200, the total number being 1,600. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation retained its thirteen branches, but the membership fell off by 169, the standing for 1922 being 954. The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, another organization of Dominion Government employees, whose name has not previously been recorded, reported nine branches, with a combined membership of 300. The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, an organization of Dominion Government employees, which includes in its composition some employees who are eligible for membership in the associations just mentioned, has lost nine branches, but reported the same membership as in 1921, viz., 800. Associated Federal Employees of Canada is also an organization embracing Dominion civil servants whose name is recorded for the first time, its standing at the close of 1922, as secured by the department, showing three branches and 504 members.

The Canadian Electrical Trades Union, whose name is given for the first time as a central organizing body, reported seven branches in affiliation with a combined membership of 1,200.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, whose activities are confined to the province of Quebec, retained its six branches and has increased its membership by 165, now having 987.

The National Association of Marine Engineers, which has lost one branch, shows a decrease in membership of 526, as compared with the number recorded in this report for 1921, the members now numbering 900.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemmen reported seventeen branches, the same number as in 1921, but the membership is 102 less, now being 498.

The Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen, another organization reporting for the first time, has two branches with a combined membership of 540.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose objects, as previously stated, are mainly of an educational character, has 14 lodges, a gain of 2, and 400 members, an increase of 20.

The Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association still retains its four branches, and has 256 members, an increase of 66.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association reported about the same standing as in 1921, still having only the one branch, which is the main body, and 40 members.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada, which originated with seceders from the international organization of the same craft, and which sent in its first report, has five divisions comprising 400 members.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers does not appear to make any progress, reporting the same number of branches, viz., three, and a loss of five members, which now number 75.



The general officers of the One Big Union refused to furnish any information as to the units or membership of the organization. Although all units which were recorded in this report for 1921 were likewise communicated with, the only one to supply particulars was the coal handlers' unit at Fort William. The membership reported by this branch is recorded in the appended tabular summary.

The total number of local branches of non-international organizations, as enumerated in the accompanying table, and not elsewhere taken into account, is 273, a gain of nine, with a combined membership of 22,973, a decrease of 1,507.

TABLE NO. 1A.

Name of Organization	Branches or Affiliations	Membership Reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 41	(a) 5,926
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 19	(b) 3,930
**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.....	3	504
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	10	800
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,840
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	17	498
Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen.....	2	540
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	14	400
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	256
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	7	1,200
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	987
**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	40
†Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada.....	5	400
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	36	1,600
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	9	300
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	13	954
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	40	1,723
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	17	900
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	75
One Big Union.....	1	100
Totals.....	273	22,973

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1922. Besides these there are in affiliation the five national organizing bodies marked thus (\*\*), with 97 branches and also two provincial federations of labour and 54 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 57 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 120,657, comprising 1,655 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated membership of the Congress is 132,071.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has the three central organizing bodies indicated thus (†) under charter, with 18 branches and a combined membership of 2,587.

### TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The accompanying tables show by provinces the number of local branches of the international and non-international organizations located in the various provinces. For the purpose of comparison the names of the various bodies are arranged in the same order as they appear in tables No 1. and No. 1A.

There was a decrease in Canada of 115 local branches of international organizations, the number in operation at the close of 1922 being 2,108. The standing of the various provinces is as follows: Ontario, 916; Quebec, 307; British Columbia, 204; Alberta, 183; Saskatchewan, 139; Nova Scotia, 135; Manitoba, 117; New Brunswick, 102; and Prince Edward Island, 5. The only province to show a gain was Alberta, the increase being five branches. The losses in the other provinces were as follows: Ontario, 64; Quebec, 27; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 6; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 1 each.

In table No. 2A, giving the standing by provinces of the non-international organizations, the name of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the figures given being only for the directly chartered branches. Besides these there are 1,752 local branches of 60 chartered organizing bodies in affiliation. The name of the Canadian Federation also appears, the number of local branches applying only to the unions under direct charters, in addition to which there are three central organizations in affiliation, and they at the close

of 1922 had between them 18 local branches. Including the only unit of the One Big Union which reported, there are 273 local branches of non-international organizations, an increase of 9 as compared with 1921. Ontario, with the one unit of the One Big Union, gained 8 branches, now having 123. Quebec ranks second with 39, a gain of 1; Alberta, although losing 8 branches, is third with 25; Saskatchewan has 24, a gain of 2; British Columbia, 22, the same as in 1921; Manitoba, 14, a gain of 3; New Brunswick, 12, a gain of 1; Nova Scotia, 11, a gain of 2, and Prince Edward Island, 3, the same as in the previous year.

TABLE No. 2

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
International Organizations										
**American Federation of Labour.....	1	2		5	8					16
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....				1	1	1				3
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....		1		2	4			1		8
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....				3	19	1	2	5	5	35
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....				1	1					2
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....		2		5	9	2		2	3	23
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	2		6	17	3	4	2	3	38
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....				2	4	1	1	2	2	12
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....				4	12				1	17
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....				1	4		1	4	6	16
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2	3		4	30	2	3	4	3	51
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....				3	7	1		2	1	14
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....					2					2
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....					8		1		2	11
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	3	1		30	64	4	4	5	8	119
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....				1						1
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....		1		2	5		1	1	2	12
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United.....				1	2					3
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....				7	7					14
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....				1	3			1	3	8
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....										1
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....				1						1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	3	1		4	20	2	3	2	4	39
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....					1					1
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....				1						1
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....		1		2	6		2	2	1	14
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....				2	4					6
**Garment Workers of America, United.....		1			7	1		1	1	11
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....				4	3					7
**Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada.....				1	2			1		4
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....				1	1			1		3
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....				2	1				1	4
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....				1	1					2
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....				3	2	1		2	3	11
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3				6	1		1		11
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....				1	3	1			1	6
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....				1	3			1	1	6
**Laundry Workers' International Union.....					1					1
**Leather Workers' International Union, United.....				1				1		2
*Lithographers' of America, Amalgamated.....				1	4	1			1	7
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	2	8			5				5	20
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	7	5		14	36	7	9	9	9	96
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	7	6	1	13	37	8	11	9	10	102
**Machinists, International Association of.....	6	4		11	49	5	5	4	9	93
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	6	13	2	28	67	15	18	15	19	183
**Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....					1					1
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....		1			6					7
**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	1	1		2	6	1	2	3	3	19
*Mine Workers of America, United.....	37							31	3	71
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	3			1	1				2	7
*Moulders' Union of North America.....	4	2		2	26	1		1	2	38
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	1	1		3	28	2	5	3	3	46
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	2	1		5	19	1	2	2	2	34
**Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....				7	7				1	15
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	1			1	9	1		1	1	14
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....		1		3	3					7
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....				1	2	1			1	5
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....					1					1
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	1			1	6	2	2	1	2	15



TABLE No. 2—*Concluded*

International Organizations									
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	1	3		3	20	2	3	4	3
**Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....				1					39
**Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....				1					1
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....		1		2	5	2	2	2	2
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....		3		3	9				16
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1			1					15
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	19	13	2	25	58	10	8	7	6
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....				2					148
Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of.....				1					2
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2			4	5	1			1
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	7	7		14	35	8	8	7	9
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	6	5		14	43	7	12	11	12
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	1	4		10	15	5	5	5	8
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	3	2		8	31	6	8	6	7
Railway Employees of North America, United Association of.....					1				53
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	1	1		2	15	1	3	2	3
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....					1				28
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....				1	3				3
*Siderographers, International Association of.....					1				6
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....		1		4	17	2	4	4	3
*Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....					3				35
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....				1	15	1		2	3
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....					2	1		2	22
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....				1	4	1	1	2	1
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....				2	11	1	3	3	2
*Stove Mounters' International Union.....		1		2					22
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....				5	1	1			3
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....				1	7			1	8
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....				2	2			1	2
**Textile Workers of America, United.....		1		1					4
**Typographical Union, International.....	2	2		7	21	2	5	4	7
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....				1					50
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1			1					1
Totals.....	135	102	5	307	916	117	139	183	204
									2,108

TABLE No. 2A

Non-International Organizations									
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1	2		5	9	3	4	10	7
Canadian Federation of Labour.....				2	14			3	41
**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.....				1	2				19
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....					1	1		1	3
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	2		3	9	2	3	2	10
Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen.....				2	5	2	5	2	25
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....				1		1			2
Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen.....				1	13				14
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....					4				4
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....					5			1	7
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....				6			1		6
**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....					1				1
†Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada.....				1	1	1		1	5
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	4	3	1	5	19	1		1	36
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	1	1		2	4	1			9
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1		2	4	1	2	1	13
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	2	2	1	4	23	1	2	3	2
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	4	8				17
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....							3		3
One Big Union.....					1				1
Totals.....	11	12	3	39	123	14	24	25	22
									273

Organizations marked thus (\*\*) are affiliates of the Trades and Labour Congress, and those indicated with a (†) are in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

## TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

The following statement shows the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies, as well as of the national and Catholic and independent unions, together with the one unit of the One Big Union which reported. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (\*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and those marked thus (\*\*) have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TABLE No. 3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<i>American Federation of Labour.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay. In New Brunswick: St. John (2). In Quebec: Montreal (3), St. Johns, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Cornwall, Hanover, London, Ottawa (2), Owen Sound, Whitby. . . . .		16
(These 16 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.)		
* <i>Asbestos Workers, International Association of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. . . . .		3
** <i>Bakery and Confectionery Workers.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: London, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton. . . . .		8
** <i>Barbers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		35
* <i>Bill Posters and Bùllers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: London. . . . .		2
** <i>Blacksmiths.</i> —In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Revelstoke, Vancouver. . . . .		23
** <i>Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (2), Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		38
** <i>Bookbinders.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		12
** <i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (3), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brampton, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton (4), Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		17
** <i>Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Fernie, Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		16
** <i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		51
** <i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.</i> —In Quebec: Caughnawaga, Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		14
* <i>Broom and Whisk Makers.</i> —In Ontario: Hamilton, Norwich. . . . .		2



TABLE NO. 3—*Concluded*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	No. of Branches
<i>Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Gault, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Niagara Falls, Oakville, Ottawa, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (6), Whitby. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Central Park, Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	30
<i>**Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Cap Magdeline, Drummondville, Grand Mère, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Lauzon, Montreal (9), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, St. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellvue, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Ste. Therese, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Timiskaming, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford (2), Bridgeburg, Brockville, Burlington, Cobalt, Cobourg, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Espanola, Fort William, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton (3), Hanover, Iroquois Falls. Kingston, Kitchener, London (3), Meaford, Merriton, Mimico, Niagara Falls (2), Niagara-on-the-Lake, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Ottawa (3), Parry Sound, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Port Colbourne, Preston (2), Renfrew, Sarnia, St. Catharines (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (5), Trenton, Walkerton, Welland, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon (2). In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Central Park, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria (3). . . . .	119
<i>*Carvers' Association (Wood).</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>*Cigar Makers' International Union of America.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver. . . . .	12
<i>Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto (2). . . . .	3
<i>Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (7). In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (6). . . . .	14
<i>**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.</i> —C.P.R. System Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian National Telegraphs' System, Division No. 43, Secretary resides in Ottawa; Government Telegraphs' System of British Columbia, Division No. 53, Secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division, No. 21, Secretary resides in Montreal; Canadian Press System, Division No. 52, Secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division, No. 59, Secretary resides in Toronto; Government Telegraphs, Peace River, System Division No. 67, acting Secretary resides in Chicago, Ill.; (recorded under Edmonton); Government Wireless System Division No. 65, Secretary resides in Vancouver. . . . .	8
<i>*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>*Coopers' International Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Thorold, Toronto (3), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria. . . . .	39
<i>*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto. . . . .	1
<i>*Federal Employees, National Federation of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .	1
<i>**Fire Fighters, International Association of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	14
<i>**Fur Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto (3). . . . .	6
<i>**Garment Workers of America, United.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Windsor, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	11
<i>**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (4). In Ontario: Toronto, (3). . . . .	7
<i>**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff. . . . .	4
<i>**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Redcliff. . . . .	11
<i>**Granite Cutters' International Association.</i> —In Quebec: Beebe, Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .	4

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<b>**Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto .....		2
<b>*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria .....		11
<b>**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney (2), Trenton. In Ontario: Belleville, Gananoque, Hamilton (3), Toronto. In Manitoba: Selkirk. In Alberta: Redcliff .....		1
<b>*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario, Hamilton, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver .....		6
<b>*Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver .....		6
<b>**Laundry Workers' International Union.</b> —In Ontario: Ottawa .....		1
<b>**Leather Workers, International Union United.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Alberta: Calgary .....		2
<b>*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver .....		7
<b>Locomotive Engineers.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Port William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schreiber, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver .....		96
<b>Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Port William, Hamilton, Havelock, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (5), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria .....		102
<b>**Longshoremen's Association, International.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, North Sydney. In New Brunswick: Chatham, McKinleyville, St. John (6). In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland (2), Port McNicoll. In British Columbia: Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria .....		20
<b>**Machinists, International Association of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Chignecto, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Bienville, Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville (2), Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Collingwood, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Toronto (5), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw (2), Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (2), Victoria .....		93
<b>**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Deep Brook, Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Westville. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chipman, Durham Bridge, Fredericton, McAdam, Moncton, Nelson, Perth Centre, St. George, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Vernon River. In Quebec: Allen's Mills, Amqui, Bristol, Farnham, Huberdeau, Joliette, LaTuque, L'Epiphanie, Limoilou, Montreal (3), Mount		



TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	No. of Branches
Johnson, O'Brien, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Anselme (2), St. Charles de Bellechasse, St. Blaise, St. Helene de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rose du Degele, St. Therese de Blainville, Thurso, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Allandale, Anten Mills, Belleville, Bluevale, Brantford, Brockville, Chapleau, Chatham, Cochrane, Coldwater, Depot Harbour, Desbarats, Essex, Fort William (2), Hagersville, Haileybury, Hamilton, Jackfish, Jarvis, Kingsville, Lindsay (2), London (2), Marshville, Mattawa, Meadowvale, Milnet, Milverton, Mine Centre, Newbury, Nipigon, North Bay, Oil City, Ottawa (3), Oxdrift, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur, Port Hope, Powassan, Priceville, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stoney Creek, Stratford, Tashota, Tilbury, Tillsonburg, Toronto (3), Trenton, Tweed, Welland, West Lorne, Windham Centre. In Manitoba: Boissevain, Brandon, Dauphin, Elm Creek, Foxwarren, Kenville, Miami, Molson, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (2), Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Marengo, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Phippen, Prince Albert, Regina, Rocanville, Saskatoon (2), Shaunavon, Sinteluta, Unity, Vonda, Watrous (2), Weyburn. In Alberta: Airdrie, Big Valley, Calgary (2), Camrose, Eckville, Edmonton (2), Edson, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat (2), Ochaton, Vermilion, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Barret Lake, Boulder, Duncan, Golden, Kitchener, Lytton, Matsqui, Mission City, Nelson, New Denver, Notch Hill, Penticton, Revelstoke, Salvas, Vancouver (2), Victoria, Willow River. . . . .	183
<b>**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.</b> —In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Victoria.. . . .	2
<b>**Metal Polishers' International Union.</b> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Belleville, Carleton Place, Hamilton, London, Stratford, Toronto.. . . .	7
<b>**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	19
<b>**Mine Workers of America, United.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Birch Grove, Caledonia Mines, Chignecto, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4 (2), Dominion No. 6, Florence (2), Glace Bay (2), Inverness (2), Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, McCreadyville, New Aberdeen (2), New Victoria, New Waterford (4), North Sydney, Port Hood, Port Morien, Reserve Mines, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines (3), Sydney, Thorburn, Westville. In Alberta: Aerial, Ardley, Bankhead, Bellevue, Big Valley, Blackstone, Blairmore, Brule, Cadomin, Canmore, Coalhurst, Coleman (2), Commerce, Drumheller, Edmonton, Foothills, Hillcrest, Lethbridge (2), Luscar, Mercoal, Midlandvale, Mountain Park, Naemine, Nordegg, Rosedale, Saunders, Wayne (2), West Saunders. In British Columbia: Corbin, Fernie, Michel.. . . .	71
<b>**Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: George's River, Marble Mountain, Point Edward. In Quebec: Thetford Mines. In Ontario: Porcupine. In British Columbia: Copper Mountain, New Denver.. . . .	7
<b>**Moulders' Union, International.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	38
<b>**Musicians, American Federation of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	46
<b>**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (5). In Ontario: Brantford, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto (3), Walkerton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver.. . . .	34
<b>**Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.</b> —In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, East Angus, Hull (2), Shawinigan Falls, Windsor. In Ontario: Espanola, Iroquois Falls, Mille Roches, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (3). In British Columbia: Powell River.. . . .	15
<b>**Pattern Makers' League.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Victoria.. . . .	14
<b>**Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada.</b> —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Beebe, Brownsburg, Guenette. In Ontario: Gananoque (2), Mallorytown.. . . .	7
<b>**Photo Engravers' Union, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.. . . .	5

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	No. of Branches
* <i>Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph. . . . .	1
** <i>Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	15
** <i>Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, United Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton (2). In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto (3), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	39
** <i>Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.</i> —In Quebec: St. Johns. . . . .	1
** <i>Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .	16
** <i>Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa . . . . .	1
** <i>Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In New Brunswick: Edmundston, Fairville, St. George. In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, Hull, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort Frances, Iroquois Falls, Merriton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold . . . . .	15
** <i>Quarry Workers' International Union.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner. In Quebec: Graniteville . . . . .	2
* <i>Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax (8), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, North Sydney, Point Tupper, Pictou, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Bathurst, Campbellton, Canaan Station, Cape Tormentine, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (2), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Joliette, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (12), Quebec (4); Rivière du Loup, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Sherbrooke, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Armstrong, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph (2), Haileybury, Hamilton (3), Hearst, Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kitchener, Lindsay, London (3), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Orillia, Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Redditt, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sioux Lookout, Stratford (2), Sudbury, Toronto (8), Trenton, Walkerville, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock, Yarker. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg (7). In Saskatchewan: Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon (3), Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Vancouver (2). . . . .	148
* <i>Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas . . . . .	2
* <i>Railroad Stationmen, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal . . . . .	1
** <i>Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.</i> —Local Divisions—In Nova Scotia: Bridgeport, Tupperville. In Quebec: Tring Junction. System Divisions—G.T.R., Secretary resides in London, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian Government Railways, Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; C.N.R., Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; T. & N.O., Secretary resides in Latchford, Ont.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Alexandre Station Que.; Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co., Secretary resides at Montmorency Village, Que.; T. H. & B. Railway, Secretary resides at Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	12
* <i>Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostock Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John, West St. John. In Quebec: Chaudiere Junction, Farnham, New Carlisle, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chappleau, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria . . . . .	95



TABLE NO. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	No. of Branches
<b>**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (6), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (2), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria.	110
<b>**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Coteau, Chaudière Junction, Farnham, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec, Sherbrooke (2). In Ontario: Fort William, Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Stratford, Toronto (2), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (4). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (4), Victoria.	53
<b>Railway Conductors, Order of.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schreiber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver.	71
<b>**Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.</b> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.	28
<b>Railway Employees of North American, United Association of.</b> —In Ontario: Toronto.	1
<b>*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.</b> —In Ontario: Ottawa. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Victoria.	3
<b>*Seamen's Union of America, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Midland, Port Dalhousie. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver.	6
<b>*Siderographers, International Association of.</b> —In Ontario: Ottawa.	1
<b>**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.</b> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Fort William, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.	35
<b>**Stationary Firemen and Oilers.</b> —In Ontario: Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Thorold.	3
<b>**Steam and Operating Engineers.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Preston, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.	22
<b>Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.</b> —In Ontario: Thorold, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.	6
<b>**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.	10
<b>**Stonecutters' Association of North America.</b> —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Marc des Carrières. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Point Edward, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.	22

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<i>**Stove Mounters' International Union.</i> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Carleton Place, London. . . . .		
		3
<i>*Switchmen's Union of North America.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, London, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw. In British Columbia: Vancouver. . . . .		
		8
<i>**Tailors' Union, Journeymen.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		
		11
<i>**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver (3), Victoria. . . . .		
		9
<i>**Textile Workers of America, United.</i> —In New Brunswick: Milltown. In Quebec: Montreal. . . . .		
		2
<i>**Typographical Union, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria. . . . .		
		50
<i>*Unholsters' International Union of North America.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Victoria. . . . .		
		3
<i>Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Hazelhill. . . . .		
		1
NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
<i>Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec. In Ontario: Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa, Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk, St. Boniface. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (5), Edmonton (3), Medicine Hat, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Vancouver (2), Victoria (3). . . . .		
(These 41 branches are known as "Federal Unions" and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)		41
<i>Canadian Federation of Labour.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London Midland, Orillia, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Toronto (8). In Alberta: Calgary (3). . . . .		
(These 19 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body.)		19
<i>Amalgamated Civil Servants.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver (2). . . . .		
		10
<i>**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa (2). . . . .		
		3
<i>Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria. . . . .		
		25
<i>Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.</i> —In Quebec: Limoilou, Montreal. In Ontario: Capreol, Hornepayne, Ottawa, Toronto, Trenton. In Manitoba: Dauphin, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Kamsack, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Hanna. In British Columbia: Kamloops. . . . .		
		17
<i>Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. . . . .		
		2
<i>Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Woodstock. . . . .		
		14
† <i>Canadian Electrical Trades Union.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Trenton. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Edmonton. . . . .		
		7
† <i>Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.</i> —In Quebec: Drummondville, Montreal (3), Quebec (2). . . . .		
		6
<i>Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto. . . . .		
		4



TABLE No. 3—*Concluded.*

NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	No. of Branches
† <i>Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada.</i> —Quebec district, secretary resides in Montreal; Ontario district, secretary resides in Toronto; Manitoba district, secretary resides in Winnipeg; Alberta district, secretary resides in Calgary: Government division (B.C.), secretary resides in Amsbury, B.C.	32
** <i>Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	36
<i>Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg .. . . .	9
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver .. . . .	13
* <i>Federated Association of Letter Carriers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Victoria .. . . .	40
<i>National Association of Marine Engineers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Lévis, Montreal, Sorel. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria .. . . .	17
<i>Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn .. . . .	3
The non-international organizations marked with an asterisk are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress and the ones marked (†) are in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.	
<i>National and Catholic Unions.</i> —In Quebec: Asbestos, Cap Magdeleine, Chicoutimi, Donnacona, Grande Baie, Granby (3), Hull (15), Lachine (3), Lévis (2), Magog, Matane, Montreal (27), Port Alfred, Quebec (31), Rivière-Trois-Pistoles, Sherbrooke (4), St. Hyacinthe (3), Thetford Mines, Three Rivers (6), Val Jalbert. In Ontario: Hawkesbury.. . . .	106
<i>One Big Union.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William .. . . .	1
<i>Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies.</i> —The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows:—In Nova Scotia: Amherst Federation of Labour. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Labourers' Protective Union. In Quebec: Joliette, Labour Association of the City of Joliette; Montreal, Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers); Quebec: Provincial Civil Service Association, Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. In Ontario: Ottawa, Canadian Building Construction and General Labourers' Union; St. Catharines, Barbers' Union; Timmins, Porcupine Mine Workers' Union; Toronto, Commercial Artists' Association of Canada, Plasterers' Labourers' Union. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, Gas Workers' Union, Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Water Works Operators. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lumber Workers Industrial Union. In British Columbia: Nelson, Building Trades Association; New Westminster, British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees' Association; South Vancouver, Civic Employees' Union; Steveston, Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese); Vancouver, Japanese Workers' Union, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics.. . . .	25

## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

In the accompanying table is recorded all of the federations of trade unions in Canada, together with the local branches in affiliation, with their combined membership. The figures given in this table do not in any way affect the number of branches or the total trade union membership of the Dominion, all the local branch unions having been included in the statistics dealing with the international and other central organizing bodies. During the year 1922, four building trades councils, two metal trades councils and two printing trades councils have passed out of existence, while one federation, which has been operating for some time, but of which information was not received for earlier reports, has been added.

The Alberta Federation of Labour reported 122 affiliates, a loss of five, but the membership shows an increase of 2,752, now being 16,000. The only other provincial federation, that having jurisdiction over New Brunswick, reported 20 affiliations with a membership of 2,500, losses respectively of 14 and 2,064.

Of the ten building trades councils, that located in Montreal stands first as to affiliations and membership, the respective figures being 14 and 6,000. The Toronto council, while reporting a loss of five affiliates, gave the same membership as in 1921, viz., 5,500. Winnipeg council, which in 1921 had seven affiliates with 2,000 members, now has eight and 1,800 respectively. Ottawa council, with 9 affiliated unions, two more than reported in 1921, has a membership of 1,150, a loss of 50. Hamilton council shows a loss of one affiliation and 350 in members. The only councils to report increases in membership for 1922 are those located respectively at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines.

In the metal trades group, which now only consists of four councils, the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trade Department of the A. F. of L. is practically dormant. The executive officers, however, claim the same standing as in 1921, viz., 40 affiliates and 4,000 members. Of the three remaining councils, which are local bodies, Toronto has the largest following—six affiliates and 2,970 members. Victoria council has lost one affiliate and the membership is 1,000 less than in 1921.

The printing trades council of Toronto reported the same following as in 1921, and occupies first place, with seven affiliations and 3,000 members. The Montreal Council has the same number of affiliations as the Toronto body with a membership of 1,520, a loss of 300. The Winnipeg Council ranks third with six affiliates and a membership of 700, a decrease of 400.

The most important railway employees' federation is Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is charted by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation, and is composed of the organized shop mechanics and car department employees on all the Canadian railway lines. The department has in affiliation all the local branch unions of nine international organizations and the several railway system federations, and has a combined membership of 35,000, the same number as reported in 1921. The strongest numerically of the railway system federations whose members are employed by a single company is that comprising the shop mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which similarly has in affiliation the local branches of nine international organizations, the reported membership being 14,784, a slight increase of 99. The next largest following is shown by Grand Trunk Railway System Federation, No. 85, which comprises the local branch unions of seven international organizations embracing railway shop mechanics, with 6,500 members, a decrease of 500 as compared with 1921. The Canadian National System Federation, No. 11, having the local branches of six international organizations in affiliation, with a membership of 5,765, shows a loss in mem-



bers of 235. The local delegate body of shop mechanics and freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg and vicinity has almost recovered from the disruption caused by the One Big Union, as indicated by the increase in membership of 375 for 1922, now having 1,500 members comprised in eight affiliated unions.

The theatrical federations are composed of musicians, stage employees and moving picture machine operators. Of the four federations, each of which has three local branches in affiliation, the one located in Winnipeg has the largest following, viz., 650, about the same as in 1921. Vancouver federation, which in 1921 reported a membership of 1,500, now has 600, a loss of 900.

The Canadian Federation of Postal Employees is the largest federation in the group embracing employees of public authorities, with a membership of 6,000, comprised in four affiliations, an increase of one in affiliates and of 1,353 in members. Of the five federations covering the employees of municipalities that in Montreal ranks first as to members, having 2,300, and six affiliates, a decrease of 500 in membership, with the same number of affiliates. The Western Federation of Civic Employees (for the province of Alberta) claims 22 unions in affiliation, with a combined membership of 2,000, a decrease of 520 as compared with 1921. The report from the federation of civic employees in British Columbia shows the same number of affiliations as in 1921, but a loss in members of 100.

The annual fee for affiliation with the Labour Educational Association of Ontario being a lump sum, and no account being taken of the membership of the 500 local branch unions reported as affiliates, the number of members identified with the association is not obtainable.

The District Council of Steam Engineers and Firemen of Montreal has in affiliation one local branch union of each of the classes of workmen mentioned with a combined membership of 300, the same number as in 1921, but one less affiliation.

There are in all 55 federations included in the appended list, seven less than in 1921. By trade groups they are as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building and printing trades councils, 10 each; metal trade councils, 4; railway employees' federations 17; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 6; miscellaneous federations, 2. In the statement following the federations are arranged in trade groups, and for the purpose of comparison figures for both 1921 and 1922 are given.

TABLE No. 4

	1921		1922	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS				
Alberta Provincial Federation of Labour.....	127	13,248	122	16,000
New Brunswick Federation of Labour.....	34	4,564	20	2,500
BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS				
Building Trades Council, Brantford.....	5	300	5	.....
" " Section, Calgary T. and L. Council.....	9	749	8	623
" " Council, Hamilton.....	9	1,200	8	850
" " " Montreal.....	16	.....	14	6,000
" " " Niagara Falls.....	6	200	8	645
" " " Ottawa.....	7	1,200	9	1,150
" " " Peterborough.....	.....	.....	5	.....
" " " St. Catharines.....	7	650	6	800
" " " Toronto.....	18	5,500	13	5,500
" " " Winnipeg.....	7	2,000	8	1,800
METAL TRADES COUNCILS				
Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.....	40	4,000	40	4,000
Metal Trades Council, London.....	9	853	4	230
" " " Toronto.....	6	.....	6	2,970
" " " Victoria.....	9	1,800	8	800
PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	253	4	276
" " " Edmonton.....	4	146	4	140
" " " Hamilton.....	4	272	4	206
" " " Montreal.....	7	1,820	7	1,520
" " " Ottawa.....	4	900	4	600
" " " St. John.....	2	106	.....	.....
" " " Toronto.....	7	3,000	7	3,000
" " " Vancouver.....	5	418	5	425
" " " Victoria.....	4	180	3	155
" " " Winnipeg.....	6	1,100	6	700
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES				
C. P. R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....	8	1,125	8	1,500
Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,000	(a) 9	35,000
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....	.....	.....	5	25
C. P. R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	14,685	(a) 9	14,784
C. N. R. System Federation, No. 11.....	(a) 6	6,000	(a) 6	5,765
G. T. R. System Federation, No. 89.....	(a) 7	7,000	(a) 7	6,500
C. N. R. Local System Federation, Edmonton.....	5	558	5	594
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia, Alberta & Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation.....	3	50	4	.....
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation.....	6	47	10	75
Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.....	4	98	.....	.....
Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.....	4	30	4	75
Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.....	4	32	4	40
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	4	250	5	300
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.....	5	195	5	250
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	.....	.....	4	150
London Federated Trades (C. P. R. and G. T. R.).....	5	900	4	741
C. P. R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).....	.....	.....	7	560
THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES				
Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.....	3	380	3	425
" " " Vancouver.....	3	1,500	3	600
" " " Winnipeg.....	3	654	3	650
" " " Calgary.....	3	265	3	240
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES				
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.....	3	4,647	4	6,000
Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation.....	6	800	9	800
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	3	650	3	670
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....	6	2,800	7	2,300
B.C. Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.....	6	1,000	6	900
Western Federation of Civic Employees (Alberta).....	4	2,520	22	2,000
MISCELLANEOUS				
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....	.....	.....	500	.....
District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen, Montreal.....	3	300	2	300

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose local branches are affiliated.



## DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The appended statement is published to indicate the extent to which Canadian local branches of particular craft unions combine for conference and co-operation in trade matters.

The Ontario Conference Board of the International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union has in affiliation the thirty branches of the organization located in Ontario cities and the membership was reported at 2,400 affiliates, the membership being the same as reported in 1921.

The Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British trade union organization, under an agreement made in May, 1913, with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was continued to conduct the beneficial features of the society. According to the report from the executive board, there were thirty branches of the Amalgamated Society in Canada under its jurisdiction, one more than in 1921, with a combined membership of 2,288, a decrease of 432. Owing to the division which has occurred in the ranks of the carpenters in Toronto (referred to elsewhere in this report), the local branches of the Amalgamated Society in that city have established a management committee, which reported six affiliates with a membership of 825. There are two provincial and eleven district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one more of the last-named councils than in 1921. The Ontario council, although showing a loss of 2,581 in members, now having 5,279, has the largest following, comprised in 69 affiliated branches, a loss of 13. The Quebec council with 35 affiliations, an increase of two, reported the same membership as in 1921, viz., 4,500. The jurisdiction of the ten district councils is somewhat limited, being confined to a particular city, but sometimes covering a number of adjacent localities. The city district council reporting the largest membership is located in Montreal, and has the eight city and two nearby local branches in affiliation, one less than in 1921, with 2,300 members, a decrease of 200. Toronto council stands second as to membership, reporting 1,200, a loss of 791, comprised in six affiliates, a decrease of five, being accounted for mainly by the withdrawal of the branches of the Amalgamated Society. Winnipeg council has the third highest standing, with three affiliated branches and 700 members, the same number of affiliates as in 1921, but a loss in membership of 500. The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers reported the same standing as in 1921, viz., four affiliates and 275 members. Montreal District Council No. 5 of the Brotherhood of Painters has replaced the former joint committee of this organization and has the five local branches affiliated with 900 members, an increase of 100.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, which includes in its affiliations the lodges of boilermakers employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reported 39 affiliates and a membership of 2,200, showing a gain of one affiliation, but a loss in members of 100. There is one provincial council and five district lodges of the International Association of Machinists in Canada. The provincial body, which has jurisdiction over Ontario, reported 40 lodges in affiliation with 5,000 members. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which includes in its membership all local lodges of the association whose members are employed in Canadian railroad shops, has the largest following, having 62 local branches as affiliates, a decrease of 14, the combined membership of the lodges affiliated being 5,700, a falling off of 300. District No. 82, which appears in this report for the first time, has jurisdiction over Montreal, and has in affiliation the three city lodges with a combined reported membership of 2,600. District lodge No. 46, with jurisdiction over Toronto and vicinity, has about the same standing as in 1921—five affiliates and 1,200 members, a loss in the latter of six. District Lodge No. 78, which has jurisdiction over Vancouver, New Westminster and

Victoria, has increased its affiliates by two, now having four, with a membership of 330, a decrease of 150. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union reported five less affiliates, but, as in 1921, did not state the membership, which in 1920 was given at 1,800.

The Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the largest delegate body in the clothing group, having seven affiliations and 5,000 members, the same as in 1921. There are two joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, located respectively in Montreal and Toronto, that in the first-named city with 1,100, although showing a loss of 100 members, having the largest following, comprised in five local branches, one more than in 1921. The Toronto board has three affiliations and 600 members, 100 more than in 1921. There are two councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one for the province of Ontario, and one for the city of Montreal. The first-named now has 12 affiliates and 950 members, losses respectively of one and 50. The Montreal council reported three affiliations and 1,500 members, the same standing as in 1921.

In the printing trades group the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions has lost two affiliations, now having 19, with 2,850 members, a decrease of 300. The Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions still retains its thirteen affiliates, but shows a loss of 50 in members, which number 950. The Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions, although having lost two affiliations, reported a membership of 250, the same as in 1921.

The Atlantic Coast District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, which has jurisdiction over every port north of Cape Hatteras to Montreal, and includes in its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States, the bulk of which are located in the latter country, reported 108 affiliates, one more than in 1921, with a combined membership of 40,000. The Pacific Coast District of the same association, with which some of the British Columbia branches are connected, has 33 affiliations and 7,000 members. The standing of the District Council of St. John is about the same as in 1921, there being six affiliates and 2,000 members.

District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers has jurisdiction over the coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, and comprises 34 local lodges, a gain of nine, the membership being 9,500, an increase of 2,500 for 1922. The secretary of District No. 26 of the miners, with jurisdiction covering the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, failed to report the standing for 1922, but from other sources it was learned that the district union has 37 local branches affiliated, two less than in 1921, and the membership is understood to stand at 13,000.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is the strongest numerically of those placed in the miscellaneous group, having fifteen affiliations, one more than in 1921, and a membership of 1,600. The two district bodies of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen have about the same standing as to members, No. 6 having 300 comprised in four affiliates, and No. 7 has 310 with two affiliations. The Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council (plumbers and steamfitters) reported five affiliates, one less than in 1921, with 600 members.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, reported the same standing as in 1921, viz., 22 affiliates and 800 members. The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, which as its name implies, confines its activities to Ontario, has gained three in affiliations, now having 18, and the membership shows an increase of 65, being reported at 1,250.

The district councils in Canada, which are composed exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, number 44, two more than in 1921, and are divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 14; machinists, 6; garment



workers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, printers, steam shovel and dredgemen, and miners, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, sheet metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, pressmen, barbers, plumbers, fire fighters, theatrical employees, one each. The table following gives, for comparative purposes, the number of affiliations and membership for both 1921 and 1922.

TABLE No. 5

	1921		1922	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
<b>BUILDING TRADES</b>				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	30	2,400	30	2,400
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Canadian Executive Board.....	29	2,720	30	2,288
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Toronto District Management Committee.....			6	825
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	33	4,500	35	4,500
“ “ “ Montreal District Council.....	11	2,500	10	2,300
“ “ “ Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien District Council.....				
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	82	7,860	69	5,279
“ “ “ Ottawa District Council.....	5	600	4	450
“ “ “ Hamilton District Council.....	5	600	5	500
“ “ “ Toronto District Council.....	11	1,991	6	1,200
“ “ “ Frontier District Council.....	7		10	525
“ “ “ Winnipeg District Council.....	3	1,200	3	700
“ “ “ Edmonton District Council.....	2	150	2	150
“ “ “ Victoria District Council.....	2	130	2	105
Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.....	2	468	2	315
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—Ontario District Council.....	4	275	4	275
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—District Council, No. 5.....	5	800	5	900
<b>METAL TRADES</b>				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council, No. 30.....	38	2,300	39	2,200
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....	7		7	
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 78.....	2	480	4	330
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 2.....	76	6,000	62	5,700
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 46.....	5	1,206	5	1,200
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 82.....			3	2,600
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....			40	5,000
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	28		23	
<b>CLOTHING</b>				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	7	5,000	7	5,000
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	4	1,200	5	1,100
“ “ “ Toronto Joint Board.....	3	500	3	600
<b>BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS</b>				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	3	1,500	3	1,500
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	13	1,000	12	950
<b>PRINTING</b>				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	21	3,150	19	2,850
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.....	13	1,000	13	950
“ “ “ Pressmen's Unions.....	8	250	6	250
<b>LONGSHOREMEN</b>				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....	6	2,030	6	2,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	107	40,000	108	40,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Pacific Coast District.....	32		33	7,000
<b>MINING</b>				
United Mine Workers, District No. 18, Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia.....	25	7,000	34	9,500
United Mine Workers, District No. 26, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	39	13,000	37	13,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	14		15	1,600
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....			4	300
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	2	400	2	310
Central Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	6		5	600
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	22	800	22	800
Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.....	15	1,185	18	1,250

## TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

The composition and powers of trades and labour councils have been explained in a preceding chapter. The figures presented in this statement are prepared for the purpose of showing the extent to which these bodies represent the organized workers in the localities where they have been established. The affiliations of trade and labour councils are usually drawn from local trade union branches in a particular city or town, but in a few instances the jurisdiction includes a number of adjacent localities. With the exception of the Fredericton council, all those included in the statement are made up of delegates from international organizations. The reports published, for both 1921 and 1922, show (1) the number of branch unions in affiliation, (2) members represented, and (3) total union branches operating in locality.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council lays claim to representing 35,000 workers, comprised in 98 affiliated local branch unions, increases respectively of 13,000 and 26. Three Rivers Trade and Labour Council, which in 1921 reported 1,200 members represented in ten affiliates, now represents 325 members, comprised in seven local branch unions. The only other trades council in the province of Quebec to report membership was that located at St. John's, which has in affiliation the only three unions in the locality, with a membership of 140. The Halifax council, which in 1921 had 19 affiliates, now has eleven, and the membership is understood to be approximately 1,000, a loss of 340. Reports from Halifax are to the effect that certain members of the Workers' Party of Canada are using the council as an agency through which to propagate the doctrines of that organization, and as a result, a number of unions are not now actively connected with the council. The Amherst council has in affiliation six local branch unions, with a combined membership of 145, a decrease of 126 as compared with 1921. In New Brunswick the Moncton council, although showing heavy losses, has the largest following, reporting eleven affiliations comprising 2,000 members—decreases of five and 1,000 respectively. St. John council, which in 1921 reported 20 affiliations and 5,000 members represented, now has fifteen affiliates and only 700 members, a falling off of 4,300. The Fredericton council, which accepts into membership individuals as well as local branch unions, reported two unions in affiliation, the total membership being given at 350, an increase of 135. Toronto District Council occupies first place of the Ontario councils as to affiliations and membership, and ranks second in the Dominion, with 52 affiliated local unions, ten less than in 1921, and a combined membership of 18,000, a gain of 2,000. Hamilton council is second of the Ontario councils, with 43 affiliates, a loss of ten, but reported the same membership as in 1921, viz., 4,750. According to the reports received, St. Thomas council ranks third of the Ontario councils, having 21 affiliates, a loss of four, and a membership of 2,500, a decrease of 500. The council located at London, although having lost five affiliates, now having 31, reported a membership of 2,000, the same as in 1921. Winnipeg council has increased its affiliations to 40, a gain of five, but the membership of 4,500 shows a loss of 269. Saskatoon council, although showing a loss of four affiliates, reported 1,000 members, a gain of 100. Calgary council, with 37 affiliated local branch unions, the same as in 1921, shows a loss in membership of 69, reporting 2,587. Edmonton council with 36 affiliates, a loss of fourteen, makes a claim to a membership of 2,500, an increase of 1,700. Vancouver council stands first of the British Columbia councils, having 36 affiliates, an increase of five, and 4,800 members, a gain of 600. Victoria council still retains its 25 affiliations, but the membership is 350 less than in 1921, now being 1,400.

Fifty-three of the councils whose names appear in the statement are operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada,



the exceptions being the councils in Fredericton, Iroquois Falls and Shawinigan Falls. The first named is an independent body and the two latter hold charters from the American Federation of Labour, which organization also has granted charters to 21 of the councils connected with the Trades and Labour Congress, a proceeding to which the Canadian body does not object. The names of the councils operating under dual charters are preceded by an asterisk.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1921			Reports for 1922		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Amherst Trades and Labour Council.....	4	371	7	6	145	7
Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.....	19	1,340	32	11	1,000	32
Sydney Trades and Labour Council.....	4	642	18			18
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	3	215	10	2	350	10
Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....	16	3,000	23	11	2,000	22
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	20	5,000	44	15	700	37
<i>Quebec</i>						
Hull Trades and Labour Council.....	(a) 11	2,000	5			6
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	72	22,000	168	98	35,000	157
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	21	3,887	39	20		37
Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council.....			2			2
St. John's Trades and Labour Council.....	2	145	3	3	140	3
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	10	1,200	10	7	325	8
<i>Ontario</i>						
*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....	11	1,200	22	14	700	20
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	17	1,076	26	14		25
Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council.....			9			10
Brockville Trades and Labour Council.....	4	400	18	10	400	16
Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.....			6	6	83	6
*Cornwall Central Labour Council.....	5	380	5			4
Espanola Trades and Labour Council.....				5	600	5
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....	17	1,000	27	9		27
Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	8	500	18	7	600	17
*Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.....	53	4,750	66	43	4,750	64
*Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.....						7
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	14	850	23	12	900	22
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	13	400	18	15	1,000	18
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	36	2,000	61	31	2,000	57
Midland Trades and Labour Council.....	7	760	9			8
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	12	500	22	11	665	20
Orillia Trades and Labour Council.....	5	150	6			6
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	45	4,000	76	40		73
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	4	81	9	3	68	6
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	22		23	11		20
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	19		22	12	1,800	19
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	25	3,000	30	21	2,500	29
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....			19			19
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....			26	12	1,000	22
*South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	17		20	20		16
Sturgeon Falls Trades and Labour Council.....				5	450	5
*Thorold Trades and Labour Council.....	8	800	6	8	600	9
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	62	16,000	154	52	18,000	148
Trenton District Trades and Labour Council.....	3	62	11	3	60	10
Welland Trades and Labour Council.....			13			11
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	13	1,780	30	14	1,500	30
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Brandon Trades and Labour Council.....			25			25
Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....	35	4,769	77	40	4,500	71
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.....	16	900	31	19		32
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	21	845	32	21	500	34
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	16	900	37	12	1,000	34
<i>Alberta</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	37	2,656	58	37	2,587	58
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	50	800	58	36	2,500	55
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	9	400	20	12	1,100	21
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	7	200	18	5	175	14
<i>British Columbia</i>						
New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.....	8	588	14	5	250	14
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	8	212	15	9	223	13
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	31	4,200	75	36	4,800	76
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	25	1,750	44	25	1,400	41

(a) Includes six local unions in Ottawa as affiliates.

## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

In this section is given the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Two tables are presented showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international, non-international and independent units, the one reporting unit of the One Big Union being included, and (2) the localities which have national and Catholic unions. Names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The statements also show the number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported.

According to the reports received, there are 2,512 trade union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 2,108 are affiliates of international organizations, 272 are connected with non-international bodies, 25 are independent units, 106 are national and Catholic unions and one is under charter from the One Big Union. Information as to membership was supplied by 1,618 of the 2,405 local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units, by 64 of the 106 national and Catholic unions and by one unit of the One Big Union, the reported membership of which for convenience is recorded in the first mentioned group. The decrease in 1922 of the number of all classes of local branch unions in Canada was 156.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having branches in Canada, and that secured from other sources, aggregates 276,621. The membership reported by 1,682 branches in specific localities and by thirteen whose members are widely scattered totals 189,051, or an average of approximately 112 for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 87,570 divided among the 830 non-reporting branches gives an average of nearly 106. The membership not given under a specific locality belongs to the system divisions of telegraphers and the grain buyers' union whose head office is located in Moose Jaw, Sask. Taking the two groups separately, the 1,618 reporting local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units show a membership of 178,420, an average of 110; the total membership of the 787 non-reporting branches is 49,766, an average of 63. The 64 reporting national and Catholic unions out of a total of 106 give a combined membership of 10,631, an average of 166; the remaining membership of 27,704 divided between the 42 non-reporting unions gives an average of 660. The table showing the reported standing of the One Big Union which has appeared in previous reports is omitted this year, only one unit, as above stated, reporting, that being the coal handlers' branch at Fort William with 100 members.

As has been stated in earlier reports, where a local union has a large membership, or where a skilled craft is highly organized, statements giving numerical strength are invariably supplied. There are cases, however, where officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without the sanction of the members, and this permission it is known has at times been refused, it being considered that the publication of such information might be prejudicial to their interests. The apathy of the local officers, however, is frequently responsible for the failure to furnish particulars.

Included in the local branch unions in Canada are 22 which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, two more than the number recorded in this class in 1921. Seventeen of these branches are affiliates of international organizations, two are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two are independent and one is classed as a national and Catholic union. As in 1921, the local branch occupying first place as to membership of international branches is Toronto division No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which reported 3,137 members; Montreal division No. 790 of the same association again stands second with 2,800 members.



Other branches of international organizations whose jurisdiction is confined to a particular city include Montreal branch No. 200 of the United Textile Workers with 2,061 members; Montreal lodges Nos. 234 and 606, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, with 1,500 and 1,158 members respectively; Montreal lodge No. 111 of the International Association of Machinists, with 1,450 members; Toronto branch No. 91 of the International Typographical Union, with 1,286 members; Stellarton branch No. 4,481 of the United Mine Workers, with 1,270 members; Toronto branch No. 149 of the American Federation of Musicians, with 1,265 members; Vancouver branch No. 38-52 of the International Longshoremen's Association, with 1,100 members; Springhill branch No. 4,514 of the United Mine Workers, with 1,098 members; Montreal branch No. 134 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with 1,075 members; Vancouver branch No. 101 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, with 1,050 members; St. John branch No. 273 of the International Longshoremen's Association, with 1,000 members. Three of the system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are scattered over a considerable area, reported large memberships, No. 7 covering the C. P. R. system having 2,750 members; No. 1 covering the Grand Trunk System having 1,542, and No. 43 covering the Canadian National Railways having 1,500. Grain Buyers' Union, No. 32, an affiliate of the Trades and Labour Congress, whose jurisdiction covers the whole Dominion, has a membership of 1,360. Another affiliate of the Congress, Civic Employees' Union, No. 43 of Toronto, reported a membership of 1,000. The union with the largest local membership is the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, an independent body, which has 3,680 members, an increase of 1,054 over 1921. Another independent unit with a large membership is the Fishermen's Benevolent Society of Steveston, B.C., composed entirely of Japanese, which reported 1,476 members, a decrease of 388. One Catholic union is included in the strongest numerically, viz., the National Brotherhood of Machine Shoe Workers of Quebec, with 1,135 members. The 22 branch unions included in the above summary have between them a membership of 35,693.

## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The appended table shows the names of 29 cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, and gives (1) number of unions in each locality, (2) number of unions reporting membership, and (3) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	157	88	31,829	Windsor.....	30	19	1,348
Toronto.....	148	90	22,091	St. Thomas.....	29	21	2,293
Vancouver.....	76	57	9,163	Fort William.....	27	19	842
Ottawa.....	73	55	6,409	Brantford.....	25	17	727
Winnipeg.....	71	50	6,155	Brandon.....	25	21	1,080
Hamilton.....	64	42	3,763	Moncton.....	22	11	1,780
Calgary.....	58	41	3,821	Kingston.....	22	13	454
London.....	57	37	3,189	Sault Ste. Marie.....	22	10	772
Edmonton.....	55	41	3,518	Stratford.....	22	14	1,212
Victoria.....	41	31	1,528	Lethbridge.....	21	18	1,688
St. John.....	37	20	2,103	Belleville.....	20	17	1,071
Quebec.....	37	25	3,339	Niagara Falls.....	20	16	873
Saskatoon.....	34	24	1,163	Peterborough.....	20	15	458
Regina.....	34	26	1,234				
Halifax.....	32	22	2,191				
Moose Jaw.....	32	22	1,193				
				Totals.....	1,311	882	117,287

The twenty-nine cities enumerated in the above list with 1,311 branches represent approximately 54 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent nearly 55 per

cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also represent about 52 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada, and contain approximately 42 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. In 1921 there were 31 cities with not less than 20 branches each, and between them they represented 52 per cent of the branches of all classes and contained about 40 per cent of all organized workers in Canada.

#### UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local trade union branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	147	82	12,716
New Brunswick.....	114	60	5,417
Prince Edward Island.....	9	5	328
Quebec.....	351	225	42,173
Ontario.....	1,044	704	62,500
Manitoba.....	134	98	9,195
Saskatchewan.....	163	124	5,769
Alberta.....	209	147	14,386
British Columbia.....	235	173	17,034
Localities not specified.....			8,902
Totals.....	2,406	1,618	178,420

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1922; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of Unions existing	Number of Local Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				New Glasgow.....	5	1	28
Amherst.....	7	4	164	New Victoria.....	1	1	1,143
Birch Grove.....	1			New Waterford.....	4	3	10
Bridgeport.....	1	1	33	North Sydney.....	3	1	
Bridgewater.....	7	6	259	Pictou.....	1	1	
Caledonia Mines.....	1	1	460	Point Edward.....	1		
Chignecto.....	2			Point Tupper.....	1		
Deep Brook.....	1	1	97	Port Hood.....	1		
Dominion No. 1.....	1			Port Morien.....	1	1	218
Dominion No. 4.....	2	1	500	Reserve Mines.....	1		
Dominion No. 6.....	1			River Hebert.....	1	1	340
Florence.....	1			Springhill.....	1	1	1,098
George's River.....	1			Springhill Jct.....	1		
Glace Bay.....	7	5	957	Stellarton.....	6	4	1,493
Halifax.....	32	22	2,191	Sydney.....	18	6	443
Hazelhill.....	1	1	54	Sydney Mines.....	5	2	906
Inverness.....	2			Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	300
Joggins.....	2	1	443	Thorburn.....	1	1	500
Kentville.....	6	5	209	Trenton.....	1	1	22
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1			Truro.....	8	8	618
Louisburg.....	1			Tupperville.....	1	1	64
McCreadyville.....	1	1	80	Westville.....	2	1	86
Marble Mountain.....	1						
Mulgrave.....	1			Totals.....	147	82	12,716
New Aberdeen.....	1						



TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>New Brunswick</i>				St. Agathe des Monts.....	1	1	26
Aroostock Junction.....	1	1	89	St. Alexander Station.....	1	2	145
Baker Brook.....	1			St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	60
Bathurst.....	1			St. Blaise.....	1	1	45
Campbellton.....	6	4	346	St. Charles de Bellechasse.....	1	1	43
Canaan Station.....	1	1	32	St. Hélène de Bagot.....	1	1	85
Chatham.....	1			St. Hyacinthe.....	7	7	420
Cape Tormentine.....	1			St. Johns.....	3	2	51
Chipman.....	1	1	33	St. Marc des Carrières.....	1		
Durham Bridge.....	1	1	109	St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1		
Edmundston.....	6	2	33	St. Rose du Dégel.....	1	1	5
Fairville.....	1			St. Rosalie Junction.....	1	1	22
Fredericton.....	10	5	145	St. Thérèse de Blainville.....	2	1	101
Hampstead.....	1			Shawinigan Falls.....	2	1	9
McAdam Junction.....	6	4	136	Sherbrooke.....	19	12	670
McKinleyville.....	1	1	10	Sorel.....	4	2	51
Milltown.....	1	1	243	Thetford Mines.....	1		
Moncton.....	22	11	1,780	Three Rivers.....	8	6	369
Napodogan.....	1			Thurso.....	1	1	79
Nelson.....	1			Timiskaming.....	1		
Newcastle.....	1			Tourville.....	2	1	16
Perth Centre.....	1			Tring Junction.....	1	1	96
Sackville.....	4	3	89	Valleyfield.....	2	2	107
St. George.....	2	1	27	Windsor Mills.....	1	1	25
St. John.....	37	20	2,103				
West St. John.....	2	1	77	Totals.....	351	225	42,173
Woodstock.....	3	3	165				
Totals.....	114	60	5,417	<i>Ontario</i>			
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				Allandale.....	8	4	372
Alberton.....	1	1	14	Amherstburg.....	1	1	50
Charlottetown.....	6	3	224	Anten Mills.....	1	1	54
Port Borden.....	1			Armstrong.....	1	1	4
Vernon River.....	1	1	90	Belleville.....	20	17	1,071
Totals.....	9	5	328	Bluevale.....	1	1	62
<i>Quebec</i>				Brampton.....	1	1	18
Allen's Mills.....	1	1	106	Brantford.....	25	17	727
Amqui.....	1			Bridgeburg.....	10	9	423
Beebe.....	1			Brockville.....	16	14	597
Bienville.....	1	1	14	Burlington.....	1	1	19
Bristol.....	1	1	100	Capreol.....	8	7	446
Brownsburg.....	1	1	25	Carleton Place.....	6	3	64
Cap Magdeleine.....	3	2	70	Chapleau.....	7	5	545
Caughnawaga.....	1			Chatham.....	8	6	97
Champlain.....	1			Cobalt.....	2	1	30
Charny.....	4	2	144	Cobourg.....	2	1	26
Chaudière Junction.....	2	1	200	Cochrane.....	8	5	167
Coteau Junction.....	3	3	85	Coldwater.....	1	1	61
Drummondville.....	2			Collingwood.....	4	2	13
East Angus.....	1	1	80	Cornwall.....	4	3	83
Farnham.....	6	6	736	Depot Harbour.....	3	3	173
Grand Mere.....	1			Desbarats.....	1	1	68
Graniteville.....	2	1	20	Dundas.....	2	2	49
Guerette.....	1			Englehart.....	2	2	166
Huberdeau.....	1	1	26	Espanola.....	5	3	486
Hudson.....	1			Essex.....	1	1	20
Hull.....	6	5	327	Fort Frances.....	2	1	150
Joliette.....	8	7	635	Fort William.....	*27	19	842
Jonquière.....	1			Galt.....	10	6	267
L'Ange Gardien.....	1			Gananoque.....	3	2	120
Lachine.....	2	1	8	Grimsby.....	2	2	33
La Tuque.....	1	1	86	Guelph.....	17	14	479
Lapzon.....	1	1	20	Hagersville.....	1	1	24
L'Epiphanie.....	1	1	200	Haileybury.....	2	2	180
Lévis.....	5	3	164	Hamilton.....	64	42	3,765
Limoulu.....	2	2	82	Hanover.....	4	2	173
Mont Joli.....	2	2	140	Havelock.....	3	3	184
Montmorency Village.....	1			Hearst.....	1		
Montreal.....	157	88	31,829	Hornepayne.....	5	4	84
Mount Johnson.....	1	1	82	Huntsville.....	1	1	55
New Carlisle.....	1	1	34	Ingersoll.....	1		
O'Brien.....	1	4	32	Iroquois Falls.....	7	5	782
Parent.....	4	4	230	Jack Fish.....	1	1	42
Québec.....	37	25	3,339	Jarvis.....	8	6	378
Richmond.....	8	5	193	Kenora.....	22	13	454
Rivière du Loup.....	10	10	741	Kingston.....	1	1	21
				Kingsville.....	18	13	485
				Kitchener.....	1		
				Latchford.....	13	9	345
				Lindsay.....	57	37	3,189
				London.....			

\*Includes the one unit of the One Big Union which reported

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting member- ship	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting member- ship	Number of members reported
Mallorytown.....	1	1	5	<i>Manitoba</i>			
Marshville.....	1	1	60	Boissevain.....	1	1	63
Mattawa.....	1	1	120	Brandon.....	25	21	1,080
Meadowvale.....	1	1	11	Dauphin.....	9	6	467
Meaford.....	1	1	10	Elm Creek.....	1	1	30
Merriton.....	2	1	24	Foxwarren.....	1	1	71
Midland.....	8	4	139	Kenville.....	1	1	125
Mile Roches.....	1	1	50	Miami.....	1	1	75
Mihet.....	1	1	97	Minnedosa.....	2	2	93
Milverton.....	1	1	36	Molson.....	1	1	80
Mimico.....	2	2	105	Neepawa.....	3		
Mine Centre.....	1	1	100	Portage la Prairie.....	1	2	465
Newbury.....	1	1	89	Rivers.....	3	2	15
Niagara Falls.....	20	16	873	Selkirk.....	2	1	45
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	14	Souris.....	5	4	166
Nipigon.....	1	1	162	St. Boniface.....	1		
North Bay.....	18	12	1,328	Transcona.....	6	4	265
Norwich.....	1			Winnipeg.....	71	50	6,155
Oil City.....	1	1	21				
Oakville.....	1			Totals.....	134	98	9,195
Orillia.....	6	4	66	<i>Saskatchewan</i>			
Oshawa.....	6	4	102	Biggar.....	5	4	170
Ottawa.....	73	55	6,409	Humboldt.....	3	3	50
Owen Sound.....	6	3	38	Kamsack.....	3	3	54
Oxdrift.....	1			Marengo.....	1	1	75
Palmerston.....	8	5	235	Melfort.....	1	1	73
Parry Sound.....	4	4	82	Melville.....	7	6	509
Pembroke.....	2	1	59	Moosejaw.....	32	22	1,193
Perth.....	1	1	12	North Battleford.....	8	8	264
Peterborough.....	20	15	458	Phippen.....	1	1	45
Point Edward.....	1	1	4	Prince Albert.....	13	7	213
Porcupine.....	1			Regina.....	34	26	1,234
Port Arthur.....	17	10	605	Rocanville.....	1		
Port Colborne.....	1	1	35	Saskatoon.....	34	24	1,163
Port Dalhousie.....	1			Shaunavon.....	1	1	20
Port Hope.....	2	2	69	Sintaluta.....	1	1	140
Port McNicoll.....	1			Sutherland.....	6	6	280
Powassan.....	1	1	67	Swift Current.....	3	3	61
Preston.....	6	6	294	Unity.....	1		
Priceville.....	1	1	75	Vonda.....	1	1	75
Rainy River.....	6	4	242	Watrous.....	4	3	54
Redditt.....	2	1	16	Weyburn.....	3	3	96
Renfrew.....	1						
Ridgetown.....	1			Totals.....	163	124	5,769
St. Catharines.....	19	13	812	<i>Alberta</i>			
St. Mary's.....	2			Aerial.....	1	1	60
St. Thomas.....	29	21	2,293	Airdrie.....	1		
Sarnia.....	19	13	669	Ardley.....	1		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	22	10	772	Bankhead.....	1	1	30
Schreiber.....	7	5	241	Bellevue.....	1	1	394
Sioux Lookout.....	7	3	85	Big Valley.....	6	3	120
Smith's Falls.....	14	13	1,083	Blackstone.....	1	1	85
Southampton.....	1	1	17	Blairmore.....	1		
Stoney Creek.....	1	1	100	Brule.....	1	1	532
Stratford.....	22	14	1,212	Cadomin.....	1		
Sturgeon Falls.....	5	3	99	Calgary.....	58	41	3,821
Sudbury.....	7	3	27	Camrose.....	1	1	260
Tashota.....	1	1	107	Coalhurst.....	1		
Thorold.....	9	4	451	Coleman.....	2	2	849
Tilbury.....	1			Commerce.....	1	1	192
Tilsonburg.....	1	1	34	Drumheller.....	4	3	57
Timmins.....	1	1	204	Eckville.....	1	1	86
Toronto.....	148	90	22,091	Edmonton.....	55	41	3,518
Trenton.....	10	5	166	Edson.....	6	2	143
Tweed.....	1	1	90	Foothills.....	1	1	76
Walkerville.....	1	1	18	Hanna.....	6	6	258
Walkerton.....	2	1	51	Hillcrest.....	1	1	347
Wallaceburg.....	1	1	57	Lethbridge.....	21	18	1,688
Waterloo.....	2	2	67	Luscar.....	1		
West Lorne.....	1	1	14	Medicine Hat.....	14	8	580
Welland.....	11	5	144	Mercoal.....	1	1	27
Whitby.....	1			Midlandvale.....	1		
Windham Centre.....	1			Mountain Park.....	1	1	323
Windsor.....	30	19	1,348	Namaine.....	1	1	135
Wingham.....	1	1	23				
Woodstock.....	8	6	101				
Yarker.....	1						
Totals.....	1,044	704	62,500				



TABLE No. 7—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nordegg.....	1			Lytton.....	1	1	60
Ohaton.....	1		44	Matsqui.....	1	1	79
Redcliff.....	3	2	19	Michel.....	1		95
Rosedale.....	1	1	210	Mission City.....	1		24
Saunders.....	1			Nanaimo.....	2	2	284
Stettler.....	1			Nelson.....	13	9	131
Vermilion.....	1	1	110	New Denver.....	2	1	1,035
Wainwright.....	3	3	102	New Westminster.....	14	11	52
Wayne.....	2	1	312	Notch Hill.....	1	1	238
West Saunders.....	1			Pentticon.....	5	5	46
Totals.....	209	147	14,386	Port Alberni.....	1	1	82
<i>British Columbia</i>				Powell River.....	1	1	67
Amsbury.....	1			Prince George.....	5	3	144
Barrett Lake.....	1	1	58	Prince Rupert.....	13	6	478
Boulder.....	1	1	75	Revelstoke.....	10	9	18
Burnaby.....	1			Salvas.....	1	1	46
Central Park.....	1	1	11	Smithers.....	6	3	92
Copper Mountain.....	1			South Vancouver.....	1	1	
Corbin.....	1			Squamish.....	1		1,476
Cranbrook.....	9	8	297	Steveston.....	1	1	7
Duncan.....	1	1	54	Trail.....	1	1	9,163
Fernie.....	2	2	819	Vancouver.....	76	57	1,528
Field.....	1			Vernon.....	1		
Golden.....	1	1	44	Victoria.....	41	31	
Kamloops.....	9	7	365	Willow River.....	1		
Kitchener.....	1	1	90	Totals.....	235	173	17,034
Lucerne.....	3	3	76	Localities not specified.....			8,902

## NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1922, and gives similar information as the preceding statement:—

TABLE No. 7A

Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Local Unions Existing	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Quebec</i>				Rivière Trois-Pistoles.....	1	1	54
Asbestos.....	1	1	125	Sherbrooke.....	4	1	48
Cap Magdeleine.....	1			St. Hyacinthe.....	3	1	140
Chicoutimi.....	1			Thetford Mines.....	1		225
Donnacona.....	1			Three Rivers.....	6	2	
Grande Baie.....	1	1	60	Val Jalbert.....	1		
Granby.....	3			<i>Ontario</i>			
Hull.....	15	14	1,772	Hawkesbury.....	1		
Lachine.....	3			Totals.....	106	64	10,631
Levis.....	2	1	651	Grand Totals.....	2,512	1,682	189,051
Magog.....	1						
Matane.....	1						
Montreal.....	27	24	3,895				
Port Alfred.....	1	1	250				
Quebec.....	31	17	3,411				

## XIX.—TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY FEATURES

*International Organizations with Branches in Canada Which Reported Benefit Payments—New Benefit Schemes Established—Four Non-International Bodies Pay Benefits—Strike Payments Involve Highest Expenditure by Internationals—Benefits of International Bodies in Detail—Amount Paid by Canadian Local Branch Unions to Their Own Members.*

Apart from the trade protection which labour organizations endeavour to render to their adherents, the majority of them have established certain monetary benefits, payments on account of which reach many millions annually. The payment of these benefits is made possible by a portion of the per capita tax contributed by the members being placed to the credit of the beneficiary funds, and from which each member, irrespective of his location, is entitled to draw the prescribed amount of benefit. Of the 92 international organizations having members in Canada, 56 furnished reports from headquarters as to the amounts paid on account of benefits to members, the figures for the remaining two whose names are included in the list of unions operating in the Dominion having been secured from other sources, and are printed in italics. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, but are in the main for the calendar year 1922. Of the 58 organizations whose names appear in the appended table, death benefits were paid by 53; unemployed and travelling by 12; strike by 42; sick and accident by 19; old age pensions by 5, viz., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Quarry Workers' International Union, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the International Typographical Union, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. Most of the remaining 34 organizations having Canadian affiliations have benefit features, the administration of which in some instances is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliation with the international "central" and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, death and sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the strike benefit funds are governed by the international body. The returns as to benefit payments sent in by the central organizations are for the whole membership. In only very rare instances are the officers able to give separate figures for disbursements made in Canada, no separate accounts for the Canadian membership being kept. Of the total of \$1,696,260 disbursed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for death benefits, \$82,066 was distributed in Canada, where there are 14,093 members, the remaining \$1,614,193 being disbursed in other parts of the jurisdiction where there are 155,683 members located. For disability benefits the Brotherhood expended \$1,291,825, of which \$82,625 was paid to Canadian members. The International Typographical Union paid mortuary benefits in Canada amounting to \$15,325, where the organization has 4,983 members, and \$329,377 in the remaining territory under its jurisdiction containing 68,450 members. Of the total of \$680,224 disbursed for old age pensions \$35,352 was paid to Canadian members. In its fight to establish the 44-hour week in the book and job branch of the printing industry the Typo-



graphical Union expended for its fiscal year \$8,472,038, of which \$2,094,255 was paid to Canadian branches in strike benefits and special assistance, the major portion of which went to Toronto branch No. 91. During 1922 the International Photo-Engravers' Union paid in strike benefits to its five Canadian branches the sum of \$61,116.75, and for the same period the international office received from Canada per capita tax amounting to \$14,910.95, the excess of benefits paid amounting to \$46,205.80. At the 1922 convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union it was reported by the Committee on Canadian Affairs that for the fiscal year the sum of \$71,531.45 had been paid as strike benefits to members of local branches in Canada. For the same period the total revenue received by the head office from the Canadian affiliations amounted to \$44,132.09, showing that the money expended in the Dominion amounted to \$27,399.36 more than the contributions from the Canadian branches.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees at the convention in Dallas, Texas, in May, 1922, decided to establish a death benefit fund to be created by setting aside a certain amount of the per capita tax paid to the grand lodge for its maintenance and without additional cost to its members. This fund provides for the payment of death benefits ranging from \$100 for continuous membership for one year and less than two years up to a maximum of \$1,500 for continuous membership of fifteen years or more. No report as to what amount had been paid during 1922 was received.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held in St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1921, adopted a proposal to create an insurance department. The plan as outlined to the convention was subsequently ratified by the members by a vote to 21,518 to 9,848. The premium is 90 cents per month, for which insurance on the following scale is provided: One year's continuous membership, \$300; two years, \$475; three years, \$650; four years, \$825; five years, \$1,000. The insurance plan came into force on January 1, 1922. All members admitted into the brotherhood after that date are required to pay \$2 in addition to the regular initiation fee as admittance to the insurance branch of the organization. Previous to the passage of the above plan the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had what was termed a funeral benefit, the maximum payment under which was \$300.

At the 1919 convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers a special committee was appointed to prepare a pension plan for submission to the 1921 convention. The report of this committee to the 1921 meeting of the grand division approving of the creation of a pension department was adopted. The preparation of the laws necessary to govern the operation of the pension plan was referred to the Board of Directors, and on May 3, 1922, the regulations were adopted and given to the members. The monthly pension payments are in three classes—\$30, \$45 and \$60—payable at ages 60, 65 or 70, but no pension is payable prior to the completion of five years' membership in the pension department. The monthly contributions to secure the old age pension are on a graduated scale, commencing at age 20. Provision is made to take care of members who were 60 years of age or over at the time of the establishment of the pension department by allowing them a special rate of monthly contributions.

As in the past, the department has endeavoured to secure particulars in regard to what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, were paid to their own members from their local funds by the various Canadian trade union branches. Application for this information was forwarded to every known local union, and of these 660 reported having made payments on account of benefits. The total of such disbursements are given in a supplementary table.

Only four of the eighteen organizations classed as non-international made reports of expenditures for benefits, the largest amount being paid out by the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which body spent \$26,000 in death benefits. The next highest amount paid by a Canadian organization was \$11,000 disbursed by the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, also for death benefits. The Canadian Electrical Trades Union reported an expenditure of \$1,400 for death benefits and the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association paid out \$50 for a similar purpose. The Canadian Electrical Trades Union was the only Canadian central organization to make disbursements for sick benefits, the amount distributed being \$2,730. The total of these expenditures amounts to \$41,180, the largest sum ever disbursed by the head offices of the non-international organizations. Twenty-one of the local branches of seven of the non-international organizations made payments on account of benefits to their own members, as did also thirteen of the independent units and 32 national and Catholic unions.

The following statement shows the total expenditures made on account of benefits by the various international organizations operating in Canada, as given in detail in a subsequent table:

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 8,515,123
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	753,704
Strike benefits.. . . .	13,549,717
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,446,408
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,113,777
Total.. . . .	<hr/> \$26,378,729

This sum indicates an increase in 1922 of \$2,288,893 over the amount expended for the same class of benefits in 1921 by the international organizations operating in Canada. The disbursements for death benefits show a decrease of \$1,158,937, while the expenses for unemployed and travelling benefits were \$330,673 in excess of the payments for those purposes in 1921. Strike benefits also show an increase of \$3,387,730, but the disbursements for sick and accident benefits were less by \$1,634,631. The expenditures for old age pensions, as near as could be ascertained, amounted to \$2,017,860, an increase of \$1,595,821. The remaining amount of \$95,917 recorded in the column with old age pensions was disbursed for various other purposes. As in 1921, the payments made on account of strike benefits were larger than those made for any other class of benefit. The heaviest expenditure for strikes was made by the International Typographical Union, the amount disbursed, which was raised by an assessment on the working members, at one time being as high as 10 per cent on their earnings, being \$8,472,038, only about \$43,000 less than the total paid for death benefits by all reporting organizations. The second highest expenditure for strikes was made by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, \$845,286 being disbursed.

The three railroad operating brotherhoods which reported disbursed for death benefits considerably more than one half of the total, the amount being \$5,079,033, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers being responsible for \$2,336,731 of this sum. The next highest disbursement for death benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, \$1,696,260 being expended. For unemployed and travelling benefits the International Moulders' Union disbursed \$202,509; the next highest payment for these purposes was made by the International Photo-Engravers' Union, the amount being \$163,576. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in addition to making the highest disbursements for death benefits, had the heaviest single expenditure recorded for sick benefits, the amount being \$286,619. The International Moulders' Union was second with \$217,361. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also had the largest expenditure for pensions, disbursing \$780,641, the International Typographical Union being second with payments aggregating \$680,224.



The organization which reported the largest single expenditure for benefits was the International Typographical Union, the sum disbursed for the various benefits being \$9,496,964, more than one-third of the aggregate disbursements as recorded in the appended table. The organization reporting the second highest expenditure was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the total being \$3,719,423.

The table following gives the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			32,802		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	16,475		12,840	109,087	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	58,325		2,499	127,087	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	25,611		15,400		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brother- hood of.....	64,302		186,293		
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	17,000		16,880		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	1,225		1,050	3,894	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Inter- national Union of the United.....			122,510		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	249,286				510,745
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Inter- national Association of.....	55,450				40,375
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	500				
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	531,103		77,438		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	2,200		562		362
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	276,973	40,404	45,880	208,132	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....			15,043	4,604	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	500				
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	32,000				
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	5,125				
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	168,400		388,242		
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	1,300				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	41,125				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....			2,398		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	48,475		448,067		42,35
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	29,462	19,228	76,326	56,326	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	21,700				
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	18,000			40,000	
Laathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	9,389				
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	3,400				
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2,700		1,200	3,500	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	16,100	19,599	580,326	8,275	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	2,336,731	(a) 136,966	178,466	286,619	780,641
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	1,046,462		206,222	43,591	
Machinists, International Association of.....	7,439		624		
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	28,000				
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	11,000	10,000	6,315		
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	2,250	1,375	3,100	4,500	
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	73,567	202,509	225,346	217,361	(b) 12,825
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	229,407		24,370		
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	5,000		500,000		
Paving Cutters' Union.....	3,850	1,777	8,829		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	9,900	163,576	193,506	27,914	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Inter- national Union.....	750			600	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers, International Associa- tion of.....	43,125		15,000		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	15,690	143,030	32,235	6,151	
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	63,800		416,189		
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	1,750		39,497		1,050
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	189,850		85,856		
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	1,696,260			(c) 1,291,825	
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	(b) 202,400		845,286		
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Associa- tion of Street and Electric.....	456,300		111,653		(b) 45,200
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	6,875		810	9,445	
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....			32,111		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	14,500				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	5,600		98,357		
Stone Mounters' International Union.....	2,300	9,000	12,500		
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	11,050	6,240			
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	10,859		15,629	17,497	
Typographical Union, International.....	344,702		8,472,038		680,224
Totals.....	8,515,123	753,704	13,549,717	1,446,408	2,113,777

## BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

From the reports received from 660 local branch unions in Canada it was learned that these bodies had made payments aggregating \$535,450 to their own members in various forms of benefits provided for by their respective constitutions. This expenditure is \$968,105 less than that made in 1921 by 713 local branches which reported. While in 1921 the largest expenditure was for strikes, the reports for 1922 show that the heaviest disbursements were for sick benefits, the amount paid out being \$201,107, an increase of \$71,896. Strike benefits, however, involved the next highest expenditure, \$123,693 being paid, a decrease of \$922,444. The payments for death benefits by the local branches amounted to \$121,278, a smaller sum by \$76,028 than that paid out in 1921. The sum of \$48,643 was disbursed for unemployed benefits, a decrease of \$6,914. The expenditure for other benefits, which included payments for various purposes, amounted to \$40,729 a falling off of \$34,615 as compared with the disbursements for 1921. Of the total expenditure for benefits to members of Canadian branch unions those having international affiliation are responsible for \$481,619, the disbursements for each class of benefit being: Death, \$102,477; unemployed, \$44,348; strike, \$121,847; sick, \$178,608; other benefits, \$34,339. The branches of non-international organizations distributed \$9,423, a decrease of \$25,276 as compared with payments made in 1921, divided among the various benefits as follows: Death, \$4,283, unemployed, \$3,318; sick, \$1,148; other benefits, \$674. Thirteen of the independent units expended between them the sum of \$30,430, apportioned as follows: Death, \$9,113; unemployed, \$165; strike, \$46; sick, \$19,875; other benefits, \$1,231. Of the total expenditure by local branches, \$13,978 was paid out by 32 national and Catholic unions, the disbursements being: Death, \$5,405; unemployed, \$812; strike, \$1,800; sick, \$1,476; other benefits, \$4,485.

The following summary indicates the total disbursements by the local branch unions in Canada for the various classes of benefits mentioned:

Death benefits.. . . .	\$121,278
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	48,643
Strike benefits.. . . .	123,693
Sick benefits.. . . .	201,107
Other benefits.. . . .	40,729
Total.. . . .	<hr/> \$535,450

As previously explained, the expenditure of the above amounts by the local branch unions among their own members is in addition to the expenditures made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the disbursements by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.



Local Branches of International Organizations	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....	177	16		173	25
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....		46		771	585
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	700	205	200	3,136	736
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	3,736	82		1,572	1,890
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	400				
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	570		64		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Brotherhood of.....	300	580	200	310	367
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....			900		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....		353		433	225
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	50	40	50	50	22
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	760	7,750	939	1,786	3,603
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	2,280	83	5	3,647	816
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	4,870	574	2,329	5,230	878
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....		500	4,666	125	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....		1,250	11,376		80
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....		105			
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	100	36	111	3,155	231
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	1,500		100	41	156
Fur Workers Union, International.....	100		40		10
Garment Workers' Union, United.....				125	45
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	400	150		100	300
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....			1,500		
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	175				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	150	20	530	726	252
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	450			1,283	100
Laundry Workers' International Union.....				20	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....		6,353	7,549	660	
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	2,813			1,086	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	22,100	50	370	2,402	1,003
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	406	624	235	1,120	665
Machinists, International Association of.....		411	1,066	1,750	807
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	1,607	35	492	2,992	984
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	100	512		25	
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	49		25	80	190
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....		600			
Mine Workers of America, United.....	4,554	13,305	20,403	6,541	1,630
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	530	2,044	493	3,574	200
Musicians, American Federation of.....	1,477	1,175	61	675	580
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	375			388	225
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	300		12,154		115
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	60	320		366	9
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....				5	
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....		2,602	3,964	720	50
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....				50	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	725	35	3,000	55	150
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of.....	200		282	2,273	75
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	600		2,000		
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....		676			
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	400		16,587	370	500
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mills Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	300	600	25,306	1,057	1,045
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	241	265		375	2,084
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	1,070	227	2,017	1,923	602
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	100	60	98	225	80
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	7,240	150	305	1,822	544
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	23,415	90	350	107,789	4,970
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....			112	132	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	30				27
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	12,850	993	320	10,946	4,664
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	150			165	
Seamen's Union, International.....				159	276
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....		50			36
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	50	340	550	100	50
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of.....		325			48
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	1,500		212	420	

Local Branches of International Organizations	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union.....	305				
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	500				
Switchmen's Union of North America.....		320		380	
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	75			130	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....				78	12
Textile Workers of America, United.....	175	174		80	192
Typographical Union, International.....	1,487	222	750	4,849	1,911
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....			136	115	
<i>Local Branches of Non-International Organizations</i>					
Bricklayers and Masons, Canadian Federation of.....	1,500			500	
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	25	900		215	127
Dominion Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....	10	2,418		147	200
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	1,050				12
Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.....	1,500				
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	75				
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	123			286	335
National and Catholic Unions (32).....	5,405	812	1,800	1,476	4,485
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>					
Civic Employees' Association of New Westminster and British Columbia.....					75
Cuban Cigar Makers' Union of Montreal.....			46	90	
Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia.....	75			37	82
Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg.....				150	435
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winnipeg.....	200	165		315	
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada.....					55
Joliette Labour Association.....					25
Quebec Provincial Government Employees.....	1,483				
Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society.....	1,200			900	200
Steveston Fishermen's Benevolent Society.....	180			11,490	359
South Vancouver Civic Employees' Union.....	25				
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	5,900			6,893	
Water Works Operators, Winnipeg.....	50				
Totals.....	121,278	48,643	123,693	201,107	40,729



## XX.—CHANGES IN LABOUR BODIES

*Only One Unit of One Big Union Reported—Branches of International Organizations Show Decrease—Non-International Bodies Have a Small Gain—Losses in Other Groups—Total Decrease 156 Branches—Names of All Classes of Labour Bodies Formed and Dissolved.*

Although there was a loss in local branch unions during 1922, more new branches were formed than in the preceding year and the number dissolved was considerably less. Various changes occurred in regard to a number of unions, which, in order to make a correct tabulation, should be explained. Five of the branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners which were also identified with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were, as explained elsewhere in this report, suspended by the latter organization, and these five branches are recorded as losses of the United Brotherhood, but they still exist and are operating under the charters originally received from the Amalgamated Society. There are also six other branches of the Amalgamated Society operating independently of the United Brotherhood, the last-named organization refusing to acknowledge them. Five electrical workers' unions, which were in 1922 included in the direct affiliations of the Canadian Federation of Labour, are now local branches of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation, and have been accordingly transferred. One former affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union of Montreal, has been transferred to the national and Catholic group of unions, with which it is now identified. The Civil Service Association of Quebec has severed its connection with the Trades and Labour Congress and is now classed as independent, while the Monarch Employees' Union, an independent unit, is now branch No. 1559 of the United Mine Workers. The independent unit of saw mill filers and sawyers of Vancouver amalgamated with the Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, another independent body located in Vancouver. The name of the Federated Society of Workmen of Quebec and District has been dropped from this report, it having been learned that it is a benevolent association rather than a trade union. All except one of the units of the One Big Union failed to send in any reports, and the general officers refusing to supply any information, the names of 33 of the 34 units recorded in 1921 have been dropped from the list of local branch unions in Canada. The returns from international organizations show 115 less branches in existence in 1922 than in the preceding year, while the non-international had a gain of eight. The independent units included in this report number 25, a decrease of two. The national and Catholic unions, by reason of the dropping of fifteen subordinate branches of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, from which no reports were received, notwithstanding several requests, show a decrease of fourteen. During 1922 new local branches were formed as follows: International, 72; non-international, 55; independent units, 5; national and Catholic unions, 23, making in all 155 branches, while 263 branches were definitely reported as having passed out of existence, either by dissolution or amalgamation with other branches, the net result of the changes, additions and deletions being a loss of 156 branches for the year. For 1921 the number of new local branches formed was 140 and the dissolved 390, a loss of 250. The delegate bodies organized during 1922, or which appear in this report for the first time, number seven—one federation, three district councils and three trades and labour councils. There were seventeen delegate organizations dissolved, eight

being federations, one a district council and eight trades and labour councils. As explained in a previous chapter, these delegate bodies do not affect the trade union membership in the Dominion, their formation being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions.

### LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1922

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1922, as well as the names of some organizations of which particulars had not been received for the earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given:—

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	No. of Charters Issued
<b>Federations—</b>		
C. P. R. Federation of Railway Unions.. . . .	Calgary, Alta.	
<b>District Councils—</b>		
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, District Council for Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien.. . . .	Quebec, Que.	
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Toronto District Management Committee.. . . .	Toronto, Ont.	
International Association of Machinists, Montreal District Council (No. 82)..	Montreal, Que.	
<b>Trades and Labour Councils—</b>		
Espanola Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Espanola, Ont.	
Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	
Sturgeon Falls Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	
<b>Mining and Quarrying—</b>		
United Mine Workers of America—No. 439, Blackstone, Alta.; No. 1054, Brule, Alta.; No. 5473, Foothills, Alta.; No. 5453, Mercoal, Alta.; No. 1559, MacMine, Alta.; No. 308, Saunders, Alta.; No. 356, Luscar, Alta.; No. 1185, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 1189, Coalhurst, Alta.; No. 4119, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 5110, West Saunders, Alta.. . . .		11
Porcupine Mine Workers' Union (Independent), Timmins, Ont.. . . .		1
<b>The Building Trades—</b>		
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.—Brantford, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.. . . .		2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—No. 1089, Brockville, Ont.; No. 956, Espanola, Ont.; No. 869, Iroquois Falls, Ont.; No. 442, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.. . . .		4
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—No. 205, Edmonton, Alta.. . . .		1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America—No. 114, Montreal, Que.. . . .		1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—No. 2382, Espanola, Ont.; No. 1891, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; No. 1648, Toronto, Ont.. . . .		3
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.—West Toronto, Ont.; Galt, Ont.; Oakville, Ont.; Vancouver B.C. (Shipwrights); No. 2631, Regina, Sask.; No. 2647, Vancouver, B.C.. . . .		6
National and Catholic Union of Tinsmiths and Roofers.—Montreal, Que.. . . .		1
National and Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—Hull, Que.. . . .		1
Canadian Building, Construction and General Labourers' Union (Independent), Ottawa, Ont.. . .		1
Building Trades Association (Independent), Nelson, B.C.. . . .		1
The Building Labourers' Union (C. F. of L.).—Quebec, Que.. . . .		1
<b>The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—</b>		
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America—No. 359, Regina, Saskatchewan.. . . .		1
International Association of Machinists—No. 438, Chignecto, N.S.; No. 116, Hornepayne, Ont.; No. 368, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.. . . .		3
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers—No. 312, Port Mann, B.C..		1
International Jewelry Workers' Union—No. 47, Winnipeg, Man.. . . .		1
International Moulders' Union—No. 264, New Glasgow, N.S.. . . .		1
<b>Printing and Paper Making Trades—</b>		
International Typographical Union—No. 39, Montreal, Que.. . . .		1
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.—Edmonton, Alta.. . . .		1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of United States and Canada—No. 129, Three Rivers, Que.. . . .		1
International Brotherhood of Papermakers—No. 114, Thorold, Ont.; No. 145, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 218, Mille Roches, Ont.. . . .		3



	No. of Charters Issued
National and Catholic Union of Pressmen—No. 2, Montreal, Que.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Pulp Workers.—Cap Magdeleine, Que.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Pulp and Paper Workers' Syndicate.—Hull, Que.. . . . .	1
<b>The Clothing Trades—</b>	
International Fur Workers' Union—No. 85, Ottawa, Ont.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Garment Workers.—Sherbrooke, Que.. . . . .	1
<b>The Textile Trades—</b>	
National and Catholic Union of Textile Workers—No. 2, Montreal, Que.. . . . .	1
<b>Steam Engineers and Firemen—</b>	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 767, Kingston, Ont.; No. 793, Toronto, Ont.; No. 857, Edmonton, Alta.. . . . .	3
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers—No. 34, Belleville, Ont.; No. 39, Thorold, Ont.. . . . .	2
National and Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers.—Montreal, Que.. . . . .	1
<b>Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</b>	
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America—No. 109, Toronto, Ont.. . . . .	1
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers—No. 123, Calgary, Alta.; No. 296, Kamloops, B.C.; No. 281, Vancouver, B.C.. . . . .	3
National and Catholic Union of Tobacco Workers.—Granby, Que.. . . . .	1
<b>The Railway Service—</b>	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—No. 189, Springhill Jet., N.S.; No. 193, Halifax, N.S.; No. 118, Harcourt, N.B.; No. 196, Bathurst, N.B.; No. 190, Cape Tormentine, N.B.; No. 201, Point St. Charles, Que.; No. 153, Montreal, Que.; No. 202, Coteau Junction, Que.; No. 199, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 100, Toronto, Ont.; No. 197, Toronto, Ont.; No. 198, London, Ont.; No. 195, Guelph, Ont.; No. 194, Stratford, Ont.; No. 116, Bridgeburg, Ont.; No. 103, Chatham, Ont.; No. 191, Windsor, Ont.; No. 192, Yarker, Ont., No. 188, Winnipeg, Man.. . . . .	19
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees—No. 219, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 927, Montreal, Que.; No. 960, Stratford, Ont.; No. 1435, London, Ont.. . . . .	4
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 1686, Watrous, Sask.; No. 1875, Unity, Sask.; No. 1160, Eckville, Alta.; No. 2630 Vermilion, Alta.; No. 1870, Prince George, B.C.. . . . .	5
Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen—No. 1, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 2, Montreal, Que.. . . . .	2
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—No. 893, Hornepayne, Ont.. . . . .	1
Order of Railway Conductors—No. 342, Richmond, Que.. . . . .	1
Switchmen's Union of North America—No. 267, London, Ont.; No. 25, Rainy River, Ont.; No. 86, Moose Jaw, Sask.. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—No. 896, Regina, Sask.. . . . .	1
<b>Street Railway Employees and General Transport—</b>	
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees—No. 966, Port Arthur and Port William, Ont.. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—No. 286, Montreal, Que.; No. 408, Montreal, Que.; No. 320, Toronto, Ont.. . . . .	3
National Association of Marine Engineers—No. 9, Sorel, Que.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Coal Carters—Quebec, Que.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Longshoremen—Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.. . . . .	2
<b>Personal Service and Amusement—</b>	
Journeyman Barbers' International Union—No. 821, Drumheller, Alta.. . . . .	1
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—No. 357, Kitchener, Ont.. . . . .	1
American Federation of Musicians—No. 414, Grimsby, Ont.. . . . .	1
<b>Employees of Public Authorities—</b>	
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association of Canada—Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.. . . . .	9
Federated Association of Letter Carriers—No. 7, Winnipeg; No. 11, Victoria, B.C.; No. 42, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 46, Prince Albert, Sask.; No. 54, Nanaimo, B.C.. . . . .	5
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association—Amherst, N.S.; Sarnia, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.	4
Associated Federal Employees of Canada—No. 67, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 68, Montreal, Que.. . . . .	2
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada—Lethbridge, Alta.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Civic Employees—Quebec, Que.. . . . .	1
Civic Employees' Union (Independent) South Vancouver, B.C.. . . . .	1
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>	
Canadian Federation of Labour—Allied Workers' Union, St. Thomas, Ont.. . . . .	1
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—No. 20, Prince Rupert, B.C.; No. 25, Moose Jaw, Sask.	2
American Federation of Labour—No. 17,611, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 17,638, Three Rivers, Que.. . . . .	2
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union—No. 10, Norwich, Ont.. . . . .	1
Commercial Telegraphers Union of Canada—(1), Quebec District; (2), Ontario District; (3), Manitoba District; (4), Alberta District; (5), Government Division (B.C.).. . . . .	5
National and Catholic Union of Office Workers.—Quebec, Que.. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Labourers.—Montreal, Que.. . . . .	1

No. of  
Charters  
Issued

National and Catholic Union of Oilcloth Workers.—Montreal, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Sawmill Workers.—Montreal, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Rubber Workers.—Granby, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Woodworkers.—Granby, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Workers.—Val Jalbert, Que..	1
National and Catholic Workers.—Matane, Que..	1
Venoit XV. Research Club.—Hull, Que..	1
De Mun Research Club.—Hawkesbury, Ont..	1
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union (Independent).—Edmonton, Alta..	1

## LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1922

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches which, it is understood, have been dissolved during the year 1922, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	
<b>Federations—</b>		
Building Trades Council ..	Moncton, N.B.	
Metal Trades Council ..	Sherbrooke, Que.	
Marine and Metal Trades Council ..	Montreal, Que.	
Building Trades Council ..	Kingston, Ont.	
Building Trades Council ..	London, Ont.	
Allied Printing Trades Council ..	London, Ont.	
Building Trades Council..	Windsor, Ont.	
British Columbia Printing Trades Council..	Vancouver, B.C.	
<b>District Councils—</b>		
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, District Council of Brantford..	Brantford, Ont.	
<b>Trades and Labour Councils—</b>		
St. Hyacinthe Trades and Labour Council ..	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	
Sherbrooke Trades and Labour Council ..	Sherbrooke, Que.	
Renfrew Trades and Labour Council ..	Renfrew, Ont.	
Thetford Mines Trades and Labour Council ..	Thetford Mines, Que.	
Stratford Trades and Labour Council ..	Stratford, Ont.	
Sudbury Trades and Labour Council ..	Sudbury, Ont.	
Nelson Trades and Labour Council ..	Nelson, B.C.	
National Central Council (Catholic) ..	Port Alfred, Que.	
		No. of Charters Surrendered
<b>Mining and Quarrying—</b>		
United Mine Workers of America—No. 4715, Glace Bay, N.S.; No. 4970, New Campbellton, N.S.; No. 4552, Minto, N.B.; No. 3993, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 4686, Midlandvale, Alta.; No. 4683, Wayne, Alta. ....		6
National and Catholic Union of Miners—St. Eloi, Que. ....		1
Nicola Valley Mine Workers' Association (Independent)—Merritt, B.C. ....		1
<b>The Building Trades—</b>		
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 1149, Edmundston, N.B.; No. 1118, Quebec, Que.; No. 1102, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 1124, Thetford Mines, Que.; No. 105, Hamil- ton, Ont.; No. 261, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 1004, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 726, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 544, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 222, Medicine Hat, Alta. ....		10
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.—No. 578, Montreal, Que. ..		1
National Union of Plasterers (C. F. of L.).—Montreal, Que. ....		1
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.—Quebec, Que.; Monarch, Alta. ....		2
National Union of Stonecutters (C. F. of L.).—Montreal, Que. ....		1
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—No. 180, Montreal, Que.; No. 745, Brantford, Ont.; No. 420, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 322, Regina, Sask. ....		4
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.—No. 360, London, Ont. ....		1
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—No. 3, Campbellton, N.B. ....		1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers Union.—No. 492, London, Ont.; No. 428, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 437, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 315, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 634, Victoria, B.C. ....		5
Granite Cutters' International Association.—Kingston, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont. ....		2
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—No. 1698, Moncton, N.B.; 2360, Milltown, N.B.; No. 1544, St. John, N.B.; No. 247, Montreal, Que.; No. 2349, Beauharnois, Que.; No. 2031, Thetford Mines, Que.; No. 2234, Chatham, Ont.; No. 1070, Chesley, Ont.; No. 2368, Kincar- dine, Ont.; No. 1008, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 1240, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 2012, Midland, Ont.; No. 2724, Renfrew, Ont.; Nos. 2639, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, and 1799, Toronto, Ont. ....		19



	No. of Charters Surrendered
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.—No. 771, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 811, Belleville, Ont. . . . .	2
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.—Nos. 43 and 88, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.—No. 484, Moncton, N.B.; No. 1319, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 1105, Preston, Ont.; No. 749, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 1191, Owen Sound, Ont.; No. 1132, Southampton, Ont.; No. 1107, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 1119, Welland, Ont.; No. 5, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	9
National and Catholic Union of Plasterers.—Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Sash and Door Workers.—Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners.—L'Ange Gardien, Que. . . . .	1
<b>The Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—</b>	
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—No. 280, Montreal, Que.; No. 354, Toronto, Ont.; No. 185, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	3
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers—No. 688, Amherst, N.S.; No. 580, Halifax, N.S.; No. 717, St. John, N.B.; No. 275, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 492, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 128, Toronto, Ont.; No. 451, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 146, Prince Rupert, B.C. . . . .	8
International Association of Machinists—No. 1553, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; No. 1334, Sydney, N.S.; No. 1189, Montreal, Que.; No. 711, Montreal, Que.; No. 1374, Sorel, Que.; No. 1284, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 1327, Thetford Mines Que.; No. 1351, Walkerville, Ont.; No. 457, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	9
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers—No. 315, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 194, Kingston, Ont.; No. 571, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 171, Trenton, Ont.; No. 287, Welland, Ont. . . . .	5
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—No. 2, Montreal, Que.; No. 8, London, Ont. . . . .	2
Metal Polishers' International Union—No. 130, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 27, Preston, Ont. . . . .	2
Stove Mounters' International Union—No. 11, Preston, Ont. . . . .	1
International Moulders' Union—No. 479, Belleville, Ont.; No. 391, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. . . . .	2
National and Catholic Union of Metal Workers—Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Machinists—Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	1
<b>Printing and Paper Making Trades—</b>	
International Photo Engravers' Union—No. 137, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers—No. 102, Chatham, N.B.; No. 105, Dryden, Ont.; No. 70, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 76, Powell River, B.C. . . . .	4
International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League—Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers—No. 143, Jonquières, Que.; No. 50, Kenogami, Que. . . . .	2
<b>The Clothing Trades—</b>	
United Garment Workers—No. 278, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 247, London, Ont. . . . .	2
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—No. 530, Aylmer, Ont. . . . .	1
Journeymen Tailors' Union—No. 262, Brockville, Ont.; No. 235, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 30, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	3
United Leather Workers' International Union—No. 100, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—No. 249, London, Ont. . . . .	1
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—No. 86, St. John, N.B. . . . .	1
International Glove Workers' Union—No. 8, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
<b>The Textile Trades—</b>	
United Textile Workers of America—No. 1184, Truro, N.S.; No. 1468, Marysville, N.B.; No. 1469, St. John, N.B.; No. 1112, Montreal, Que.; No. 1419, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 2000, Almonte, Ont.; No. 1382, Cornwall, Ont.; No. 1474, Guelph, Ont.; No. 1237, Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	9
<b>Steam Engineers and Firemen—</b>	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 593, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers—No. 3, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 5, Medicine Hat, Alta.; No. 1, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	3
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers—No. 335, Jonquières, Que.; No. 345 and No. 606, Montreal, Que.; No. 551, Belleville, Ont.; No. 553, Brockville, Ont.; No. 573, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 613, North Bay, Ont.; No. 466, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 630, Smith's Falls, Ont.; No. 300, Toronto, Ont.; No. 586, Windsor, Ont.; No. 289, Vancouver, B.C. . . . .	12
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers (C. F. of L.)—Blairmore, Calgary, Coleman, Hillcrest and Wayne, Alta. . . . .	5
Canadian Hoisting and Portable Engineers (C. F. of L.)—Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
Canadian Stationary and Portable Firemen and Helpers (C. F. of L.)—Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers—Thetford Mines, Que. . . . .	1
Hoist and Portable Engineers of Winnipeg and Manitoba (Ind.)—Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
<b>Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</b>	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union—No. 187, Brantford, Ont.; No. 244, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 197, Calgary, Alta. . . . .	3

## The Railway Service—

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—No. 1006, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 117 and No. 398, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	3
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees—No. 1436, Halifax, N.S.; No. 1364, Kentville, N.S.; No. 1191, Montreal, Que.; No. 605, Fort William, Ont.; No. 852, London, Ont.; Nos. 865, 1259, and 1506, Port McNicoll, Ont.; No. 493, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	9
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 1543, Newcastle Bridge, N.B.; No. 2629, Quebec, Que.; No. 2649, Valleyfield, Que.; No. 227, Portage La Prairie, Man.; No. 399, Saskatoon, Sask. . . . .	5
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—No. 98, 118, 178, and 155A, Montreal, Que.; No. 149, Cochrane, Ont.; No. 100, London, Ont.; Nos. 124 and 143, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	8
United Association of Railway Employees of North America—No. 218, Fort William, Ont.; No. 217, Moose Jaw, Sask.; No. 200, Outlook, Sask.; No. 207, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 293, Medicine Hat, Alta. . . . .	5
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America—No. 160, Montreal, Que.; No. 118, St. Lambert, Que. . . . .	2
International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance—No. 41, Turcot, Que.; No. 166, Brockville, Ont.; No. 168, Cobourg, Ont.; No. 174, Galt, Ont.; No. 155, Guelph, Ont.; No. 169, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 189, Owen Sound, Ont.; No. 182, Palmerston, Ont.; No. 175, Stratford, Ont.; No. 152, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	10

## Street Railway Employees and General Transport—

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees—No. 899, Glace Bay, N.S. . . . .	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—Nos. 409, 448 and 360, Montreal, Que.; No. 661, St. John, N.B.; No. 93, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 119, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 455, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 514, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 177, Fernie, B.C. . . . .	9
International Longshoremen's Association—No. 894, Pictou, N.S.; No. 1110, Campbellton, N.B.; No. 1150, St. John, N.B. . . . .	3
National Association of Marine Engineers—No. 10, Owen Sound, Ont. . . . .	1
National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots—No. 69, Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Association of Cab Drivers—Quebec, Que. . . . .	1
Canadian Independent Federation of Street Carmen.—Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1

## Personal Service and Amusement—

American Federation of Musicians—No. 685, Trail, B.C. . . . .	1
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League—No. 491, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 434, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	2
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association—No. 1176, Edmonton, Alta. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Store Clerks.—Montreal, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Clerks.—Sherbrooke, Ont. . . . .	1
Clerks' Syndicate.—Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	1

## Employees of Public Authorities—

Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.—Port Arthur, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Calgary, Alta. (2); Medicine Hat, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Nanaimo, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	10
Federated Association of Letter Carriers—No. 52, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 47, Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	2
National and Catholic Union of Policemen.—Quebec, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Policemen and Firemen.—Sherbrooke, Que. . . . .	1
Civic Employees' Federation (Independent).—Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1

## Miscellaneous—

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—No. 59, Vancouver, B.C.; No. 76, Victoria, B.C. . . . .	2
American Federation of Labour—No. 15959, Kingston, Ont.; No. 16516, Preston, Ont.; No. 16760, Whitby, Ont. . . . .	3
Upholsterers' International Union of America—No. 49, Winnipeg, Man. . . . .	1
United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America—No. 28, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	1
International Union of Timber Workers—No. 180, St. John, N.B. . . . .	1
Workers' International Industrial Union—No. 146, Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1
Leo XIII. Research Club.—Quebec, Que. . . . .	1
Workmen's Research Club.—Quebec, Que. . . . .	1
Professional Association of Employees of J. Kaiser & Co.—Sherbrooke, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Workers.—Granby, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Workers.—East Angus, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Union of Workers.—Lac Noir, Que. . . . .	1
National Labour Association.—La Tuque, Que. . . . .	1
National and Catholic Syndicate, Girard & Godin Section.—Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	1
Employees' Association (Independent).—Wallaceburg, Ont. . . . .	1



## XXI.—LABOUR PUBLICATIONS

*Oldest Labour Paper in Canada Assigns—British Columbia Federationist Returns to International Movement—Union Journals and Labour Papers Published in Canada—List of International Labour Organizations Issuing Official Journals.*

Labour union development on the North American continent has brought into existence a labour press of considerable proportions, all of the more important labour organizations having official journals through which trade union activities and official business are brought to the attention of the rank and file. These publications, which are usually issued monthly, but sometimes semi-monthly or weekly, not only treat on subjects of particular interest to their respective constituents but also devote some space to matters of general interest to organized labour.

The office of editor is in some cases an elective one, but usually the secretary is charged with the editing and management. All official union journals have a regular subscription rate, but most of the organizations arrange to include the fee in the per capita tax so as to ensure the publication reaching each member, whether residing in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. The headquarters of all except one of the international labour bodies being to the south of the border, it is only natural that the offices of publication should be similarly located. The exception is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Ottawa, Canada, where its official journal is published from its own printery. Six of the purely Canadian labour bodies publish their own journals, the latest to appear being the Canadian Telegrapher, published by the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada, and the Postal Journal of Canada, published in the interests of Canadian postal employees by the Toronto branch of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.

With the issue of January, 1922, the Seamen, official organ of the International Seamen's Union, was discontinued, the statement being made that the purpose for which it was established had been accomplished. The Seamen's Journal, published weekly by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a subordinate district body of the International union, was the original official organ of the Seamen's Union, but owing to dissatisfaction with the matter published the 1921 convention repudiated the paper and withdrew its privilege as the official mouthpiece of that organization. Automatically with the discontinuance of the Seamen, the Seamen's Journal again became the official organ of the International Seamen's Union, the issues appearing monthly instead of weekly as heretofore.

The Canadian branches of six international organizations have established their own monthly journals for the purpose of dealing with trade matters in the Dominion, the latest to appear being the monthly report of the Canadian District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Besides these, there are in Canada twelve of what are called labour papers, ten of which are published weekly and two monthly. These publications are designed to deal with local labour matters and to express the views of organized labour on public questions. Space is also given to important labour events in other parts of the Dominion as well as in foreign countries. One of the Canadian labour papers—The Labour World, of Montreal,—is published in both English and French, and is the only bi-lingual labour paper on the continent.

The Industrial Banner, the oldest labour paper in Canada, on May 27, 1922, was forced to assign. The first issue of the Banner appeared in London,

Ont., in November, 1892, being managed and edited by Mr. Jos. T. Marks, who devoted both time and energy in an endeavour to keep the paper alive. On more than one occasion Mr. Marks was compelled to appeal to the London Trades and Labour Council for financial assistance, the receipts not being sufficient to pay expenses. In 1912 the office of publication was removed to Toronto, and the paper taken over by the Labour Educational Publishing Company, Limited. In 1920, Mr. Marks retired from the editorship, being succeeded by Mr. James Simpson, who was in charge when the Banner was forced to suspend. On removal to Toronto, the Banner was changed from a monthly to a weekly publication, but with the issue for November, 1921, monthly publication was reverted to until the paper was discontinued.

In the issue of the British Columbia Federationist of June 2, 1922, an announcement was made that that paper had absorbed the B.C. Labour News. The last named paper commenced publication in July, 1921. It was subsidized to the extent of \$400 by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council which represents the international trade union movement. For this consideration the trades council was represented on the Labour News by a control committee of five, and the paper was endorsed as the official organ of Vancouver internationally organized labour. Previous to amalgamation the Labour News started a baseball guessing competition which did not meet with the approval of the control committee, and their support was withdrawn. The Labour News was about to become defunct when an agreement to consolidate was reached with the Federationist whereby the interests of the Labour News would be exclusively in the baseball competition. The B.C. Federationist, which with the advent of the O. B. U. became an advocate of that organization, in announcing the amalgamation stated that this was the first step towards the unification of the labour movement in Vancouver. Following the amalgamation of the papers the British Columbia Federationist was not published on June 30 or July 7, circumstances not permitting its appearance. On July 14 publication was resumed on a tentative arrangement between the printing company, the B.C. Federationist and the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council (international), the baseball guessing competition being discontinued. On July 14, the Federationist reappeared as the official organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council which represents organized labour as recognized by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with which the Vancouver council is affiliated. On July 18, a committee of three was appointed by the trades council to act as an editorial board for the Federationist and a committee of two was also named to secure support for the paper from the various labour bodies in the locality.

In the United States there are about 150 weekly papers published under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized as a part of the labour press by the organized labour movement. For the purpose of encouraging the various labour publications the International Labour Press of America was formed some years ago. Through this agency the editors are brought into conference annually at the same time and in the same city as the American Federation of Labour is holding its convention, when matters relative to their work may be discussed and suggestions invited as to how the labour news service of the continent may be improved. Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, editor of the Canadian Congress Journal, and Mr. Gustave Francq, editor of the Labour World of Montreal, are fifth and eighth vice-presidents respectively of the International Labour Press. In addition to the International Labour Press there is a labour news service known as the Federated Press; in which some of the labour organizations are financially interested. At the 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labour a resolution was introduced which, among other things, intimated that the Federated Press was persistently pursuing a policy of attacking and undermining the trade union movement. The



convention authorized the executive council to have an investigation made of the reportorial and news policy of the Federated Press with the object of reporting to the labour movement its findings regarding the accuracy and fairness of this news service in its presentation of labour intelligence.

## CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The following list gives the names of the different trade union journals and labour papers published in Canada in the interests of a special craft or of the wage-earners generally, the titles indicating, as a rule, to which of the two classes the journal belongs, the issues being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

- Canadian Congress Journal*.—Published at Ottawa by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (Monthly.)  
*Canadian Trade Unionist*.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Federation of Labour. (Monthly.)  
*Official Journal*.—Published by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)  
*The Booster*.—Published at Toronto by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)  
*The Postal Journal of Canada*.—Published at Toronto by the Dominion Postal Clerks Association, Toronto Branch. (Monthly.)  
*The Canadian Barber*.—Published at Toronto by the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario. (Monthly.)  
*The Canadian Telegrapher*.—Published at Toronto by the Commercial Telegraph Workers' Union of Canada. (Monthly.)  
*The Ontario Fire Fighter*.—Published at Toronto by the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. (Monthly.)  
*Trade Report*.—Published at Toronto by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Monthly.)  
*Monthly Report*.—Published by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Canadian District.  
*The Bulletin*.—Published at Winnipeg by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists. (Monthly.)  
*Western Union Printer*.—Published at Medicine Hat by the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. (Monthly.)  
*The Citizen*.—Published at Halifax, N.S.  
*The Workers' Weekly*.—Published at Stellarton, N.S.  
*Maritime Labour Herald*.—Published at Glace Bay, N.S.  
*The Labour World*.—Published at Montreal, Que. (Bilingual.)  
*The Canadian Labour Press*.—Published at Ottawa, Ont.  
*New Democracy*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)  
*The Labour News*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)  
*The Labour Leader*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.  
*The Confederate*.—Published at Brandon, Man.  
*The Western Labour News*.—Published at Winnipeg, Man.  
*Alberta Labour News*.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.  
*British Columbia Federationist*.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The names of the 89 international organizations operating on the North American continent which are known to have official journals, together with the names of the publications (those having other than monthly issues being indicated), are as follows:—

- American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly.) Also *Weekly News Letter*. Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—*Metal Trades Department Bulletin*.  
 Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)  
 Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)  
 Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.  
 Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.  
 Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.  
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.  
 Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)  
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.  
 Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.—*Union Clay Worker*.  
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.

- Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.  
 Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.  
 Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.  
 Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.  
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.—*The Headgear Worker*.  
 Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English). *Forlschritt* (in Yiddish). *Il Lavoro* (in Italian).  
 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*.  
 Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor*.  
 Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal*.  
 Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker*. The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator*.  
 Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor*.  
 Engravers' League, Steel and Copper Plate.—*Palette and Graver*.  
 Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee*.  
 Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter*.  
 Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker*.  
 Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker*. (Weekly.)  
 Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.—*Justice*. (Weekly.)  
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.—*The Bottle Maker*.  
 Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint*.  
 Glass Workers, National Window.—*The National*.  
 Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal*.  
 Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine*.  
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server*.  
 Industrial Workers of the World.—*Industrial Solidarity*. (Weekly.)  
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal*. (Weekly.)  
 Jewellery Workers Union, International.—*Jewellery Workers' Monthly Bulletin*.  
 Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather*.  
 Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal*. (Bi-monthly.)  
 Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record*.  
 Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal*.  
 Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.  
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*.  
 Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.  
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal*.  
 Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer*.  
 Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman*.  
 Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)  
 Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal*.  
 Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician*.  
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator*.  
 Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal*.  
 Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.  
 Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal*.  
 Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver*.  
 Plasterers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer*.  
 Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.—*The Plate Printer*. (Semi-monthly.)  
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal*.  
 Postal Employees, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Clerk*.  
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman*.  
 Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal*.  
 Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office*.  
 Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalman's Journal*.  
 Railroad Station Agents, Order of.—*The Station Agent*.  
 Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.  
 Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.  
 Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.  
 Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.  
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.  
 Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.



- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motorman and Conductor, and the Union Leader.*
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate.*
- Seamen's Union, International.—*The Seamen's Journal.*
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal.*
- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer.*
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge.*
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal.*
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal.*
- Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal.*
- Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America.*
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor.* (Semi-monthly.)
- Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Teacher.* (Semi-monthly.)
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine.*
- Textile Operators, American Federation of.—*The Textile Advocate.*
- Textile Workers of America, United.—*The Textile Worker.*
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.—*The New Textile Worker.*
- Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker.*
- Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal.*
- Workers' International Industrial Union.—*The Industrial Union News.*

## XXII.—CONVENTIONS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

*Trades and Labour Congress to Hold Convention in Vancouver—Five International Organizations to Meet in Canadian Cities—List of Labour Bodies Which Will Hold Conventions During the Year 1923.*

From reports received in the department, eight Canadian labour organizations will meet during 1923, Canada's chief organization, the Trades and Labour Congress, holding its 39th annual meeting in Vancouver during the week commencing Sept. 10th. The Federation of Catholic Workers will meet in Quebec city some time in August. Fifty-two international organizations will also hold conventions during 1923, and five of these have selected Canadian cities for their meeting places. The American Federation of Labour, the recognized head of the organized labour movement of the continent, and with which many of the Canadian organized workers are in affiliation, will hold its 43rd annual convention in Portland, Oregon, commencing Oct. 1st. The following list shows the organizations which will meet in convention during 1923, with date and place of meeting, as far as reported.

### CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN BODIES

February 19, Vancouver, B.C., Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.  
 April 16, Toronto, Ont., Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.  
 June 26-28, Toronto, Ont., Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.  
 June —, Kingston, Ont., Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.  
 August 1, Hamilton, Ont., Canadian Electrical Trades Union.  
 August —, Quebec, Que., Federation of Catholic Workers.  
 September 10, Vancouver, B.C., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.  
 September —, Calgary, Alta., Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

### CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

January 8-15, New York, N.Y., International Seamen's Union.  
 January 15-22, Washington, D.C., National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.  
 January 15-25, Philadelphia, Pa., National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.  
 April 2-17, Warren, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.  
 April 15-18, Washington, D.C., National Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.  
 May 1, New York, N.Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.  
 May —, Akron, Ohio, Workers' International Industrial Union.  
 May 14-21, Boston, Mass., International Longshoremen's Association.  
 May 14-28, New York, N.Y., United Hatters of North America.  
 May 14-21, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.  
 May 18, Montreal, Que., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.  
 May 19, Rochester, N.Y., Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.  
 May 26, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.  
 June 23, Worcester, Mass., National Woolsorters' Association.  
 July 2-14, Baltimore, Md., American Flint Glass Workers' Union.  
 July —, Cleveland, Ohio, Amalgamated Lithographers of America.  
 July —, Toronto, Ont., International Jewellery Workers' Union.  
 July 9-19, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.  
 July —, Atlantic City, N.J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.  
 July 9-14, Baltimore, Md., International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers.  
 July 9-15, New York, N.Y., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.  
 July 9-21, Chicago, Ill., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.  
 July 16-21, Omaha, Neb., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.  
 July 16-23, Philadelphia, Pa., International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union.  
 July 17-21, Chattanooga, Tenn., Stove Mounters' International Union.



- July 21-24, New York, N.Y., (Executive Board Meeting) American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 23, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada.
- August 6, New York, N.Y., International Metal Engravers' Union.
- August —, Detroit, Mich., United Garment Workers of America.
- August 6-10, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.
- August 13-18, Atlanta, Ga., International Typographical Union.
- August 13-20, Chicago, Ill., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
- August —, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union.
- August 20, Montreal, Que., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- August 20-26, Milwaukee, Wis., International Photo-Engravers' Union.
- September 3-8, Denver, Colo., National Federation of Federal Employees.
- September 3-8, El Paso, Texas, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
- September 3-8, Providence, R.I., National Association of Letter Carriers.
- September 4-9, Atlanta, Ga., Railway Mail Association.
- September 10-17, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
- September —, Philadelphia, Pa., Coopers' International Union of America.
- September 10-15, Montreal, Que., International Association of Fire Fighters.
- September 10-17, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- September 10-20, Los Angeles, Calif., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
- September —, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.
- September 10-20, Oakland, Calif., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
- September 10-24, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.
- September 17, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' International Union.
- September 17-30, Denver, Colo., Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.
- October 1-7, Montreal, Que., Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
- October 1-13, Portland, Oregon, American Federation of Labour.
- October 8-22, Cleveland, Ohio, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

### XXIII.—NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS

*Group of Associations of Wage-Earners in Canada not Identified with Organized Labour—Chief Associations of School Teachers—Associations of Government Employees and Commercial Travellers—Names and Objects of the Various Organizations, with Chief Officers.*

In preceding chapters of this report have been discussed the various bodies which are classed as trade union organizations. Besides these there are in the Dominion a number of associations which cannot be included in the category of trade unions, having no affiliation with the organized labour movement, but sufficiently important to justify reference being made to them in a report dealing with the organization of wage-earners in Canada. Included in the non-trade union associations are organizations of school teachers, who, in addition to being organized locally, have their provincial federations and also a Dominion-wide body, the latter being known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The objects of this federation, with which seven provincial associations of teachers are in affiliation, are as follows:—

(a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;

(b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;

(c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own provinces.

Besides other advantages of membership in the organizations of teachers, efforts are made to secure what are considered adequate salaries for the teaching profession by the preparation of salary schedules, below the rates specified in which they are not supposed to accept a position. With a view of maintaining the salary rates, members are in some instances required to refrain from seeking a position where a vacancy has occurred through the school board refusing to pay the scheduled salary, one of the fundamental principles of organized labour.

Particulars concerning certain associations of Government employees identified with organized labour have been recorded in previous chapters of this report. The majority of associations of civil servants, however, are not so affiliated, and their names are accordingly included in the present group. These embrace organizations composed of various classes of employees of the Dominion Government, as well as bodies comprising employees of Provincial Governments, the objects of all of which are chiefly to speak collectively for their respective constituents on matters which they desire to bring to the attention of the proper authorities. There is also an association for war veterans employed in the Government service, the operations of which for the present are confined to Montreal, where it was established in 1922.

Another important group of associations included in this chapter are those embracing commercial travellers, some of which have been in existence many years, during which time numerous privileges have been secured for their members. All have beneficial features through which large sums have been disbursed. The oldest of these organizations is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which in 1922 celebrated its semi-centennial year.

There are in Canada, as is well known, a number of associations of ex-service men, all of which in their own way are endeavouring to render



assistance to returned soldiers and sailors, and to foster a spirit of comradeship. Among these are two organizations, which owing to their contradistinction to other returned men's associations, are given a place in a group of organizations contained in this chapter. The Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, known as the C. N. U. X., was formed in Vancouver in March, 1921, and has a number of branches in various localities. The constitution provides for co-operation with labour, and has as one of its aims "the overthrow of capitalism, the cause of all wars, and of all social evils from which we suffer." The other ex-service men's organization included in this group is the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors, which came into existence in Montreal in 1919, during a strike in a local shipbuilding yard, owing to a belief that the ex-service men were being discriminated against by the labour unions.

An association which has been operating in Canada for some years is the Chinese Nationalist League, with headquarters in Vancouver. The league, which has a membership of about 8,000, has on two occasions made application to the Secretary of State for incorporation, but each request has been refused.

Other associations whose names are included in this group, with a brief statement of their objects and the names and addresses of the chief officers, are: (1) Railway Supervisors' Association, (2) Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, (3) Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association, (4) Chief Constables' Association of Canada, (5) Police Associations, (6) Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, (7) Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, (8) Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries, (9) St. John Clerks' Association, (10) United Women's Educational Federation, (11) Women's Labour Leagues.

#### ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

All of the provinces of the Dominion have associations of school teachers, the local bodies being connected with the provincial organizations, seven of which, including the federations of the four western provinces and three Ontario bodies, are in turn brought together in a Dominion association known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. This body, which was organized in Calgary in July, 1920, seeks to obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations. Provision is made for the admission of other provincial organizations of teachers, and it is understood that the Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec has made application for affiliation. The officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation are: President, H. W. Huntly, 701 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.; Secretary, Helen S. Arbuthnot, 253 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Ont. Similar information for the affiliates of the Canadian Teachers' Federation is as follows:

B. C. Teachers' Federation.—Pres., J. G. Lister, Technical School, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Harry Charlesworth, 405-6 Campbell Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., Chas. E. Peasley, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., J. W. Barnet, 10701 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., W. J. Bailey, 1304 King St., Regina, Sask. Sec., K. R. Brownlie, Earl Grey School, Regina, Sask.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Pres., C. W. Laidlaw, 140 Helmsdale Road E., Kildonan, Man. Sec., G. J. Reeve, M.A., 701 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Pres., H. R. H. Kenner, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., S. H. Henry, M.A., 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).—Pres., Miss H. S. Arbuthnot, 253 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Miss Bertha Adkins, 11 Drake St., St. Thomas, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Capt. Alex. Firth, Brampton, Ont. Sec., H. A. Halbert, 308 Durie Ave., Toronto, Ont.

## OTHER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Besides the organizations enumerated above there are five other associations of teachers of which the department has secured information. Their names with chief officers are as follows:

- Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Pres., J. T. MacLeod, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., M. M. Coady, Antigonish, N.S.
- New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Pres., W. J. S. Myles, St. John, N.B. Sec.—Treas., C. T. Wetmore, Hampton, N.B.
- Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union.—Pres., D. J. McArthur, North River, P.E.I. Sec., Miss Jean Tait, 37 Villa Ave., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Pres., Miss Mabel Fraser, B.A., 71 St. Cyrille St., Quebec, Que. Sec., A. W. Lang, 223 Madison Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.—Pres., D. Langevin, 2713 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que. Sec., M. Turbide, 3699 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

## ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

While the bulk of the associations of Government employees are not identified with organized labour, there are a number so affiliated by reason of operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The names of the several bodies connected with the labour movement have been recorded in previous chapters of this report, and include the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Associated Federal Employees of Canada with its three local branches and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees. The associations of Dominion Government employees in some instances cover definite branches of the civil service, while it is understood the provincial bodies embrace all classes in one general organization. The objects of the civil service associations are in the main to speak collectively for their respective members on matters affecting conditions of employment. For the employees of the Dominion Government there is a Civil Service Federation, with which several group associations are affiliated, and which is designed to represent all branches of the service, and although itself not connected with organized labour, does not exclude membership to those bodies which are so affiliated. Among the names of associations of Dominion Government employees is included that of the Halcyon Club. This was originally intended as a social organization, but since the passing out of existence of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Halcyon Club is designed to be the medium of expression of the women in the Government service at Ottawa in regard to conditions of employment or other matters. The list of associations of Government employees, together with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretary, so far as furnished, are as follows:—

## ASSOCIATIONS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Civil Service Federation of Canada.—Pres., D. L. McKeand, 157 Buena Vista Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).—Pres., Thos. Howell, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Henry Wey, Kamloops, B.C.
- Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.—Pres., Robert Colvin, Collector of Customs, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. H. Burns, Box 253, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association.—Pres., H. W. Coxsmith, High Bluff, Man. Sec., R. G. Hanbury, Dundalk, Ont.
- Associated Employees of the Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Pensions.—Pres., A. S. Richardson, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. J. Duberville, 79 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Ottawa.—Pres., A. C. Campbell, 24 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., V. L. Lawson, 210 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).—Pres., Miss Grace Reynolds, 353 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Kathleen Macadam, 120 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Professional Institute of Civil Service.—Pres., G. A. Mountain, 336 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., S. J. Cooke, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.



- Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).—Pres., W. E. Ditchburn, 353 Linden Ave., Victoria B.C. Sec., A. Calderwood, 668 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.
- Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.—Pres., Mrs. A. Mercier, 158 Guigues Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss L. Paynter, 281 Besserer St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Public Works Federation.—Pres., Thos. G. Mathison, 134 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Samuel McGarry, 389 Mancee St., Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.—Pres., W. Wallace, 265 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. H. Heath, 56 Markham St., Toronto, Ont.
- Western Canada Interior Association.—Pres., Wm. J. Spencer, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., Richard L. Kennedy, Dominion Lands Office, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.—Pres., E. E. Back, 214 South Franklin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., John Barr, 5 Ray Block, Fort William, Ont.
- Civil Service Association, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec.—Pres., John Power, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, Que. Sec., F. V. Moffett, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, Que.
- Lachine Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., J. Bremen, 51 McCord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Hanson, 1898 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Welland Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., Daniel Elliott, 69 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association.—Sec., F. Bradley, 757 First avenue, Quebec, Que.
- Naval Clerks' Civil Service Association.—Pres., John M. Creighton, Dartmouth, N.S. Sec., Thos. Rogers, 64 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.
- Metereological Civil Service Association.—Pres., W. N. Irwin, 165 Langford avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. G. Carroll, 41 Grace St., Toronto, Ont.
- Western Canada Immigration Association.—Names of officers not received.
- Eastern Canada Immigration Association.—Names of officers not received.
- Niagara Falls Immigration Association.—Names of officers not received.

## ASSOCIATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Civil Service Association of Alberta.—Pres., J. W. Dodds, Land Titles' Office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton, Alta.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.—Pres., N. R. Brown, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., George Pilmer, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick.—Pres., Geo. E. Melvin, M.D., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. E. McMullen, Dept. of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.
- Civil Service Association of Ontario.—Pres., Harry Loudock, King's Printer's Office, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont. Sec., N. H. Crow, Treasury Dept., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

## VETERANS' CIVIL SERVICE GUILD

An association in which active membership is confined to war veterans in the employ of the Federal or Provincial Governments was established in Montreal on March 29, 1922, under the name of Veterans' Civil Service Guild. Associate membership is permitted to returned men in the employ of municipalities, who have the right to attend meetings of the guild or any council thereof (provision being made for the formation of local councils where seven or more apply for membership), but are not eligible for office, nor have they the right to vote. Upon an associate member becoming an employee of the Federal or Provincial Governments he is permitted to apply for active membership. The application fee is not less than \$1 and the dues not less than \$4 per annum for active and \$2 for associate members. The objects of the Veterans' Guild are in the main similar to other organized bodies of civil servants. The officers are: President, Capt. W. J. Gerrard, 22 Mercille Avenue, St. Lambert, Que.; secretary, T. Sullivan, 406 La Salle Road, Verdun, Que.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Canada five associations of commercial travellers, all of which have beneficial features, and represent large memberships. The oldest organization is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was established in Toronto in 1871 and incorporated by Act of Parliament on May 26, 1874, and by an amendment thereto granted further privileges in March, 1876. The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was formed in 1875 and incorporated in 1880; the Ontario Association was formed on Dec. 23, 1876 and

incorporated in Ontario on September 13, 1880; the Northwest Association was incorporated in Manitoba on May 23, 1887, incorporation being confirmed by the Dominion Government on June 21, 1906. The names of the associations and their chief officers are as follows:—

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—President, Walter Moore, Toronto, Ont. Secretary, John A. Rutherford, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.—President, Frank Sumner, Box 634, Montreal, Que. Secretary, D. Campbell, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que.

Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.—President, E. W. Hannah, 367 Princess Avenue, Toronto, Ont. Secretary, Geo. T. Hair, Box 251, London, Ont.

Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.—Secretary, G. E. Faulkner, Halifax, N.S.

Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—President, J. E. Holland, c/o J. C. Wilson Co., McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Secretary, Fred J. C. Cox, Winnipeg, Man.

#### C. N. U. X.

The Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, known as the C.N.U.X., was organized in Vancouver in March, 1921, and in October of the same year was accepted into membership by the International Union of Ex-Service Men with headquarters in France. The constitution declares that the C.N.U.X. is intended to perpetuate the bond of sympathy which developed between those who fought in the Great War and all previous wars, and to promote the solidarity of the workers. The association is also pledged to work for what is termed "the overthrow of capitalism." The full text of the objects is:

1. To protect the special interests of the disabled and other ex-service men, and of the dependents of the fallen comrades.

2. To defeat the "Divide and rule" tactics of the master class, by promoting the solidarity of the workers.

3. To work towards the overthrow of capitalism, the cause of all wars and of all the social evils from which we suffer.

The preamble to the constitution is as follows:—

The interests of ex-service men are the interests of the working class. These interests are promoted and maintained by strength, strength is developed by organization.

Heretofore we have been induced to become members of organizations—reactionary in character, designed by the ruling class not to concert, but to control the strength of the membership; to render our efforts abortive, and our aspirations unattainable; and to anticipate an inclination on our part to form associations that would perpetuate the bond of sympathy and good-will which ever attaches to those who have shared common danger and suffering.

The results of international war have shown how vain has been our sacrifice. Our part was to suffer or die. Wounded and broken we are denied even access to the means of life. The widows and orphans of our fallen comrades have become the objects of charity, whilst a ruling class flaunts in our face the wealth gained by our blood and suffering; and by the supreme sacrifice of our comrades who fell on the field of battle.

We, therefore, knowing the value of concerted action, call upon ex-service men to join us in forming an organization free of capitalist influence, to further the interests of the victims of the Great War, and all previous wars; and to develop strength and solidarity with the international working class; to the end that we may obtain liberty so that our sacrifice shall not have been in vain.

Membership in the association is open to ex-service men of all countries who are workers, and who on discharge held lower than commissioned rank. The constitution provides that the association shall co-operate with labour, and provision is made for affiliation with other ex-service men's organizations of similar aims and objects. The constitution prevents any member of the association, who is a member of a fraternal order or other ex-service men's organization, or of the Dominion or Provincial Civil Service, or who holds an appointment under the Dominion or Provincial Governments, from being eligible for election to an official position. The initiation fee is fifty cents, and dues twenty-five cents a month. The secretary is John J. McCourt, with offices at 61 Cor-



dova St., W., Vancouver, B.C. Branches of the C.N.U.X. have been established in the following localities: Vancouver, South Vancouver, Kamloops, Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Toronto, Ont.

#### CANADIAN WORKERS' FEDERATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors was formed in Montreal in 1919, during a strike in a local shipyard. The returned men, believing they were being discriminated against by the labour unions, organized the federation to protect their interests. The objects of the federation are as follows:—

- (a) To assist those who are members to obtain employment.
- (b) To obtain for those who are members such wages and working conditions as are essential to human well-being in accordance with present day standards.
- (c) To secure promotion and advancement for members, who, by their ability, diligence and strict attention to duty, are entitled to favourable consideration.
- (d) To aid members who are returned soldiers or sailors to acquire a knowledge of trades and occupations for which members and returned soldiers are adapted, and provide and create opportunities for members who engage in industry.
- (e) To prevent and repudiate any discrimination open or covert against members of the Federation or any returned soldiers or sailors who may apply for a position as an apprentice, helper or assistant in any trade, occupation or calling.
- (f) To suggest, recommend, promote and demand, such legislation as is likely to be an advantage to members of the Federation and returned soldiers or sailors, in so far as it may tend to promote the welfare of members and returned soldiers and sailors generally.
- (g) To give members any pecuniary assistance as the circumstances of the member in person requiring same may demand.
- (h) To do any and all things that will in any way contribute to the betterment and improvement of the social and economic position of the members and of persons and institutions that are deserving of such aid and support as the Federation can give.

Proviso. Each and every one of the hereinbefore mentioned objects shall be broadly interpreted.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors may affiliate with any organization having similar or kindred objects, but only in so far as such affiliation will better permit the Federation to carry out its objects.

President, J. C. McHaffie, 141 William David street, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Secretary, W. H. Cottrell, 296 St. Clement avenue, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

#### RAILWAY SUPERVISORS' ASSOCIATION

The organization known as the Railway Supervisors' Association was originally named the International Railroad Foremen's Association. Persons employed in a supervisory capacity, including master mechanics, master car builders, general foremen and foremen, are eligible for membership. The object of the organization, which the promoters do not class as a labour union, is so to educate the members by lectures and interchange of ideas that they may render efficient service combined with the greatest economy in their various positions. It was also reported that another aim of the association is "to discuss with the railway management matters affecting the members and to protect them against unscrupulous discipline or discrimination." A monthly journal is published which is devoted largely to educational purposes. Secretary, Thos. Haddick, 19 Aulneau Street, Winnipeg, Man.

#### CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was organized in 1887, for educational, beneficial and social purposes. Membership is open to any ticket agent in charge of a coupon ticket office in Canada. Meetings are held annually. The chief officers for 1922 are: President, J. A. McDonald, Valleyfield, Que. Secretary-treasurer, E. de la Hooke, London, Ont.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLING AUDITORS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association was formed July 20, 1919, in Toronto, for the purpose of (1) combining the interests of railway, steamship and other public service transportation corporation travelling auditors; (2) to elevate their social, moral and intellectual standing; (3) to guard their financial interests, and to promote their general welfare; (4) to enable the creation of a committee to represent the interests of all railway, steamship and other public service transportation corporation travelling auditors, to consider and adjust, if possible, present inequalities in wages. The chief officers for 1922 are: President, H. C. Bendall, Kentville, N.S. Secretary-treasurer, P. R. Belt, 808 Logan Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

## CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada was organized in 1905. The objects of the association are:—

(a) A closer official and personal relationship among police officers in Canada, and concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime, (b) the compilation of criminal statistics and records, and the collection and dissemination among its members of information regarding the movements of criminals, (c) the encouragement, in so far as the same may be practicable, of uniformity in system and method of police administration, (d) the promotion of such legislation as will best tend to the suppression of crime, and the general improvement of the police service of Canada.

President, P. Belanger, Supt. of Police, Montreal, Que. Secretary-treasurer, Wm. Wallace, City Hall, Toronto, Ont.

## POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Association of Hamilton was formed April 12, 1921, for social and co-operative purposes, and is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario. President, Wm. McLean, 205 Hughson Street N., Hamilton, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, Richard Coburn, 35 Harvey St., Hamilton, Ont.

The policemen of Toronto have an independent organization known as the Toronto Police Association, which was formed in 1919, after the former union of police had dissolved in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the propriety of policemen being connected with organized labour. The association is social and beneficial, and is officered as follows: President, Thos. Seaton, 92 Fuller avenue, Toronto, Ont. Secretary, David Gordon, No. 11 Police Station, Toronto, Ont.

## DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs was established in 1908, the main object of which is educational, meeting annually for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on the best means for fire protection, and the methods to be employed for fire prevention. President, Chief J. H. Carlisle, Vancouver, B.C. Secretary, Chief James Armstrong, Box 56, Kingston, Ont.

## ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN FIRE MARSHALS

The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals was formed in Vancouver on August 9, 1922, and has for its object the development of uniformity of action and legislation and generally to promote fire prevention work. Membership is open to all fire marshals, fire commissioners, insurance superintendents, fire prevention officers and any person who holds an executive office in any organized fire prevention league. President, E. P. Heaton, Suite 1111, 65 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Secretary, G. F. Lewis, 65 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



## ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES

The Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries was formed in St. John, N.B., on November 13, 1922. The association, which is open to qualified commercial accountants and corporate secretaries of the Maritime provinces, is designed to afford to all members educational opportunities, including a technical library, lecture classes and examinations. President, S. H. J. Hargreaves, 30 Water Street, St. John, N.B. Secretary-treasurer, L. T. Allen, 181 Paradise Row, St. John, N.B.

## ST. JOHN CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

An organization which has been in existence for some time is known as the St. John Clerks' Association. This body accepts into membership retail clerks, both male and female, and is designed to be a mutual and social association. President, A. C. Wilson, 4 Wentworth Street, St. John, N.B. Secretary, Estella McKay, 260 Britain Street, St. John, N.B.

## UNITED WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was formed in May, 1920, and includes in its objects the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. Membership is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the principles of the federation (published in this report for 1920) and pay a per-capita tax of \$1 per annum. The officers of the federation are: President, Mrs. W. F. Singer, 137 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont. Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

## WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUES

There are three regularly constituted women's labour leagues in Canada, membership in which is open to working women, mothers, wives and daughters of trade unionists. The constitution of the league in Toronto debar from membership those who belong to either of the two old political parties. In the main the objects of these leagues include (1) the protection of women workers from an inadequate wage and extreme working hours through the organization of the workers and legislation, (2) to secure representation of women on all legislative bodies, (3) to supply at all times to all women wage-earners assistance in working out their industrial difficulties, and (4) to secure accurate information concerning conditions among women and children wage-earners leading to legislative action.

The Toronto Women's Labour League, which was formed on March 5, 1917, has for its president Mrs. Lucy MacGregor, 330 Western Avenue, Toronto, Ont., and the Secretary is Miss C. Connor, 626 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

The Winnipeg Women's Labour League was originally organized in 1908, reorganized eight years later, lapsed and was re-established in September, 1922. President, Mrs. Helen Armstrong, 622 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man.; Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Rose, 260 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, Man.

The Calgary Women's Labour League was organized in June, 1919, at the time of the Winnipeg general strike. The chief officers are: President, Mrs. Mary Corse, 8 Mount Royal Block, Calgary, Alta. Secretary, Miss Rachel Coutts, 526 4th Avenue W., Calgary, Alta.

## CHINESE NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An organization composed of Chinese, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, is known as the Chinese Nationalist League. The league has been in

existence for some years, and has a membership of 8,050 in the Dominion, 50 being females. The aims and objects of the Chinese Nationalist League are as follows:—

(a) To provide means for and assist in benevolent and charitable objects for education and social reform, and to develop, secure, maintain, encourage and extend a central control and organization to assist, utilize and co-ordinate the various public or private agencies, institutions and associations now carrying on similar work or operations, or which may hereafter be established, which shall be deemed advantageous in carrying on operations throughout Canada for the welfare of the Society;

(b) To promote the higher education, profitable employment and social well-being of the Chinese resident in Canada, and other races, in every possible way;

(c) To purchase, take, have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy any property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, whatsoever, and for any or every estate or interest therein whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of this corporation;

(d) From time to time acquire, accept and receive by purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer in trust or otherwise, any kind of real or personal property and to use, apply and devote in whole or part the same or the income thereof for such public or private, religious, charitable, educational, patriotic or other objects as may be deemed best, or as may be required by the terms, conditions, trusts and objects of any such purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer or otherwise, and to carry out, perform and comply with such terms, conditions, trusts and objects;

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold membership in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this corporation or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this corporation;

(f) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(g) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of this corporation;

(h) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and generally in any way to do all such things as shall be calculated directly or indirectly to promote the best interests of the Chinese and other races throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(i) To advocate and secure possible remedies and assist in the enactment of ordinances and laws required to carry out the foregoing by means of bulletins, education or any other method of propaganda that may from time to time be considered advisable.

On two occasions application for incorporation of the league has been made, but both were refused. The latest application was made in August, 1921.

The president of the league is Leong Char Sam, and the secretary Wong Quen Wah, their address being 529 Gore avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS

In so far as information upon which to base a tabulation has been received, the aggregate membership of associations of wage earners (as distinct from that of labour organizations which have been recorded elsewhere in this report) numbers 81,373, an increase of 38,075 over the number of members reported in 1921. This increase is mainly accounted for by the membership of 40,093 reported by the five commercial travellers' associations, organizations which have not been hitherto included. The group which ranks second as to numerical strength is that comprising school teachers' organizations. The membership of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, which is the chief body of teachers, as reported by its seven affiliates, is 11,431; the membership reported from five other teachers' associations which are not affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation is 4,393, making a total membership of 15,824. The membership reported from 21 out of 28 associations of Government employees is 14,500, as compared with a reported membership of 20,480 in 1921. Eleven of the sixteen bodies classed as "other associations" reported a membership of 10,976. In the table following the associations are divided into four groups (1) school



teachers' associations; (2) associations of Government employees; (3) commercial travellers' associations; (4) other associations. The affiliations (where the association is more than local, and where the particulars were supplied), are indicated, and also the reported membership.

	Affilia- tions.	Reported Member- ship.
Teachers' Associations.		
Canadian Teachers' Federation .. . . .	7	....
British Columbia Teachers' Federation .. . . .	39	1,604
Alberta Teachers' Alliance .. . . .	90	2,710
Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance .. . . .	..	1,100
Manitoba Teachers' Federation .. . . .	60	1,500
Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation .. . . .	14	1,387
Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.) .. . . .	75	3,000
Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation .. . . .	17	130
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union .. . . .	..	1,141
New Brunswick Teachers' Association .. . . .	..	720
Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union .. . . .	..	248
Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec .. . . .	4	1,384
Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montréal .. . . .	..	900

## Associations of Government Employees.

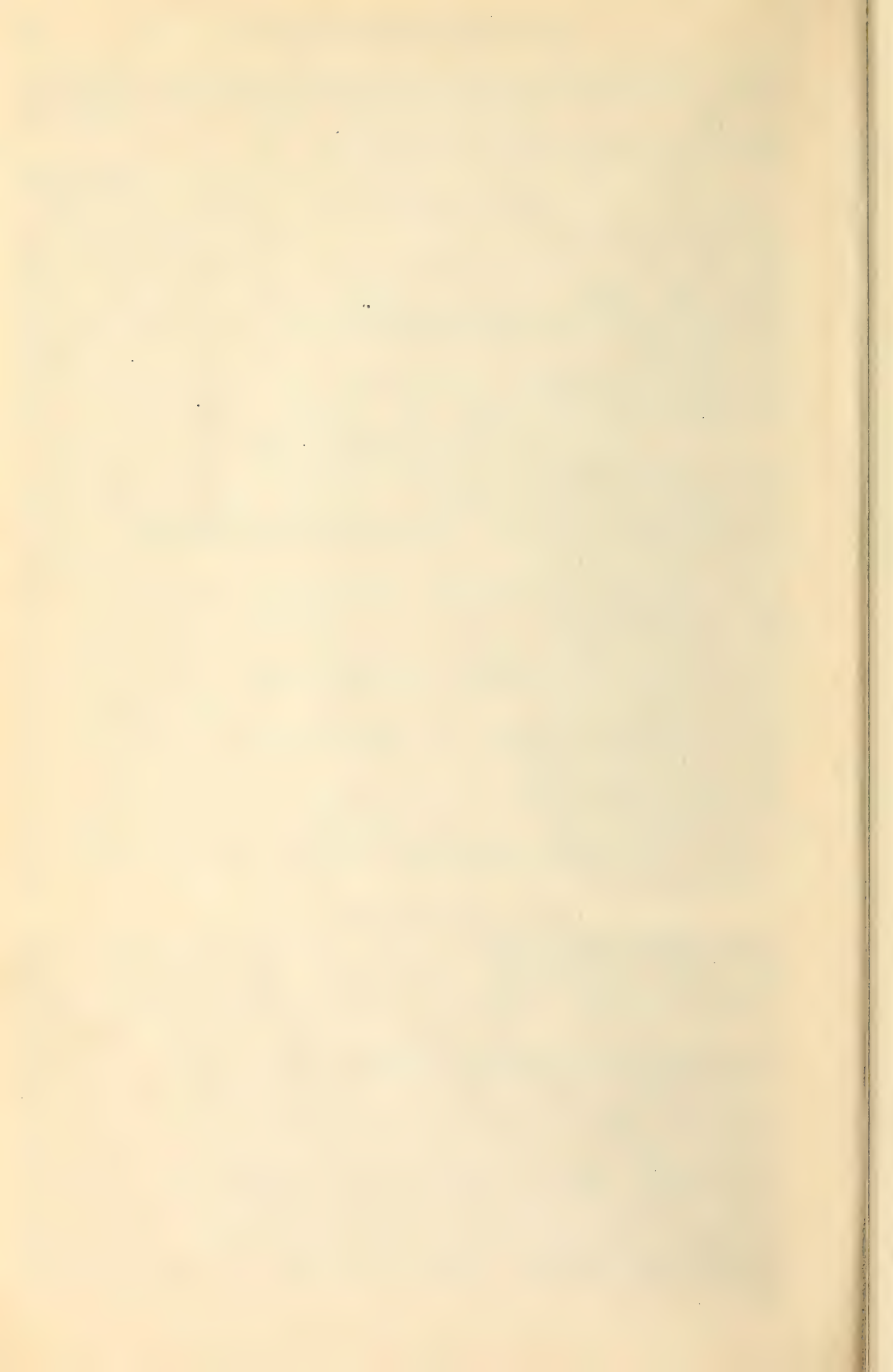
Civil Service Federation of Canada .. . . .	..	....
Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch) .. . . .	..	29
Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association .. . . .	200	2,500
Canadian Postmasters' Association .. . . .	..	4,000
Associated Employees of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Pensions .. . . .	..	....
Civil Service Association of Ottawa .. . . .	..	2,000
Haleyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa) .. . . .	..	300
Professional Institute of Civil Service .. . . .	..	886
Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.) .. . . .	..	302
Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association .. . . .	..	250
Dominion Public Works Federation .. . . .	12	700
Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto .. . . .	..	74
Western Canada Interior Association .. . . .	..	12
Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association .. . . .	..	200
Civil Service Association of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec .. . . .	..	52
Lachine Canal Employees' Association .. . . .	..	165
Welland Canal Employees' Association .. . . .	..	40
Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association .. . . .	..	....
Naval Clerks' Civil Service Association .. . . .	..	34
Meteorological Civil Service Association .. . . .	..	24
Western Canada Immigration Association .. . . .	..	....
Eastern Canada Immigration Association .. . . .	..	....
Niagara Falls Immigration Association .. . . .	..	....
Civil Service Association of Alberta .. . . .	8	838
Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia .. . . .	..	....
Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick .. . . .	..	75
Civil Service Association of Ontario .. . . .	..	1,500
Veterans' Civil Service Guild .. . . .	..	519

## Commercial Travellers' Associations.

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada .. . . .	..	16,000
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association .. . . .	..	11,715
Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association .. . . .	..	3,568
Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association .. . . .	..	1,651
Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association .. . . .	..	7,139

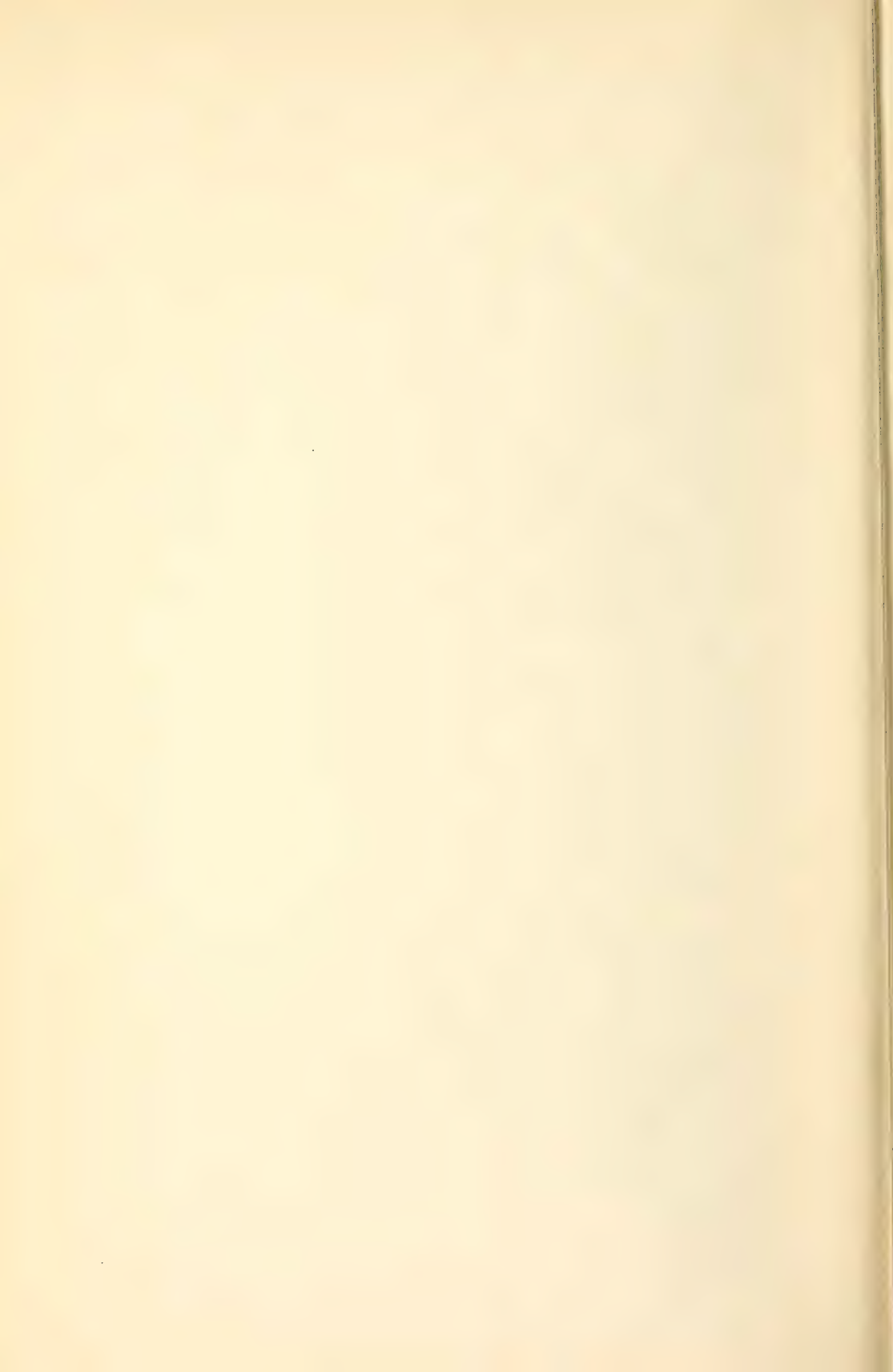
## Other Associations.

Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men .. . . .	8	1,200
Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors (Montreal) .. . . .	..	190
The Railway Supervisors' Association .. . . .	..	....
Canadian Ticket Agents' Association .. . . .	..	200
Canadian Railway Travelling Auditors' Association .. . . .	..	75
Chief Constables' Association of Canada .. . . .	..	200
Police Association of Hamilton .. . . .	..	90
Toronto Police Association .. . . .	..	500
Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs .. . . .	..	....
Association of Canadian Fire Marshals .. . . .	..	310
Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries (Maritime Provinces) .. . . .	..	....
St. John Clerks' Association .. . . .	..	121
United Women's Education Federation .. . . .	..	....
Women's Labour League (Calgary) .. . . .	..	40
Women's Labour League (Winnipeg) .. . . .	..	....
Women's Labour League (Toronto) .. . . .	..	....
Chinese Nationalist League .. . . .	..	8,050













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